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第四版



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习题集题解

第四版

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 $\mathbf{q} = \min_{\substack{i \in \mathbb{N}^{d} \\ i \in \mathbb{N}^{d} \\ i \in \mathbb{N}^{d}}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{q}_{i} \\ \mathbf{q}_{i} \end{array} \right\}$

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本书自1979年出版发行以来,历经30多个春秋,一直畅销不衰,深得读者厚爱。在郭大钧教授的帮助和指导下,对全书我不断地修订和补充,不断地修正错误,不断地替换更为简洁的解法和证明,力求本书一直保持其先进性、完整性和准确性,以求对读者的高度责任感。读者通过学习该书,对掌握数学分析的基本知识、基础理论和基本技能的训练,感到获益匪浅,赞誉其为学习数学分析"不可替代"之图书,对此我们倍感欣慰,鞭策我们为读者作出更多的奉献。

这次受山东科学技术出版社的约请,并得到郭大钧教授的大力支持,仍由我负责全书第四版的修订、增补和校阅工作,以适应文化建设繁荣发展的需要,更加激发全国广大读者的强烈求知欲。具体主要做了以下几方面的工作:

第一,为全书 4462 题中的近三成的习题,根据题型的不同,在原题解的前面,分别或给出提示,或给出解题思路,或给出证明思路。冀图启发读者怎样分析该题,怎样下手求解;启发读者怎样总结解题的规律;启发读者怎样正确使用有关的数学公式、概念和理论,开拓视野,活跃思路;帮助读者逐步解决学习中的困难,为他们在学习过程中提供一个良师益友。这是本次修订的主要工作。

第二,根据当前的语言习惯,对全书的文字作了较多的润色,使其表述更加准确,更加简洁凝练。

第三,改正了第三版中的个别印刷错误,修正了函数图像中的个别问题和个别习题的答案。

第四,根据国家相关标准,规范了有关术语和数学式子的表达;并对全书使用的外国人名,按照现在的标准或通用译法重新翻译人名,以求统一标准。

第五,对全书的版面和开本重新进行了调整,使其更富有时代的色彩。

我们殷切期望使用本书的读者,懂得只有通过个人的独立思考,加上勤学苦练才能取得成功,"只看不练假把式",数学的学习是在个人的独立解题中逐步弄懂有关的概念、公式和理论的,我们编写本书,就是希望能

对数学分析课程的学习起到一个抛砖引玉的作用。读者使用本书最好是不要先看题解,更不要查抄解答和答案,而是自己先对照教材中的有关概念、公式和理论独立进行思考,必要时可参照书中的提示、解题思路或证明思路独立完成解题,然后再查看书中是怎样解答的,比较自己的解答和书中解答的异同,从中找出差距,找出自己的问题所在,甚至找出书中解答的的错误和不足之处,进而找到更为简洁的解答。只有这样才能提高自己的思维能力和创造才能,任何削弱独立思考的做法都是违背我们出版本书的初衷的。

山东科学技术出版社颜秀锦、宋德万、胡新蓉等老一代资深编辑为本书前三版的出版和发行付出了艰辛努力,责任编辑宋涛为本书第四版怎样提高质量倾注了不少心血,在此我们一并表示感谢。同时感谢山东大学、华东交通大学、山东师范大学等兄弟学校对本书出版的支持。感谢社会各界同仁对本书的支持。虽然历经30余年的反复修订,面对如此庞大的图书,限于本人水平,书中难免有错误和不当之处,敬请各位专家、同仁和广大读者批评指正,不胜感激,并在新版中改正。

费 定 晖 2012 年 5 月于南昌华东交通大学

出版说明。

吉米多维奇(B. П. ДЕМИДОВИЧ)著《数学分析习题集》一书的中译本,自50年代初在我国翻译出版以来,引起了全国各大专院校广大师生的巨大反响。凡从事数学分析教学的师生,常以试解该习题集中的习题,作为检验掌握数学分析基本知识和基本技能的一项重要手段。二十多年来,对我国数学分析的教学工作是甚为有益的。

该书四千多道习题,数量多,内容丰富,由浅入深,部分题目难度大。涉及的内容有函数与极限,一元函数微分学,不定积分,定积分,级数,多元函数微分学,带参数的积分以及多重积分与曲线积分、曲面积分等等,概括了数学分析的全部主题。当前,我国广大读者,特别是肯于刻苦自学的广大数学爱好者,在为四个现代化而勤奋学习的热潮中,迫切需要对一些疑难习题有一个较明确的回答。有鉴于此,我们特约作者,将全书4462题的所有解答汇辑成书,共分六册出版。本书可以作为高等院校的教学参考用书,同时也可作为广大读者在自学微积分过程中的参考用书。

众所周知,原习题集,题多难度大,其中不少习题如果认真习作的话,既可以深刻地巩固我们所学到的基本概念,又可以有效地提高我们的运算能力,特别是有些难题还可以迫使我们学会综合分析的思维方法。正由于这样,我们殷切期望初学数学分析的青年读者,一定要刻苦钻研,千万不要轻易查抄本书的解答,因为任何削弱独立思索的作法,都是违背我们出版此书的本意。何况所作解答并非一定标准,仅作参考而已。如有某些误解、差错也在所难免,一经发觉,恳请指正,不胜感谢。

参加本册审校工作的还有张效先、徐沅同志。

参加编演工作的还有黄春朝同志。

本书在编审过程中,还得到山东大学、山东工学院、山东师范学院和 曲阜师范学院的领导和同志们的大力支持,特在此一并致谢。

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第三章 不定积分

§ 1. 最简单的不定积分

若函数 f(x)在区间(a,b)内有定义且连续,F(x)是它的原函数,即当 a < x < b 时 1°不定积分的概念 F'(x) = f(x), y

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C, \quad a < x < b,$$

式中 C 为任意常数.

2°不定积分的基本性质:

(1)
$$d\left[\int f(x)dx\right] = f(x)dx$$
;

(3)
$$\int Af(x)dx = A \int f(x)dx$$
 (A 为常数,A≠0);

(2)
$$\int d\Phi(x) = \Phi(x) + C;$$

$$(4) \int [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx.$$

3°最简积分表:

I.
$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1);$$

V.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{cases} \arcsin x + C, \\ -\arccos x + C; \end{cases}$$

VI.
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \ (a > 0, a \ne 1); \int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$IX. \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

XI
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C$$
;

$$X \coprod . \int \mathrm{ch} x \mathrm{d} x = \mathrm{sh} x + C;$$

XV.
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^2 x} = \mathrm{th}x + C.$$

$$(2) \int d\Phi(x) = \dot{\Phi}(x) + C;$$

$$(4) \int [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

$$[] \cdot \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = \ln|x| + C \quad (x \neq 0);$$

IV.
$$\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C;$$

VI.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \ln |x+\sqrt{x^2\pm 1}| + C$$
;

$$\forall \mathbf{I}. \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$X \cdot \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C;$$

$$X I I . \int shx dx = chx + C;$$

XIV.
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 x} = -\coth x + C;$$

4°积分的基本方法

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C,$$

峢

$$\int f(u) du = F(u) + C, \quad 式中 u = \varphi(x)$$
是连续可微函数.

(2) 分项积分法 若

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$
,

则

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(x) dx.$$

(3) 代入法 若 f(x)连续,令 $x=\varphi(t)$, 式中 $\varphi(t)$ 及其导数 $\varphi'(t)$ 皆连续,

$$x = \varphi(t)$$
, 式中 $\varphi(t)$ 及其导数 φ'

则得

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt.$$

(4) 分部积分法 若 u 和 v 为 x 的可微函数,则 「udv=uv-「vdu.

利用最简积分表,求下列积分*:

[1628]
$$\int (3-x^2)^3 dx.$$

M
$$\int (3-x^2)^3 dx = \int (27-27x^2+9x^4-x^6) dx = 27x-9x^3+\frac{9}{5}x^5-\frac{1}{7}x^7+C.$$

[1629]
$$\int x^2 (5-x)^4 dx.$$

$$\iint x^2 (5-x)^4 dx = \int (625x^2 - 500x^3 + 150x^4 - 20x^5 + x^6) dx = \frac{625}{3}x^3 - 125x^4 + 30x^5 - \frac{10}{3}x^6 + \frac{1}{7}x^7 + C.$$

[1630]
$$\int (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x)dx.$$

#
$$\int (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x)dx = \int (1-6x+11x^2-6x^3)dx = x-3x^2+\frac{11}{3}x^3-\frac{3}{2}x^4+C.$$

[1631]
$$\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx.$$

f
$$\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} + 1\right) dx = -\frac{1}{x} - 2\ln|x| + x + C.$$

[1632]
$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{a^3}{x^3}\right) dx$$
.

M
$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{a^3}{x^3}\right) dx = a \ln|x| - \frac{a^2}{x} - \frac{a^3}{2x^2} + C.$$

[1633]
$$\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

A
$$\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C.$$

[1634]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}-2\sqrt[3]{x^2}+1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{\sqrt{x-2\sqrt[3]{x^2}+1}}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 2x^{\frac{5}{12}} + x^{-\frac{1}{4}}) dx = \frac{4}{5}x\sqrt[4]{x} - \frac{24}{17}x\sqrt[12]{x^5} + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt[4]{x^3} + C.$$

[1635]
$$\int \frac{(1-x)^3}{x\sqrt[3]{x}} dx.$$

[1636]
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x \sqrt{x}} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 注意
$$\left(1-\frac{1}{r^2}\right)\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}} = x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{-\frac{5}{4}}$$
.

1634 題,1635 題,1637 題及 1638 題均可仿本題,将被积函数化成若干个幂函数的代数和,然后再利用分项积分法.

[1637]
$$\int \frac{(\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt[3]{3x})^2}{x} dx.$$

^{*} 本章在叙述习题及其解答过程中,凡出现的函数,无论是被积函数还是原函数,均默认是在有意义的定义域上进行的.例如,最简积分表 I 中当 $n \le -2$ 时,要求 $x \ne 0$; IV 中要求 $|x| \ne 1$; V 中要求 |x| < 1; 以及 VI 中,当取负号时要求 |x| > 1; 等等,就未加声明.在题解中也有相当多的类似情况.因此,如无特别声明,在一般情况下,这些定义域是很容易被读者确定的,此处就不再予以一一指明.

$$\iint \frac{(\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt[3]{3x})^2}{x} dx = \int (2 - 2\sqrt[6]{72}x^{-\frac{1}{6}} + \sqrt[3]{9}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) dx = 2x - \frac{12}{5}\sqrt[6]{72x^5} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{9x^2} + C.$$

[1638]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x^{-4} + 2}}{x^3} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x^{-4} + 2}}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^3} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^5}\right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4x^4} + C.$$

$$[1639] \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$[1640] \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx = \int \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1-x^2}\right) dx = -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C.$$

[1641]
$$\int \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-1} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2-1}\right) dx = x + 2\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right| + C.$$

[1642]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) dx = \arcsin x + \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$

[1643]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right) dx = \ln \left|\frac{x+\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x+\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right| + C.$$

[1644]
$$\int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx.$$

解
$$\int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx = \int (4^x + 2 \cdot 6^x + 9^x) dx = \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + 2 \cdot \frac{6^x}{\ln 6} + \frac{9^x}{\ln 9} + C.$$

[1645]
$$\int \frac{2^{x+1}-5^{x-1}}{10^x} dx.$$

[1646]
$$\int \frac{e^{3x}+1}{e^x+1} dx$$
.

$$\iint \frac{e^{3x}+1}{e^x+1} dx = \int (e^{2x}-e^x+1) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}-e^x+x+C.$$

[1647]
$$\int (1+\sin x+\cos x) dx.$$

解
$$\int (1+\sin x + \cos x) dx = x - \cos x + \sin x + C.$$

[1648]
$$\int \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 注意
$$\sqrt{1-\sin 2x} = \sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} = [\operatorname{sgn}(\cos x - \sin x)](\cos x - \sin x)$$
.

$$\mathbf{f} \int \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} \, dx = \int \sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} \, dx = \int \left[\operatorname{sgn}(\cos x - \sin x) \right] (\cos x - \sin x) \, dx$$

$$= (\sin x + \cos x) \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x - \sin x) + C,$$

[1649]
$$\int \cot^2 x dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$$
.

解
$$\int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C.$$

[1650]
$$\int \tan^2 x dx.$$

[1651]
$$\int (a \sinh x + b \cosh x) dx.$$

解
$$\int (a \sinh x + b \cosh x) dx = a \cosh x + b \sinh x + C.$$

$$[1652] \int th^2 x dx.$$

提示 注意
$$th^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{ch^2 x}$$
.

$$fx = \int (1 - \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}) dx = x - \tanh x + C.$$

[1653]
$$\int \coth^2 x dx.$$

提示 注意
$$coth^2 x = 1 + \frac{1}{sh^2 x}$$
.

fig.
$$\int \coth^2 x dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x}\right) dx = x - \coth x + C.$$

【1654】 证明:若
$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$
,则 $\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C$ $(a \neq 0)$.

提示 由不定积分的定义,命题即获证.

证 由
$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$
 得知 $F'(x) = f(x)$. 因而有 $F'(ax+b) = f(ax+b)$,且

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) \right] = F'(ax+b),$$

于是,
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) \right] = f(ax+b),$$

所以,
$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C.$$

求下列积分:

[1655]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+a}.$$

[1656]
$$\int (2x-3)^{10} dx$$
.

#
$$\int (2x-3)^{10} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{11} (2x-3)^{11} + C = \frac{1}{22} (2x-3)^{11} + C.$$

[1657]
$$\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

A
$$\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} (1-3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C = -\frac{1}{4} (1-3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.$$

[1658]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2-5x}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2-5x}} = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot 2(2-5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{2-5x} + C.$$

[1659]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) (5x-2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{15(5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + C.$$

[1660]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{5} \sqrt{1-2x+x^2} dx$$
.

$$\iint \frac{\sqrt[5]{1-2x+x^2}}{1-x} dx = \int (1-x)^{-\frac{3}{5}} dx = -\frac{5}{2} \sqrt[5]{(1-x)^2} + C.$$

$$[1661] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2+3x^2}.$$

M
$$\int \frac{dx}{2+3x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{3}x)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan\left(x\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\right) + C.$$

$$[1662] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2-3x^2}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2-3x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\,x\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\,x}{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\,x} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+x\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-x\sqrt{3}} \right| + C.$$

$$[1663] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arcsin\left(x\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\right) + C.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1664 \end{bmatrix} \quad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{3x^2-2}}.$$

$$\iint_{\sqrt{3x^2-2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \ln \left| x\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 1} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| x\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3x^2 - 2} \right| + C.$$

[1665]
$$\int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx.$$

解
$$\int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx = -(e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}) + C.$$

[1666]
$$\int (\sin 5x - \sin 5\alpha) dx.$$

$$\iiint (\sin 5x - \sin 5\alpha) dx = -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x - x \sin 5\alpha + C.$$

[1667]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -\frac{1}{2}\cot\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C$$

^{*} 题号右上角带"十"号表示题解答案与原习题集中译本所附答案不一致,以后不再说明.中译本基本是按俄文第二版翻译的.俄文第二版中有一些错误已在俄文第三版中改正.

[1668]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\cos x}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$[1669] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-\cos x}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-\cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = -\cot \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

[1670]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sin x}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{1}{1+\sin x} = \frac{1}{1+\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}$$
, 并利用 1668 题的结果.

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sin x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)} = -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right) + C.$$

[1671]
$$\int [sh(2x+1)+ch(2x-1)]dx$$
.

解
$$\int [\sinh(2x+1) + \cosh(2x-1)] dx = \frac{1}{2} [\cosh(2x+1) + \sinh(2x-1)] + C.$$

$$[1672] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \mathrm{th} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

[1673]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 \frac{x}{2}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = -2 \coth \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

用适当地变换被积函数的方法求下列积分:

[1674]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

[1675]
$$\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 注意
$$x^2 \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} (1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} d(1+x^3)$$
.

[1676]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{3 - 2x^2}.$$

$$\iint \frac{x dx}{3-2x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(3-2x^2)}{3-2x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln|3-2x^2| + C.$$

$$[1677] \int \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2}.$$

[1678]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{4+x^4}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{xdx}{4+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d(x^2)}{2^2+(x^2)^2}$$
.

$$\iint \frac{x dx}{4+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{2^2+(x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x^2}{2} + C.$$

[1679]
$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^8 - 2}.$$

$$\iint \frac{x^3 dx}{x^8 - 2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^4)}{(x^4)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^4 - \sqrt{2}}{x^4 + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C.$$

[1680]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{x})}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2}$$
.

$$\iiint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{x})}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 2\arctan\sqrt{x} + C.$$

[1681]
$$\int \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2}.$$

$$\iint \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} = - \int \sin \frac{1}{x} \, \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

$$[1682] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{dx}{x|x|\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}} = -\frac{d(\frac{1}{|x|})}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{1}{|x|})^2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x |x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2}} = -\ln\left(\frac{1}{|x|} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right) + C$$

$$= -\ln\left|\frac{1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x}\right| + C.$$

[1683]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

提示 仿 1682 題的解法.

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} = -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2}} = -\arcsin\frac{1}{|x|} + C.$$

[1684]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\mathrm{sgn}x\mathrm{d}x}{x^3\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\mathrm{sgn}x\mathrm{d}\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right).$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{sgn}x\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 \left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \mathrm{sgn}x\mathrm{d}\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn} x + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + C.$$

[1685]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

[1686]
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(8x^3 + 27)^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{x^2 dx}{(8x^3 + 27)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{24} \int (8x^3 + 27)^{-\frac{2}{3}} d(8x^3 + 27) = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt[3]{8x^3 + 27} + C.$$

[1687]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}.$$

提示 分别就 x>0 及 x<-1 时求解,然后将这两个结果合并,其结果为

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = 2\operatorname{sgn}x\ln(\sqrt{|x|} + \sqrt{|1+x|}) + C.$$

解 由 x(1+x)>0 知: x>0 或 x<-1. 当 x>0 时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{x})^2}} = 2\ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}) + C;$$

当
$$x < -1$$
 时,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(-(1+x))}{\sqrt{(-x)(-(1+x))}} = -2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{-(1+x)})}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{-(1+x)})^2}} = -2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{-(1+x)})}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{-($$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = 2\operatorname{sgn}x\ln(\sqrt{|x|} + \sqrt{|1+x|}) + C.$$

[1688]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}}.$$

解 由 x(1-x)>0 知:0< x<1. 于是,得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} = 2\arcsin\sqrt{x} + C.$$

[1689]
$$\int xe^{-x^2} dx$$
.

M
$$\int xe^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C.$$

$$[1690] \int \frac{e^x dx}{2 + e^x}.$$

AX
$$\int \frac{e^x dx}{2 + e^x} = \int \frac{d(2 + e^x)}{2 + e^x} = \ln(2 + e^x) + C.$$

[1691]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^x + \mathrm{e}^{-x}}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^x + \mathrm{e}^{-x}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{e}^x)}{1 + (\mathrm{e}^x)^2}$$
.

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^x + \mathrm{e}^{-x}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{e}^x)}{1 + (\mathrm{e}^x)^2} = \arctan(\mathrm{e}^x) + C.$$

$$[1692] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^{2x}}}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} = -\frac{d(e^{-x})}{\sqrt{1+(e^{-x})^2}}$$
.

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(e^{-x})}{\sqrt{1+(e^{-x})^2}} = -\ln(e^{-x} + \sqrt{1+e^{-2x}}) + C.$$

[1693]
$$\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \int \ln^2 x d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x + C.$$

[1694]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\ln x)}{\ln x \ln(\ln x)} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}[\ln(\ln x)]}{\ln(\ln x)} = \ln|\ln(\ln x)| + C.$$

[1695]
$$\int \sin^5 x \cos x dx.$$

解
$$\int \sin^5 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^5 x d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{6} \sin^6 x + C.$$

$$[1696] \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx = -\int (\cos x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} d(\cos x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + C.$$

[1697]
$$\int \tan x dx.$$

[1698]
$$\int \cot x dx$$
.

解
$$\int \cot x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin x} = \ln|\sin x| + C.$$

[1699]
$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx.$$

$$\iint_{\frac{3}{\sqrt{\sin x - \cos x}}} dx = \int (\sin x - \cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(\sin x - \cos x) = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{1 - \sin 2x} + C.$$

$$[1700]^+ \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx.$$

提示 分别就
$$|a|=|b|\neq 0$$
 及 $|a|\neq |b|$ 两种情况求解.

解 当
$$|a| = |b| \neq 0$$
 时,

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{|a|} \int \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2|a|} \sin^2 x + C;$$

当
$$|a|\neq |b|$$
时,

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{(a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 x + b^2}} = \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} \sqrt{(a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 x + b^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}}{a^2 - b^2} + C.$$

$$[1701] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x} \sqrt[4]{\cot x}.$$

$$\iiint \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\int (\cot x)^{-\frac{1}{4}} d(\cot x) = -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt[4]{\cot^3 x} + C.$$

$$[1702] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx}{\tan^2 x + 2} = \frac{d(\tan x)}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\tan x)^2}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\tan^2 x + 2} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\tan x)}{\tan^2 x + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C.$$

[1703] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x}.$

提示 注意
$$\frac{dx}{\sin x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}dx}{\tan\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{d\left(\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan\frac{x}{2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}}{\tan\frac{x}{2}} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan\frac{x}{2}} = \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + C.$$

[1704] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x}.$

提示 注意 $\cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,并利用 1703 题的结果.

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + C.$$

[1705] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}x}.$

$$\iint \frac{dx}{\sinh x} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\sinh \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(\tanh \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tanh \frac{x}{2}} = \ln\left|\tanh \frac{x}{2}\right| + C.$$

[1706] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}x}.$

[1707] $\int \frac{\sinh x \cosh x}{\sqrt{\sinh^4 x + \cosh^4 x}} dx.$

提示 注意 $\sinh^4 x + \cosh^4 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cosh^2 2x)$.

解 因为
$$\sinh^4 x + \cosh^4 x = (\sinh^2 x + \cosh^2 x)^2 - 2\sinh^2 x \cosh^2 x = \cosh^2 2x - \frac{1}{2}\sinh^2 2x = \frac{1 + \cosh^2 2x}{2}$$
,

所以,
$$\int \frac{\sinh x \cosh x}{\sqrt{\sinh^4 x + \cosh^4 x}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{4} d(\cosh 2x)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cosh^2 2x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln(\cosh 2x + \sqrt{1 + \cosh^2 2x}) + C_1$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln\left(\frac{\cosh 2x}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\sinh^4 x + \cosh^4 x}\right) + C.$$

$$[1708] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^2 x \sqrt[3]{\mathrm{th}^2 x}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \int (\tanh x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} d(\tanh x) = 3 \sqrt[3]{\tanh x} + C.$$

[1709]
$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C.$$

[1710]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\arcsin x)^2} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\arcsin x)}{(\arcsin x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C.$$

[1711]
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}\,)}{1+x^2}}\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\iiint \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \left[\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\left[\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})\right] = \frac{2}{3} \ln^{\frac{3}{2}} (x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$

[1712]
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1}$$
d $x = \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}}$ d $x = \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2+2}$.

$$\iint \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx = \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{x\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

[1713]
$$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1}$$
d $x=\frac{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}}$ d $x=\frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^2-2}$.

[1714]⁺
$$\int \frac{x^{14} dx}{(x^5+1)^4}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{x^{14} dx}{(x^5+1)^4} = \frac{x^{14} dx}{x^{20}(1+x^{-5})^4} = -\frac{1}{5}(1+x^{-5})^{-4}d(1+x^{-5}).$$

$$\mathbf{R} \int \frac{x^{14} dx}{(x^5+1)^4} = \int \frac{x^{14} dx}{x^{20} (1+x^{-5})^4} = -\frac{1}{5} \int (1+x^{-5})^{-4} d(1+x^{-5}) = \frac{1}{15} (1+x^{-5})^{-3} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x^{15}}{15(x^5+1)^3} + C_1 = \frac{(x^5+1)^3 - 3x^{10} - 3x^5 - 1}{15(x^5+1)^3} + C_1 = -\frac{3x^{10} + 3x^5 + 1}{15(x^5+1)^3} + C_1$$

[1715]
$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}} dx}{\sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}}.$$

提示 分别就 n=-2 及 $n\neq -2$ 两种情况求解.

解 当
$$n = -2$$
 时,
$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln|x| + C;$$
当 $n \neq -2$ 时,
$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}} dx = \frac{2}{n+2} \int \frac{d(x^{\frac{n+2}{2}})}{\sqrt{1+(x^{\frac{n+2}{2}})^2}} = \frac{2}{n+2} \ln(x^{\frac{n+2}{2}} + \sqrt{1+x^{n+2}}) + C.$$

[1716]
$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$$
.

提示 注意
$$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$$
 d $x=\frac{1}{2}$ d $\left(\ln\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$.

$$\iint_{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d\left(\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C.$$

[1717]
$$\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}} = \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sqrt{3 - 2\sin^2 x}}$$
.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}} = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sqrt{3 - 2\sin^2 x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x\right) + C.$$

[1718]
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x dx}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d(\cos 2x)}{1 + \cos^2 2x}$$
.

$$\iint \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\cos 2x)}{1 + \cos^2 2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \arctan(\cos 2x) + C.$$

[1719]
$$\int \frac{2^x \cdot 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{2^{x} \cdot 3^{x}}{9^{x} - 4^{x}} dx = \int \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x}}{\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x}\right]^{2} - 1} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 3 - \ln 2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x}\right]}{\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x}\right]^{2} - 1} = \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln\left|\frac{3^{x} - 2^{x}}{3^{x} + 2^{x}}\right| + C.$$

[1720]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2+\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}}.$$

用分项积分法计算下列积分:

[1721]
$$\int x^2 (2-3x^2)^2 dx.$$

$$[1722] \int \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$$

[1723]
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx.$$

M
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx = \int \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \ln|1+x| + C.$$

$$[1724] \int \frac{x^3}{3+x} dx.$$

[1725]
$$\int \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx.$$

[1726]
$$\int \frac{(2-x)^2}{2-x^2} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{(2-x)^2}{2-x^2} dx = \int \frac{(x^2-2)-4x+6}{2-x^2} dx = \int \left(-1-\frac{4x}{2-x^2} + \frac{6}{2-x^2}\right) dx \\
= -x + 2\ln|2-x^2| + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{2}+x}{\sqrt{2}-x}\right| + C.$$

[1727]
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx.$$

提示 注意
$$x^2 = [(x-1)+1]^2$$
.

$$\iint \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx = \int \frac{(x-1+1)^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx = \int \left[(1-x)^{-98} - 2(1-x)^{-99} + (1-x)^{-100} \right] dx \\
= \frac{1}{97(1-x)^{97}} - \frac{1}{49(1-x)^{98}} + \frac{1}{99(1-x)^{99}} + C.$$

[1728]
$$\int \frac{x^5}{x+1} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{x^5}{x+1} dx = \int \left(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - \ln|1 + x| + C.$$

[1729]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}.$$

[1730]
$$\int x \sqrt{2-5x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 注意
$$x=-\frac{1}{5}(2-5x)+\frac{2}{5}$$
.

[1731]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[3]{1-3x}}.$$

$$\iint_{\frac{3}{\sqrt{1-3x}}} \frac{x dx}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(1-3x)-1}{(1-3x)^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int \left[(1-3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} - (1-3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} (1-3x)^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{6} (1-3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C = -\frac{1+2x}{10} (1-3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$$

[1732]
$$\int x^3 \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\mathbf{/} \qquad \int x^3 \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[(x^2+1)-1 \right] (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \, \mathrm{d}(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[(1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] \, \mathrm{d}(1+x^2) \\
= \frac{3}{14} (1+x^2)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{8} (1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C = \frac{12x^2-9}{56} (1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.$$

[1733]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)(x+3)}.$$

提示 注意
$$1=\frac{1}{4}[(x+3)-(x-1)]$$
. 1734 题,1735 题及 1736 题均可仿本题的解法.

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right| + C.$$

$$[1734] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + x - 2}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{x + 2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right| + C.$$

[1735]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+2}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \arctan x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

[1736]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-2)(x^2+3)}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-2)(x^2+3)} = \frac{1}{5} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2-2} - \frac{1}{x^2+3} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x-\sqrt{2}}{x+\sqrt{2}} \right| - \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1737]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x+2)(x+3)}.$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x+2)(x+3)} = \int \left(\frac{3}{x+3} - \frac{2}{x+2}\right) dx = \ln \frac{|x+3|^3}{(x+2)^2} + C.$$

[1738]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2}.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{x dx}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)}$$
,并仿 1733 题的解法.

$$\iint \frac{x dx}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} \right) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} + C.$$

[1739]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+a)^2 (x+b)^2} \quad (a \neq b).$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{1}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2} = \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \left(\frac{1}{x+b} - \frac{1}{x+a}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \left[\frac{1}{(x+a)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+b)^2} - \frac{2}{(x+a)(x+b)}\right].$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \frac{1}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2} = \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x+b}\right)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int \left[\frac{1}{(x+a)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+b)^2} - \frac{2}{(x+a)(x+b)}\right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} + \frac{1}{x+b}\right) - \frac{2}{(a-b)^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)}$$

$$= -\frac{2x+a+b}{(a-b)^2(x+a)(x+b)} + \frac{2}{(a-b)^3} \ln\left|\frac{x+a}{x+b}\right| + C.$$

[1740]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} \quad (|a| \neq |b|).$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} = \frac{1}{a^2-b^2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2+b^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+a^2}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{a^2-b^2} \left(\frac{1}{b} \arctan \frac{x}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}\right) + C.$$

[1741]
$$\int \sin^2 x dx.$$

$$\iint \sin^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

[1742]
$$\int \cos^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\Re \int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

[1743]
$$\int \sin x \sin(x+\alpha) dx.$$

$$\iint \sin x \sin(x+a) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\cos \alpha - \cos(2x+a)\right] dx = \frac{x}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x+a) + C.$$

[1744]
$$\int \sin 3x \sin 5x dx.$$

$$\iint \sin 3x \sin 5x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 8x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + C.$$

$$[1745] \int \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{3} dx.$$

[1746]
$$\int \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbf{gr} \quad \int \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\sin\left(5x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \sin\left(x + \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)\right] dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{10} \cos\left(5x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{5\pi}{12}\right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

[1747]
$$\int \sin^3 x dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\sin^3 x dx = \sin^2 x \sin x dx = (\cos^2 x - 1) d(\cos x)$$
.

M
$$\int \sin^3 x dx = \int (\cos^2 x - 1) d(\cos x) = \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x + C.$$

[1748]
$$\int \cos^3 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \cos^3 x \, dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \, d(\sin x) = \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C.$$

[1749]
$$\int \sin^4 x dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\sin^4 x = \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}\left(1-2\cos 2x+\frac{1+\cos 4x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8}(3-4\cos 2x+\cos 4x)$$
.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \sin^4 x \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx \\
= \frac{1}{8} \int \left(3 - 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x \right) dx = \frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C.$$

[1750]
$$\int \cos^4 x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\Re \int \cos^4 x \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}\right) dx \\
= \frac{1}{8} \int (3 + 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx = \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x + C.$$

[1751]
$$\int \cot^2 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C.$$

[1752]
$$\int \tan^3 x dx$$
.

提示 注意
$$tan^3x = tanx(sec^2x-1)$$
, 并利用 1697 題的结果.

[1753]
$$\int \sin^2 3x \sin^3 2x dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\sin^2 3x \sin^3 2x = \frac{3}{8} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{16} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 6x - \frac{3}{16} \sin 8x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 12x$$
.

解 因为
$$\sin^2 3x \sin^3 2x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 6x) \cdot \frac{1}{4}(3\sin 2x - \sin 6x)$$

= $\frac{1}{8}(3\sin 2x - 3\cos 6x \sin 2x - \sin 6x + \sin 6x \cos 6x)$

$$= \frac{3}{8}\sin 2x + \frac{3}{16}\sin 4x - \frac{1}{8}\sin 6x - \frac{3}{16}\sin 8x + \frac{1}{16}\sin 12x,$$

所以, $\int \sin^2 3x \sin^3 2x dx = -\frac{3}{16} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{64} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{48} \cos 6x + \frac{3}{128} \cos 8x - \frac{1}{192} \cos 12x + C.$

$$[1754] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}.$$

提示 注意 $1=\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$.

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\cot x + \tan x + C.$$

$$[1755] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cos x}.$$

提示 仿 1754 题的解法,并利用 1704 题的结果.

其中第一个积分见 1704 题.

[1756]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \cos^3 x}.$$

提示 仿 1754 题的解法,并利用 1703 题的结果.

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \cos^3 x} = \int \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\cos x)}{\cos^3 x} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(2x)}{\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + \ln|\tan x| + C.$$

其中第二个积分见 1703 题.

$$[1757] \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} \cos x dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \sin x\right) d(\sin x) = \ln|\sin x| - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C.$$

[1758]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^4 x}.$$

M
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x} = \int \sec^2 x \, \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int (1 + \tan^2 x) \, d(\tan x) = \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C.$$

$$[1759] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\mathrm{e}^x}.$$

提示 注意 1=(1+e^x)-e^x.

F
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) dx = x - \ln(1+e^x) + C.$$

[1760]
$$\int \frac{(1+e^x)^2}{1+e^{2x}} dx.$$

[1761]
$$\int sh^2 x dx.$$

M
$$\int \sinh^2 x dx = \int \frac{\cosh 2x - 1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \sinh 2x - \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

[1762]
$$\int ch^2 x dx.$$

解
$$\int ch^2 x dx = \int \frac{ch2x+1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{4} sh2x + \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

[1763]
$$\int shxsh2xdx$$
.

[1764] $\int chx ch3x dx.$

$$\Re$$
 $\int chx ch3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (ch4x + ch2x) dx = \frac{1}{8} sh4x + \frac{1}{4} sh2x + C.$

$$[1765] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 x \mathrm{ch}^2 x}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}^2 x \mathrm{ch}^2 x} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\mathrm{sh}^2 x} - \frac{1}{\mathrm{ch}^2 x} \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\left(\coth x + \tanh x \right) + C.$$

用适当的代换,求下列积分:

[1766]
$$\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设
$$1-x=t$$
,则 $x=1-t$, $dx=-dt$,

故得
$$\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} \, dx = -\int (1-t)^2 t^{\frac{1}{3}} \, dt = -\int (t^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2t^{\frac{4}{3}} + t^{\frac{7}{3}}) \, dt = -\frac{3}{4} t^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{6}{7} t^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{10} t^{\frac{10}{3}} + C$$
$$= -\frac{3}{140} (9+12x+14x^2) (1-x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.$$

[1767]
$$\int x^3 (1-5x^2)^{10} dx.$$

解 设
$$1-5x^2=t$$
,则 $x^2=\frac{1}{5}(1-t)$,从而,

$$x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 d(x^2) = \frac{1}{10} (1-t) \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) dt = -\frac{1}{50} (1-t) dt$$

故得
$$\int x^3 (1-5x^2)^{10} dx = -\frac{1}{50} \int (t^{10}-t^{11}) dt = -\frac{1}{550} t^{11} + \frac{1}{600} t^{12} + C = -\frac{1+55x^2}{6600} (1-5x^2)^{11} + C.$$

[1768]
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx.$$

解 设
$$2-x=t$$
,则 $x=2-t$, $dx=-dt$,

故得
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx = -\int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2-t)^2 dt = -\int (4t^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}}) dt = -8t^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{8}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$
$$= -\frac{2}{15} (32 + 8x + 3x^2) \sqrt{2-x} + C.$$

$$[1769] \int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

解 设
$$1-x^2=t$$
,则 $x^2=1-t$,从而,

$$x^5 dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2)^2 d(x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} (1-t)^2 dt$$

故得
$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^2 dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int (t^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}}) dt = -t^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$
$$= -\frac{1}{15} (8 + 4x^2 + 3x^4) \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

[1770]
$$\int x^5 (2-5x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx.$$

解 设
$$2-5x^3=t$$
,则 $x^3=\frac{1}{5}(2-t)$,从而,

$$x^5 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 d(x^3) = -\frac{1}{75}(2-t)dt$$

故得
$$\int x^5 (2-5x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = -\frac{1}{75} \int t^{\frac{2}{3}} (2-t) dt = -\frac{1}{75} \int (2t^{\frac{2}{3}} - t^{\frac{5}{3}}) dt = -\frac{2}{125} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{1}{200} t^{\frac{8}{3}} + C$$
$$= -\frac{6+25x^3}{1000} (2-5x^3)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C.$$

$$[1771]^+ \int \cos^5 x \sqrt{\sin x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设 $\sin x = t$,则 $\cos^5 x dx = (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x) = (1 - t^2)^2 dt$,

故得
$$\int \cos^5 x \sqrt{\sin x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int (1 - t^2)^2 t^{\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t = \int (t^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{5}{2}} + t^{\frac{9}{2}}) \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{7} t^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{2}{11} t^{\frac{11}{2}} + C$$
$$= \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{7} \sin^2 x + \frac{2}{11} \sin^4 x\right) \sqrt{\sin^3 x} + C.$$

$$[1772] \int \frac{\sin x \cos^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$$

提示 $\phi \cos^2 x = t$.

解 设 $\cos^2 x = t$,则 $\sin x \cos x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$,

故得
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{1+t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt = -\frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + \cos^2 x) + C.$$

$$[1773] \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^6 x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设
$$\tan x = t$$
,则 $\frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx = (1+t^2) dt$,

故得
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^6 x} dx = \int (t^4 + t^2) dt = \frac{1}{5} t^5 + \frac{1}{3} t^3 + C = \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C.$$

[1774]
$$\int \frac{\ln x dx}{x \sqrt{1 + \ln x}}.$$

解 设
$$1+\ln x=t$$
,则 $\frac{\ln x dx}{x}=(1+\ln x-1)d(1+\ln x)=(t-1)dt$,

故得
$$\int \frac{\ln x dx}{x \sqrt{1 + \ln x}} = \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (t - 1) dt = \int (t^{\frac{1}{2}} - t^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dt = \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} (\ln x - 2) \sqrt{1 + \ln x} + C.$$

$$[1775] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^{\frac{x}{2}} + \mathrm{e}^x}.$$

解 设
$$e^{\frac{x}{2}} = t$$
,则 $e^x = t^2$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{t}$,

故得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^{\frac{x}{2}} + \mathrm{e}^{x}} = 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^{2}(1+t)} = 2 \int \left(\frac{1-t}{t^{2}} + \frac{1}{1+t}\right) \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{2}{t} - 2\ln t + 2\ln(1+t) + C$$
$$= -2\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{x}{2}} - x + 2\ln(1+\mathrm{e}^{\frac{x}{2}}) + C,$$

[1776]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^x}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{1+e^x}=t$$
,则 $x=\ln(t^2-1)$, $dx=\frac{2t}{t^2-1}dt$,

故得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^x}} = 2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^2-1} = \ln\left(\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right) + C = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^x}-1}{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^x}+1}\right) + C = x - 2\ln(1+\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^x}) + C.$$

[1777]
$$\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x}.$$

提示
$$\diamondsuit$$
 arctan $\sqrt{x} = t$.

解 设
$$\arctan \sqrt{x} = t$$
,则 $dt = \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$,

故得
$$\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x} = 2 \int t \, \mathrm{d}t = t^2 + C = (\arctan\sqrt{x})^2 + C.$$

运用三角函数的代换 $x=a\sin t$, $x=a\tan t$, $x=a\sin^2 t$ 等, 求下列积分(参数为正的):

[1778]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

解 由于被积函数的存在域为-1 < x < 1,因此,可设 $x = \sin t$,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$.从而,

$$(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \cos^3 t$$
, $dx = \cot dt$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\cos^2 t} = \tan t + C = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C.$$

$$[1779] \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2-2}}.$$

解题思路 注意被积函数的存在域为 $x>\sqrt{2}$ 及 $x<-\sqrt{2}$.

(1) 当
$$x > \sqrt{2}$$
 时,可设 $x = \sqrt{2} \sec t$,并限制 $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(2) 当
$$x < -\sqrt{2}$$
 时,仍设 $x = \sqrt{2} \sec t$,但限制 $\pi < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$.

解 被积函数的存在域为 $x > \sqrt{2}$ 及 $x < -\sqrt{2}$,分别考虑.

(1) 当 $x > \sqrt{2}$ 时,可设 $x = \sqrt{2} \sec t$,并限制 $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$. 从而,

$$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} = \frac{2\sec^2 t}{\sqrt{2}\tan t}, \quad dx = \sqrt{2}\sec t \tan t dt.$$

代入得
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} = 2 \int \sec^3 t dt = 2 \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{(1 - \sin^2 t)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sin t} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin t}\right)^2 d(\sin t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1 + \sin t)}{(1 + \sin t)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1 - \sin t)}{(1 - \sin t)^2} + \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{1 - \sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \sin t} - \frac{1}{1 + \sin t}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1 + \sin t}{1 - \sin t}\right) + C_1$$

$$= \tan t \sec t + \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C_1 = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}) + C.$$

(2) 当 $x < -\sqrt{2}$ 时,仍设 $x = \sqrt{2}$ sect,但限制 $\pi < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$.其余步骤与上相同,注意到,此时 sect+tant<0,

因此,在对数符号里要加绝对值,即结果为 $\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2-2}+\ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-2}|+C$.

总之,当
$$|x| > \sqrt{2}$$
 时,
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 2} + \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}| + C.$$

[1780]
$$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx$$
.

解 被积函数的存在域为 $-a \le x \le a$,因此,可设 $x = a \sin t$,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$.从而,

$$\sqrt{a^2-x^2}=a\cos t$$
, $dx=a\cos t dt$.

代入得
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = a^2 \int \cos^2 dt = a^2 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{a^2}{2} t + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin t \cos t + C$$
$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C.$$

*) 利用 1742 题的结果.

[1781]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

解 被积函数的存在域为 $-\infty < x < +\infty$,因此,可设 $x = a \tan t$,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$.从而,

$$(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}=a^3\sec^3t$$
, $dx=a\sec^2t dt$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cot t dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t + C = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 t}} + C = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2+x^2}} + C.$$

[1782]
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx.$$

解题思路 注意被积函数的存在域为 $-a \le x < a$. 设 $x = a \sin t$,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$. 求出结果的存在域 为-a < x < a. 可以证明:此结果在端点 x = -a 处也成立. 即原函数在点 x = -a 的(右)导数等于被积函数 在点 x=-a 之值.

被积函数的存在域为 $-a \le x \le a$,因此,可设 $x = a \sin t$,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$.从而,

$$\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t}} = \frac{1+\sin t}{\cos t}$$
, $dx = a\cos t dt$.

代人得
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx = a \int (1+\sin t) dt = a(t-\cos t) + C = a \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + C$$
 (-a

注意,上式在端点 x=-a 也成立. 即函数 $F(x)=a \arcsin \frac{x}{a}-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ 在点 x=-a 的(右)导数等于

被积函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}}$ 在点 x = -a 之值. 事实上,由于 F(x)和 f(x)都在 $-a \le x < a$ 连续,且 F'(x) =f(x)在-a < x < a成立. 故由中值定理知,当-a < x < a 时,有

$$\frac{F(x)-F(-a)}{x+a}=F'(\xi)=f(\xi), \quad -a<\xi< x.$$

由此可知,(右)导数
$$F'(-a) = \lim_{x \to -a+0} \frac{F(x) - F(-a)}{x+a} = \lim_{\xi \to -a+0} f(\xi) = f(-a)$$
.

下面有些题目在端点的情况可类似地进行讨论,从略.

$$[1783] \int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

注意被积函数的存在域为 $0 \le x \le 2a$,设 $x = 2a\sin^2 t$,并限制 $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$. 利用 1749 题的结果.

被积函数的存在域为 $0 \le x \le 2a$,因此,可设 $x = 2a\sin^2 t$,并限制 $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$. 从而,

$$x\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} = \frac{2a\sin^3 t}{\cos t}$$
, $dx = 4a\sin t \cos t dt$.

代入得
$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} = 8a^2 \int \sin^4 t dt = 8a^2 \left(\frac{3}{8}t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4t \right)^{*} + C.$$

注意到
$$\sin 2t = 2\sin t \cos t = 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}}\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2a}} = \frac{1}{a}\sqrt{x(2a-x)}$$

及
$$\sin 4t = 2\sin 2t\cos 2t = 4\sin t\cos t (1 - 2\sin^2 t) = \frac{2}{a^2}(a-x)\sqrt{x(2a-x)}$$
,

最后得
$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} \, dx = 3a^2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}} - 2a^2 \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{x(2a-x)} + \frac{1}{4}a^2 \frac{2}{a^2} (a-x) \sqrt{x(2a-x)} + C$$
$$= 3a^2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}} - \frac{3a+x}{2} \sqrt{x(2a-x)} + C.$$

*) 利用 1749 题的结果.

[1784]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}}.$$

不妨设 a < b, 注意被积函数的存在域为 a < x < b,设 $x - a = (b - a)\sin^2 t$,并限制 $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

解 不妨设 a < b. 被积函数的存在域为 a < x < b,因此,可设 $x - a = (b - a)\sin^2 t$,并限制 $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$. 从而,

$$\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} = (b-a)\sin t \cos t$$
, $dx = 2(b-a)\sin t \cos t dt$.

代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} = 2 \int \mathrm{d}t = 2t + C = 2\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + C.$$

[1785]
$$\int \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解題思路 与 1784 題相同,作同一代換,并注意到

$$\sin 4t = 4 \sin t \cos t (1 - 2 \sin^2 t) = 4 \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x-a}{b-a}} \left(1 - 2 \frac{x-a}{b-a} \right) = -4 \frac{2x - (a+b)}{(b-a)^2} \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}.$$

解 与 1784 题相同,作同一代换,并注意到

$$\sin 4t = 4 \sin t \cos t (1 - 2 \sin^2 t) = 4 \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x-a}{b-a}} \left(1 - 2 \frac{x-a}{b-a} \right) = -4 \frac{2x - (a+b)}{(b-a)^2} \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)},$$

即得
$$\int \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} \, dx = 2(b-a)^2 \int \sin^2 t \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int \sin^2 2t \, dt = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \int (1-\cos 4t) \, dt$$
$$= \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \left(t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t\right) + C = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + \frac{2x - (a+b)}{4} \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} + C.$$

用双曲函数代换 $x=a \sinh t$, $x=a \cosh t$ 等,求下列积分(参数为正的):

[1786]
$$\int \sqrt{a^2+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 设 $x=a \sinh t$,并利用 1762 题的结果.

解 被积函数的存在域为 $-\infty < x < +\infty$,因此,可设 $x=a \sinh t$. 从而,

$$\sqrt{a^2+x^2}=a \operatorname{ch} t$$
, $\mathrm{d} x=a \operatorname{ch} t \operatorname{d} t$.

代人得

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, dx = a^2 \int ch^2 t dt = a^2 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} sh2t \right)^{1/2} + C_1.$$

注意到
$$x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a(\sinh + \cosh t) = ae^t$$
,即 $t = \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a}$ 及 $\sinh 2t = 2 \sinh t \cosh t = \frac{2x \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a^2}$,最后得
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + C.$$

*) 利用 1762 题的结果.

[1787]
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx.$$

提示 设 $x=a \sinh t$,并利用 1761 题的结果.

解 与 1786 题相同,设 $x=a \operatorname{sh} t$,则 $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \frac{a \operatorname{sh}^2 t}{\operatorname{ch} t}$, $dx=a \operatorname{ch} t dt$.

代人得
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = a^2 \int \sinh^2 t dt = a^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \sinh 2t - \frac{t}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1 = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}) + C_2 = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + C_1 = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + C_2 = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + C_2$$

*) 利用 1761 题的结果.

[1788]
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx$$
.

解題思路 注意被积函数的存在域为 $x \ge a$ 及 x < -a.

- (1) 当 x > a 时,设 $x = a \cosh t$,并限制 t > 0. (2) 当 x < -a 时,设 $x = -a \cosh t$,并限制 t > 0.
- 解 被积函数的存在域为 $x \ge a$ 及 x < -a.
- (1) 当 x>a 时,可设 x=acht,并限制 t>0. 从而,

$$\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \frac{\cosh t - 1}{\sinh t}$$
, $dx = a \sinh t dt$.

代入得
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} \, dx = a \int (\operatorname{ch} t - 1) \, dt = a \operatorname{sh} t - a t + C_1 = a \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 t - 1} - a t + C_1$$

$$= a \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} - a \ln\left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} + \frac{x}{a}\right) + C_1 = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \ln\left(\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x\right) + C_2$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - 2a \ln\left(\sqrt{x - a} + \sqrt{x + a}\right) + C.$$

(2) 当 x < -a 时,可设 $x = -a \cosh t$,并限制 t > 0. 从而, $\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \frac{\cosh t + 1}{\sinh t}$, $dx = -a \sinh t dt$.

代入得
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} \, dx = -a \int (cht+1) \, dt = -a sht - at + C_1$$

$$= -a \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} - a \ln\left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} - \frac{x}{a}\right) + C_1 = -\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \ln(\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x) + C_2$$

$$=-\sqrt{x^2-a^2}-2a\ln(\sqrt{-x+a}+\sqrt{-x-a})+C.$$

总之,当|x|>a时,

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx = \operatorname{sgn} x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - 2a \ln(\sqrt{|x-a|} + \sqrt{|x+a|}) + C.$$

[1789]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}}.$$

解 不妨设 a < b. 注意被积函数的存在域为 x > -a 及 x < -b.

- (1) 当 x > -a 时,设 $x + a = (b a) \operatorname{sh}^2 t$,并限制 t > 0.
- (2) 当 x < -b 时,设 $x+b=(a-b) sh^2 t$,并限制 t>0.

解 不妨设 a < b. 被积函数的存在域为 x > -a 及 x < -b.

(1) 当 x > -a 时,可设 $x + a = (b - a) \operatorname{sh}^2 t$,并限制 t > 0.

从而,
$$\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} = (b-a)$$
 shtcht, $dx = 2(b-a)$ shtchtdt.

代人得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = 2 \int \mathrm{d}t = 2t + C_1.$$

注意到 $\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b} = \sqrt{b-a} \left(\sinh + \cosh \right) = \sqrt{b-a} e^t$,就有 $t = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}}{\sqrt{b-a}}$,最后得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = 2\ln(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}) + C.$$

(2) 当 x < -b 时,可设 $x+b=(a-b) sh^2 t$,并限制 t>0.

从而,
$$\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} = (b-a) \operatorname{shtcht}$$
, $\mathrm{d}x = -(b-a) 2 \operatorname{shtchtdt}$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = -2\int \mathrm{d}t = -2t + C_1 = -2\ln(\sqrt{-(x+a)} + \sqrt{-(x+b)}) + C.$$

总之,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)}} = \begin{cases} 2\ln(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}), & x+a > 0 \text{ 及 } x+b > 0, \\ -2\ln(\sqrt{-x-a} + \sqrt{-x-b}), & x+a < 0 \text{ 及 } x+b < 0. \end{cases}$$

[1790]
$$\int \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 仿1789 题的解法.

解 与 1789 题相同,作同一代换,只是在求积分的过程中变动个别地方. 今以 x>-a 时为例,解法如下: $\int \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2(b-a)^2 \int \mathrm{sh}^2 t \mathrm{ch}^2 t \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2 \int \mathrm{sh}^2 2t \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2 \int (\mathrm{ch}4t-1) \, \mathrm{d}t$ $= \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{sh}4t-t\right) + C_1 = \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2 \left[\mathrm{sh}t\mathrm{ch}t(1+2\mathrm{sh}^2t)-t\right] + C_1$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (b-a)^{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{x+a}{b-a}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x+a}{b-a}} \left(1 + 2 \cdot \frac{x+a}{b-a} \right) - \ln(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}) \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{2x + a + b}{4} \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{4} \ln(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}) + C.$$

当 x < -b 时,与 1789 题类似,只是将结果改成

$$\frac{2x+a+b}{4}\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} + \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}\ln(\sqrt{-x-a} + \sqrt{-x-b}) + C,$$

此处不再写出解法步骤.

总之,

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} \, dx}{4}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2x+a+b}{4} \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \ln(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}) + C, & x+a > 0 \not x+b > 0, \\ \frac{2x+a+b}{4} \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} + \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \ln(\sqrt{-x-a} + \sqrt{-x-b}) + C, & x+a < 0 \not x+b < 0. \end{cases}$$

用分部积分法,求下列积分:

[1791]
$$\int \ln x dx.$$

$$\iint \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x(\ln x - 1) + C.$$

[1792]
$$\int x^n \ln x dx \quad (n \neq -1).$$

[1793]
$$\int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2 dx.$$

$$\iint_{x} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^{2} dx = -\int_{x} \ln^{2} x d\left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^{2} x + \int_{x} \frac{1}{x} 2 \ln x \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^{2} x - 2 \int_{x} \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^{2} x - \frac{2}{x} \ln x + 2 \int_{x} \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{x} (\ln^{2} x + 2 \ln x + 2) + C.$$

[1794]
$$\int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Re \int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{3} \int \ln^2 x \mathrm{d} \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{4}{3} \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x \frac{1}{x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{8}{9} \int \ln x \mathrm{d} \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{8}{9} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x + \frac{8}{9} \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\ln^2 x - \frac{4}{3} \ln x + \frac{8}{9} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

[1795]
$$\int x e^{-x} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int x e^{-x} dx = -\int x d(e^{-x}) = -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx
= -e^{-x} (x+1) + C.$$

[1796]
$$\int x^2 e^{-2x} dx$$

$$\mathbf{H} \qquad \int x^{2} e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^{2} d(e^{-2x}) = -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x d(e^{-2x}) dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x d(e^{-2x}) dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \left(x^{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + C.$$

[1797]
$$\int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx$$
.

提示 注意 $x^3 e^{-x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 d(e^{-x^2})$.

$$||\mathbf{x}||_{x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d(e^{-x^2}) = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} d(x^2) = -\frac{x^2 + 1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C.$$

[1798] $\int x \cos x dx.$

解
$$\int x\cos x dx = \int xd(\sin x) = x\sin x - \int \sin x dx = x\sin x + \cos x + C.$$

 $[1799] \int x^2 \sin 2x dx.$

[1800] $\int x \operatorname{sh} x dx.$

解
$$\int x \operatorname{sh} x dx = \int x d(\operatorname{ch} x) = x \operatorname{ch} x - \int \operatorname{ch} x dx = x \operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x + C.$$

 $[1801] \int x^3 \operatorname{ch} 3x dx.$

[1802] $\int \arctan x dx$.

[1803] $\int \arcsin x dx.$

[1804] $\int x \arctan x dx.$

[1805] $\int x^2 \arccos x \, \mathrm{d}x.$

[1806] $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx.$

提示 使用分部积分法后,令 $x=\sin t$,并利用 1703 题的结果.

对最后一个积分作代换 $x=\sin t$,得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{\cos t \, \mathrm{d}t}{\sin t \cos t} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sin t} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{t}{2} \right|^{*} + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sin t}{1+\cos t} \right| + C = -\ln \left| \frac{1+\cos t}{\sin t} \right| + C$$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C,$$

最后得

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \arcsin x - \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} \right| + C.$$

*) 利用 1703 题的结果.

[1807]
$$\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) dx.$$

$$[1808] \int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$$

$$\iint_{x \to \infty} \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x \to \infty} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d(x^2) = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \int_{x \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1-x^2}\right) dx = \frac{1-x^2}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C.$$

[1809]
$$\int \arctan \sqrt{x} \, dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \arctan \sqrt{x} \, dx = x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x} (1+x)} dx = x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) d(\sqrt{x})$$

$$= (x+1) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C.$$

[1810]
$$\int \sin x \ln(\tan x) dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int \sin x \ln(\tan x) \, dx = -\int \ln(\tan x) \, d(\cos x) = -\cos x \ln(\tan x) + \int \cos x \cot x \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$= -\cos x \ln(\tan x) + \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = -\cos x \ln(\tan x) + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

求下列积分:

[1811]
$$\int x^5 e^{x^3} dx$$
.

[1812]
$$\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx.$$

[1813]
$$\int x(\arctan x)^2 dx.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int x(\arctan x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\arctan x)^2 d(x^2) = \frac{x^2}{2} (\arctan x)^2 - \int \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} (\arctan x)^2 - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \arctan x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} (\arctan x)^2 - \int \arctan x dx + \int \arctan x dx + \int \arctan x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} (\arctan x)^2 - \int \arctan x dx = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2}(\arctan x)^2 - x\arctan x + \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2}(\arctan x)^2 = \frac{x^2+1}{2}(\arctan x)^2 - x\arctan x + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) + C.$$

$$[1814] \int x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx.$$

$$\iint_{x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} + \frac{2}{3} \int_{x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} + \frac{2}{3} \int_{x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} - \frac{1}{3} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} \ln(1-x^2) + C.$$

[1815]
$$\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx = \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) d(\sqrt{1 + x^2})
= \sqrt{1 + x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \int \sqrt{1 + x^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx = \sqrt{1 + x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - x + C.$$

[1816]
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} d(1+x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} x d(\frac{1}{1+x^2}).$$

$$\iint \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} d(1+x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \int x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) = -\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

[1817]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a^2+x^2)^2}.$$

解 当
$$a=0$$
 时,因为
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a^2+x^2)^2} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + C;$$

当
$$a \neq 0$$
 时,因为
$$\frac{1}{a}\arctan\frac{x}{a} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2} + 2\int \frac{x^2 + a^2 - a^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} \mathrm{d}x,$$

故得
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \left(\frac{x}{x^2+a^2} + \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \right) + C.$$

$$[1818] \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 使用分部积分法后,并注意
$$x^2 = a^2 - (a^2 - x^2)$$
.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = x \, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = x \, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{a^2 - (a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= x \, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} - \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

于是,得
$$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} + C \quad (a \neq 0).$$

[1819]
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

于是,得
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a} + \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a} + \frac{a}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| + C.$$

[1820]
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解題思路 首先,有
$$x^2 \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2+x^2) = \frac{1}{3} x d[(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}]$$
,使用分部积分



法. 其次,将积分 $\int (a^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$ 分成 $a^2 \int (a^2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ 与 $\int x^2 (a^2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ 两项,并利用 1786 题的结果.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, d(a^2 + x^2) = \frac{1}{3} \int x d \left[(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{3} x (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \int (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} x (a^2 + x^2) \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{a^2}{3} \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, dx - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, dx.
\end{aligned}$$

于是,得
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{1}{3} x (a^2 + x^2) \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{a^2}{3} \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} x (a^2 + x^2) \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{a^2}{4} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) \right]^{\bullet, +} + C$$
$$= \frac{x (2x^2 + a^2)}{8} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{a^4}{8} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C.$$

*) 利用 1786 题的结果.

 $[1821] \int x \sin^2 x dx.$

$$\int x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \int x d(\sin 2x) dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{x}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C,$$

[1822] $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

提示 $\sqrt[4]{x} = t$ 后,再使用分部积分法,最后将 t 换成 $\sqrt[4]{x}$.

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$,代入得
$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int te^t dt = 2 \int td(e^t) = 2te^t - 2 \int e^t dt = 2te^t - 2e^t + C = 2(\sqrt{x} - 1)e^{\sqrt{x}} + C.$$

[1823] $\int x \sin \sqrt{x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$

提示 $\sqrt[4]{x} = t$ 后,多次使用分部积分法,最后将 t 换成 \sqrt{x} .

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$,代入得
$$\int x\sin\sqrt{x} dx = 2 \int t^3 \sin t dt = -2 \int t^3 d(\cos t) = -2t^3 \cos t + 6 \int t^2 \cos t dt = -2t^3 \cos t + 6 \int t^2 d(\sin t)$$

$$= -2t^3 \cos t + 6t^2 \sin t - 12 \int t \sin t dt = -2t^3 \cos t + 6t^2 \sin t + 12 \int t d(\cos t)$$

$$= -2t^3 \cos t + 6t^2 \sin t + 12t \cos t - 12 \int \cos t dt = -2(t^2 - 6)t \cos t + 6(t^2 - 2)\sin t + C$$

$$= 2(6 - x)\sqrt{x}\cos\sqrt{x} - 6(2 - x)\sin\sqrt{x} + C.$$

[1824] $\int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$

则

解 记
$$I_{1} = \int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx, \quad I_{2} = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{1} = \int e^{\arctan x} d(-(1+x^{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = -\frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} + I_{2}, \\ I_{1} = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} d(e^{\arctan x}) = \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} - I_{2}. \end{cases}$$

$$(2)$$

由①+②即得
$$\int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C.$$

[1825]
$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

解 同 1824 题②一①,即得
$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C.$$

[1826] $\int \sin(\ln x) dx.$

$$\iiint \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - \int \sin(\ln x) dx.$$

于是,得
$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} \left[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x) \right] + C.$$

[1827]
$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx.$$

提示 利用 1826 题的结果.

$$\Re \int \cos(\ln x) dx = x\cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx = x\cos(\ln x) + \frac{x}{2} \left[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)\right]^{*} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \left[\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)\right] + C.$$

*) 利用 1826 题的结果.

[1828]
$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx.$$

解 如果 a,b 同时为零,积分显然为 x+C;若 a=0, $b\neq0$,积分显然为 $\frac{1}{b}\sin bx+C$;以下设 $a\neq0$, $\int e^{ax}\cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a}\int \cos bx d(e^{ax}) = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}\cos bx + \frac{b}{a}\int e^{ax}\sin x dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}\cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2}\int \sin bx d(e^{ax})$ $= \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}\cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2}e^{ax}\sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2}\int e^{ax}\cos bx dx.$

于是,得
$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left[\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx \right] + C = \frac{e^{ax} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx)}{a^2 + b^2} + C.$$
【1829】
$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx.$$

解 若
$$a=b=0$$
,则积分为 $x+C$;若 $a=0$, $b\neq0$,则积分为一 $\frac{1}{b}\cos bx+C$;以下设 $a\neq0$.
$$\int e^{ax}\sin bx dx = \frac{1}{a}\int \sin bx d(e^{ax}) = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}\sin bx - \frac{b}{a}\int e^{ax}\cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}\sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2}\int \cos bx d(e^{ax}) = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}\sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2}e^{ax}\cos bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2}\int e^{ax}\sin bx dx.$$

于是,得
$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2} + C.$$

[1830]
$$\int e^{2x} \sin^2 x dx.$$

提示 注意 $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 2x)$, 并利用 1828 题的结果.

$$\mathbf{f} = \int e^{2x} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x}{8} e^{2x} \right)^{*} + C = \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} (2 - \cos 2x - \sin 2x) + C.$$

*) 利用 1828 題的结果.

[1831]
$$\int (e^x - \cos x)^2 dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{f} \quad \left(e^{x} - \cos x \right)^{2} dx = \int \left(e^{2x} - 2e^{x} \cos x + \cos^{2} x \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - 2 \frac{e^{x} \left(\cos x + \sin x \right)}{2} + \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} x \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^{x} \left(\cos x + \sin x \right) + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

*) 利用 1828 題的结果.

**) 利用 1742 题的结果.

[1832]
$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccot}(e^x)}{e^x} dx.$$

提示 利用 1759 题的结果.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbf{f} & \frac{\operatorname{arccot}(e^{x})}{e^{x}} dx = -\int \operatorname{arccot}(e^{x}) d(e^{-x}) = -e^{-x} \operatorname{arccot}(e^{x}) - \int \frac{dx}{1 + e^{2x}} \\
&= -e^{-x} \operatorname{arccot}(e^{x}) - \frac{1}{2} \left[2x - \ln(1 + e^{2x}) \right]^{*} + C = -e^{-x} \operatorname{arccot}(e^{x}) - x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + e^{2x}) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

*) 利用 1759 题的结果.

[1833]
$$\int \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} dx.$$

提示
$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -d(\cot x)$$
,使用分部积分法后,并利用 1751 题的结果.

$$\iint \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\int \ln(\sin x) d(\cot x) = -\cot x \ln(\sin x) + \int \cot^2 x dx$$

$$= -\cot x \ln(\sin x) + (-\cot x - x) \cdot + C = -[x + \cot x \ln(\sin x)] + C.$$

*) 利用 1649 题或 1751 题的结果.

[1834]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\cos^2 x}.$$

提示 仿 1833 题,并利用 1697 题的结果.

*) 利用 1697 题的结果.

[1835]
$$\int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{xe^{x}}{(x+1)^{2}} dx = -\int xe^{x} d\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) = -\frac{x}{1+x}e^{x} + \int \frac{1}{1+x}e^{x}(x+1) dx = -\frac{x}{1+x}e^{x} + e^{x} + C$$

$$= \frac{e^{x}}{1+x} + C.$$

下列积分的求法需要把二次三项式化成标准形式,并利用下列公式:

I.
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a \neq 0);$$

$$II. \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a + x}{a - x} \right| + C \quad (a \neq 0);$$

III.
$$\int \frac{x dx}{a^2 \pm x^2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \ln |a^2 \pm x^2| + C;$$

N.
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin\frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a>0);$$

$$V.\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}| + C;$$

VI.
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}} = \pm \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} + C;$$

$$\sqrt[4]{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a>0);$$

$$\text{VII.} \int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C.$$

求下列积分:

$$[1836]^+ \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a+bx^2} \quad (ab \neq 0).$$

解 当 ab>0 时,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a+bx^2} = \operatorname{sgn}a \, \frac{1}{\sqrt{|b|}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{|b|}x)}{(\sqrt{|a|})^2 + (\sqrt{|b|}x)^2} = \operatorname{sgn}a \, \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \arctan\left(x\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\right) + C;$$

$$[1837] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2-x+2}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 - x + 2} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{7}} + C.$$

[1838]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{3x^2 - 2x - 1}.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{3x^2 - 2x - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} \\
= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{2}{3} + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{\frac{2}{3} - \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)} \right| + C_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{3x + 1} \right| + C.$$

[1839]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}.$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 - 1)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - (\sqrt{2} + 1)}{x^2 + (\sqrt{2} - 1)} \right| + C.$$

$$[1840] \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+1) + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$$

$$[1841] \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 - 2x \cos \alpha + 1}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 - 2x \cos\alpha + 1} = \int \frac{x - \cos\alpha + \cos\alpha}{(x - \cos\alpha)^2 + \sin^2\alpha} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d \left[(x - \cos\alpha)^2 + \sin^2\alpha \right]}{(x - \cos\alpha)^2 + \sin^2\alpha} + \cos\alpha \int \frac{d(x - \cos\alpha)}{(x - \cos\alpha)^2 + \sin^2\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 2x \cos\alpha + 1) + \cot\alpha \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{x - \cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha}\right) + C \quad (\alpha \neq k\pi; \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

[1842]
$$\int \frac{x^3 \, \mathrm{d}x}{x^4 - x^2 + 2}.$$

$$\iint_{x^{4}-x^{2}+2} \frac{x^{3} dx}{\left(x^{4}-x^{2}+2\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^{2} d(x^{2})}{\left(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+\frac{7}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\left(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{2}}{\left(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+\frac{7}{4}} d\left(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}{\left(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+\frac{7}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}+2) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x^{2}-1}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + C.$$

[1843]
$$\int \frac{x^5 \, \mathrm{d}x}{x^6 - x^3 - 2}.$$

提示 如果本题不化成标准形式来做,则可有更简单的做法,只需注意

$$\frac{x^5 dx}{x^6 - x^3 - 2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3 d(x^3)}{(x^3 - 2)(x^3 + 1)} = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{2}{x^3 - 2} + \frac{1}{x^3 + 1} \right) d(x^3),$$

即易获解.

$$\frac{x^{5} dx}{x^{6} - x^{3} - 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^{3} d(x^{3})}{\left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} - \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} - \frac{9}{4}} d\left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d\left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}{\left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} - \frac{9}{4}} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d\left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2} - \left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^{6} - x^{3} - 2| - \frac{1}{18} \ln\left|\frac{\frac{3}{2} + \left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{3}{2} - \left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}\right| + C = \frac{1}{9} \ln\{|x^{3} + 1| (x^{3} - 2)^{2}\} + C.$$

如果本题不化成标准形式来作,则有更简单的作法.事实上,

$$\int \frac{x^5 dx}{x^6 - x^3 - 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3 d(x^3)}{(x^3 - 2)(x^3 + 1)} = \frac{1}{9} \int \left(\frac{2}{x^3 - 2} + \frac{1}{x^3 + 1}\right) d(x^3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \ln\{|x^3 + 1| (x^3 - 2)^2\} + C.$$

[1844]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{3\sin^2 x - 8\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^2 x}.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{3\sin^2 x - 8\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{3\tan^2 x - 8\tan x + 5} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(\tan x - \frac{4}{3})}{(\tan x - \frac{4}{3})^2 - (\frac{1}{3})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{3} - (\tan x - \frac{4}{3})}{\frac{1}{2} + (\tan x - \frac{4}{3})} \right| + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{3\sin x - 5\cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} \right| + C.$$

[1845]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x + 2\cos x + 3}.$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{2\tan \frac{x}{2} + 4 + \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \int \frac{d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1\right)^2 + 4} = \arctan\left[\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{2}\right] + C.$$

[1846]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}} \quad (b\neq 0).$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \ln|x\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a+bx^2}| + C;$$

当 a>0 及 b<0 时,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-b}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{-b}x)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{a})^2 - (\sqrt{-b}x)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-b}} \arcsin\left(x\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\right) + C.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1847 \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x+1)}{\sqrt{2-(x+1)^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C.$$

[1848]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x+x^2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x+x^2}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-\frac{1}{4}}} = \ln\left|x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x+x^2}\right| + C.$$

注 本题即 1687 题,注意不同的解法及不同形式的结果.

[1849]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2x^2-x+2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2x^2 - x + 2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln\left(x - \frac{1}{4} + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{x}{2} + 1}\right) + C.$$

【1850】 证明:若 $y=ax^2+bx+c$ $(a\neq 0)$,

则当
$$a>0$$
 时, $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{y'}{2} + \sqrt{ay} \right| + C$;

当
$$a < 0$$
 时,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin \frac{-y'}{\sqrt{h^2 - 4ac}} + C.$$

证 当 a>0 时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{b}{2a})}{\sqrt{(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| x + \frac{b}{2a} + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{y'}{2} + \sqrt{ay} \right| + C_{\sharp}$$

当 a<0 时,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{-x^2 - \frac{b}{a}x - \frac{c}{a}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} - \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin\left(\frac{x + \frac{b}{2a}}{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{-2a}}\right) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin\left(\frac{-y'}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}\right) + C.$$

[1851]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5+x-x^2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5 + x - x^2}} = \int \frac{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right$$

$$=-\sqrt{5+x-x^2}+\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{21}}\right)+C.$$

$$[1852] \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx = \int \frac{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}\right]}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac$$

[1853]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 3x^2 - 2x^4}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-3x^2-2x^4}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{17}{16} - \left(x^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arcsin\left(\frac{4x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{17}}\right) + C.$$

[1854]
$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}}.$$

$$\begin{split} & \prod \frac{x^3 \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 \, \mathrm{d}(x^2)}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^2 - 2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 - 1) \, \mathrm{d}(x^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^2 - 2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^2 - 2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \, x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1} \, \right| + C. \end{split}$$

[1855]
$$\int \frac{x+x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2-x^4}} dx.$$

$$\iint_{\sqrt{1+x^2-x^4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2-x^4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(1+x^2)d(x^2)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x^2-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\left(x^2-\frac{1}{2}\right)d\left(x^2-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x^2-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \frac{3}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d\left(x^2-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x^2-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+x^2-x^4} + \frac{3}{4} \arcsin\left(\frac{2x^2-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C,$$

$$[1856] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}.$$

解 当
$$x>0$$
,设 $x=\frac{1}{t}$, $t>0$,则

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(t + \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{(t + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= -\ln\left|t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}\right| + C_1 = -\ln\left|\frac{x + 2 + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x}\right| + C_2,$$

当 x < 0,设 $x = -\frac{1}{t}$,t > 0,显然有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\ln\left|t - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2-t+1}\right| + C_3 = -\ln\left|\frac{-x-2-2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x}\right| + C_4,$$

总之,不论 x 为正或为负,均有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\ln \left| \frac{x+2+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x} \right| + C.$$

[1857]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1}}.$$

解 作代换 $t = \frac{1}{x}$,则

$$x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1} = \operatorname{sgn} t \frac{\sqrt{-t^2 + t + 1}}{t^3}, \quad dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2}.$$

于是,
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1}} = -(sgnt) \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{-t^2 + t - 1}} dt = -(sgnt) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(-t^2 + t + 1)}{\sqrt{-t^2 + t + 1}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{-t^2 + t + 1}} \right)$$

$$= -(sgnt) \left(-\sqrt{-t^2 + t + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2t - 1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^{-1} + C = (sgnx) \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x - 1}}{|x|} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{x - 2}{x\sqrt{5}} \right) \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x - 1}}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{x - 2}{|x|\sqrt{5}} \right) + C.$$

其存在域为 $|x+\frac{1}{2}| > \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

*) 利用 1850 题的结果.

[1858]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

提示 设 y=x+1,本题即转化为 1856 题的类型.

解 设 y=x+1,本题即转化为 1856 题的类型.由于解法类似,且 x+1 的符号对结果没有影响,故仅就 x+1>0 列出解法的主要步骤如下:

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y\sqrt{y^2-2y+2}} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{y^2}-\frac{2}{y}+1}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln\left|\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{y^2-2y+2}}{y\sqrt{2}}\right| + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln\left|\frac{1-x+\sqrt{2(x^2+1)}}{x+1}\right| + C.$$
[1859]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2}}.$$

提示 设 $x-1=\frac{1}{4}$.

解 设
$$x-1=\frac{1}{t}$$
,则 $(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2}=\frac{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}}{t|t|}$, $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$,

代人得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2}} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{sgn}t\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1+2t-t^2}} = -\operatorname{sgn}tarcsin\left(\frac{t-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C = \arcsin\left(\frac{x-2}{|x-1|\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$

$$(|x| > \sqrt{2}).$$

[1860]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+2)^2 \sqrt{x^2+2x-5}}$$
.

提示 设 $x+2=\frac{1}{t}$.

解 设
$$x+2=\frac{1}{t}$$
,则 $(x+2)^2 \sqrt{x^2+2x-5} = \frac{\sqrt{1-2t-5t^2}}{t^2|t|}$, $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$,

代入得
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 \sqrt{x^2+2x-5}} = -\int \frac{t \operatorname{sgn} t dt}{\sqrt{1-2t-5t^2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{\left[\left(t+\frac{1}{5}\right)-\frac{1}{5}\right] \operatorname{sgn} t dt}{\sqrt{\frac{6}{25}-\left(t+\frac{1}{5}\right)^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{sgn} t \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}-\frac{2}{5}t-t^2} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{sgn} t \operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{5t+1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) + C = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x-5}}{5(x+2)} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{x+7}{|x+2|\sqrt{6}}\right) + C.$$

其存在域为满足不等式 $x^2 + 2x - 5 > 0$ 的一切 x 值,即 $|x+1| > \sqrt{6}$.

[1861]
$$\int \sqrt{2+x-x^2} \, dx.$$

$$\int \sqrt{2+x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2x-1}{4} \sqrt{2+x-x^2} + \frac{9}{8} \arcsin\left(\frac{2x-1}{3}\right) + C.$$

[1862]
$$\int \sqrt{2+x+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \sqrt{2+x+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \sqrt{\frac{7}{4} + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2x+1}{4} \sqrt{2+x+x^2} + \frac{7}{8} \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2+x+x^2}\right) + C.$$

[1863]
$$\int \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} \, x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^2 - 2} \, \mathrm{d}(x^2 + 1)$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 1}{4} \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1}) + C.$$

[1864]
$$\int \frac{1-x+x^2}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx.$$

解 由于
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} = -\ln \left| \frac{2+x+2\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}{x} \right| + C_1$$
 (可仿照 1856 题求得),

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} = \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C_2,$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} = \int \frac{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{1+x-x^2}+\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)+C_3,$$

所以,
$$\int \frac{1-x+x^2}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} + \int \frac{x\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}$$

$$= -\ln\left|\frac{2+x+2\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}{x}\right| + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - \sqrt{1+x-x^2} + C.$$

其中存在域为满足不等式 $1+x-x^2>0$ 且 $x\neq 0$ 的一切 x 值,即 $\left|x-\frac{1}{2}\right|<\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 及 $x\neq 0$.

[1865]
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{x^2+1}{x\sqrt{x^4+1}}dx = \frac{\operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}}}dx = \frac{\operatorname{sgn} xd\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2+2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{x^{2}+1}{x\sqrt{x^{4}+1}} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sgn}x\left(1+\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{x^{2}+\frac{1}{x^{2}}}} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sgn}xd\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2}+2}} = \operatorname{sgn}x\ln\left(x-\frac{1}{x}+\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2}+2}\right) + C_{1}$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{x^{2}-1+\sqrt{x^{4}+1}}{x}\right| + C.$$

§ 2. 有理函数的积分法

利用待定系数法,求下列积分:

[1866]
$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx.$$

解題思路 注意被积函数分解成部分分式 $\frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+5}$, 经通分后得恒等式 $2x+3 \equiv A(x+5) + B(x-2)$, 今 x=2 及 x=-5, 求得 $A \setminus B$.

解 设
$$\frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+5}$$
,通分后应有 $2x+3 \equiv A(x+5) + B(x-2)$. 在这恒等式中,令 $x=2^{*}$),得 $7=7A$, $A=1$; 令 $x=-5$,得 $-7=-7B$, $B=1$.

于是,
$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+5}\right) dx = \ln|(x-2)(x+5)| + C.$$

*) 注意,这是一种习惯的说法.实际上,不能直接令 x=2(因为上述恒等式是当 $x\neq 2$, $x\neq -5$ 时得出来的),而应令 $x\rightarrow 2$ 取极限,得 7=7A,以下类似情况都作此理解,不再一一说明.

[1867]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}.$$

解 设 $\frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x+3}$,通分后应有 x = A(x+2)(x+3) + B(x+1)(x+3) + C(x+1)(x+2). 在这恒等式中,

于是,
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \int \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{x+3}\right) dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + 2 \ln|x+2| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+3| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left|\frac{(x+2)^4}{(x+1)(x+3)^3}\right| + C.$$

[1868]
$$\int \frac{x^{10}}{x^2 + x - 2} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \frac{x^{10}}{x^2 + x - 2} = x^8 - x^7 + 3x^6 - 5x^5 + 11x^4 - 21x^3 + 43x^2 - 85x + 171 + \frac{-341x + 342}{x^2 + x - 2},$$

设
$$\frac{-341x+342}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1}$$
,通分后应有 $-341x+342 \equiv A(x-1) + B(x+2)$. 在这恒等式中,

令
$$x=-2$$
,得 $1024=-3A$, $A=-\frac{1024}{3}$; 令 $x=1$,得 $1=3B$, $B=\frac{1}{3}$.

于是,
$$\int \frac{x^{10}}{x^2+x-2} dx = \int \left[x^8 - x^7 + 3x^6 - 5x^5 + 11x^4 - 21x^3 + 43x^2 - 85x + 171 - \frac{1024}{3(x+2)} + \frac{1}{3(x-1)} \right] dx$$
$$= \frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{x^8}{8} + \frac{3x^7}{7} - \frac{5x^6}{6} + \frac{11x^5}{5} - \frac{21x^4}{4} + \frac{43x^3}{3} - \frac{85x^2}{2} + 171x + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{(x+2)^{1024}} \right| + C.$$

[1869]
$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} dx.$$

$$\frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} = 1 + \frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} = 1 + \frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-3)},$$

设 $\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-3}$,通分后应有 $5x^2-6x+1 = A(x-2)(x-3) + Bx(x-3) + Cx(x-2)$. 在这恒等式中,

令
$$x=0$$
,得 $1=6A$, $A=\frac{1}{6}$; 令 $x=2$,得 $9=-2B$, $B=-\frac{9}{2}$; 令 $x=3$,得 $28=3C$, $C=\frac{28}{3}$.
于是,
$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} \mathrm{d}x = \int \left[1+\frac{1}{6x}-\frac{9}{2(x-2)}+\frac{28}{3(x-3)}\right] \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= x+\frac{1}{6}\ln|x|-\frac{9}{2}\ln|x-2|+\frac{28}{3}\ln|x-3|+C.$$

[1870]
$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx.$$

提示 可不用代入法,而用比较恒等式两端 x 的同次幂的系数,解方程组求得待定系数(当然,首先将被积函数化为真分式).

$$\mathbf{f} = \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} = 1 + \frac{-(5x^2 + 4)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)}.$$

设
$$\frac{-(5x^2+4)}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{A_1x+B_1}{x^2+1} + \frac{A_2x+B_2}{x^2+4}$$
,通分后应有 $-(5x^2+4) = (A_1x+B_1)(x^2+4) + (A_2x+B_2)$

 B_2)(x^2+1). 比较等式两端 x 的同次幂的系数,得

$$x^{3}$$
 $A_{1}+A_{2}=0$,
 x^{2} $B_{1}+B_{2}=-5$,
 x^{1} $4A_{1}+A_{2}=0$,
 x^{0} $4B_{1}+B_{2}=-4$.

由此, $A_1=0$, $B_1=\frac{1}{3}$, $A_2=0$, $B_2=-\frac{16}{3}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx = \int \left[1 + \frac{1}{3(x^2 + 1)} - \frac{16}{3(x^2 + 4)} \right] dx = x + \frac{1}{3} \arctan x - \frac{8}{3} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

[1871]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^3 - 3x + 2}$$

解 $\frac{x}{x^3-3x+2} = \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+2}$,通分后应有 $x \equiv A(x-1)(x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x-1)^2$. 在这恒等式中,

令
$$x=1$$
, 得 $1=3B$, $B=\frac{1}{3}$; 令 $x=-2$, 得 $-2=9C$, $C=-\frac{2}{9}$;

比较 x^2 的系数,得 A+C=0,从而, $A=\frac{2}{9}$.于是,

$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^3 - 3x + 2} = \int \left[\frac{2}{9(x - 1)} + \frac{1}{3(x - 1)^2} - \frac{2}{9(x + 2)} \right] dx = -\frac{1}{3(x - 1)} + \frac{2}{9} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right| + C.$$

[1872]
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx.$$

解 设 $\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-1}$,通分后应有 $x^2+1 = A(x+1)(x-1) + B(x-1) + C(x+1)^2$. 在这恒等式中,

令
$$x=-1$$
, 得 $2=-2B$, $B=-1$; 令 $x=1$, 得 $2=4C$, $C=\frac{1}{2}$;

比较 x^2 的系数,得 A+C=1. 从而, $A=\frac{1}{2}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx = \int \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + C.$$

[1873]
$$\int \left(\frac{x}{x^2-3x+2}\right)^2 dx.$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{x^2-3x+2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2(x-2)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-2} + \frac{D}{(x-2)^2},$$

通分后应有 $x^2 = A(x-1)(x-2)^2 + B(x-2)^2 + C(x-2)(x-1)^2 + D(x-1)^2$. 在这恒等式中,

$$A+C=0$$
 $B=-5A+B-4C+D=1$;

由此,A=4,C=-4.于是,

$$\int \left(\frac{x}{x^2 - 3x + 2}\right)^2 dx = \int \left[\frac{4}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2} - \frac{4}{x - 2} + \frac{4}{(x - 2)^2}\right] dx$$

$$= 4\ln|x - 1| - \frac{1}{x - 1} - 4\ln|x - 2| - \frac{4}{x - 2} + C = 4\ln\left|\frac{x - 1}{x - 2}\right| - \frac{5x - 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2} + C.$$

[1874]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3}.$$

提示 为了求得待定系数,可同时使用代入法及比较等式两端 x 的同次幂的系数,这样做,可减少确定 待定系数的计算工作量.

解 设
$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{D}{x+3} + \frac{E}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{F}{(x+3)^3}$$

通分后应有

$$1 \equiv A(x+2)^2(x+3)^3 + B(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)^3 + C(x+1)(x+3)^3 + D(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^2 + E(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3) + F(x+1)(x+2)^2.$$

在这恒等式中,

令
$$x=-1$$
,得 $1=8A$, $A=\frac{1}{8}$; 令 $x=-2$,得 $1=-C$, $C=-1$; 令 $x=-3$,得 $1=-2F$, $F=-\frac{1}{2}$;

比较 x5、x4 及 x3 的系数,得

$$x^{5}$$
 $A+B+D=0$,
 x^{4} $13A+12B+C+11D+E=0$,
 x^{3} $67A+56B+10C+47D+8E+F=0$.

由此,B=2, $D=-\frac{17}{8}$, $E=-\frac{5}{4}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3} = \int \left[\frac{1}{8(x+1)} + \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} - \frac{17}{8(x+3)} - \frac{5}{4(x+3)^2} - \frac{1}{2(x+3)^3} \right] \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln|x+1| + 2\ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{17}{8} \ln|x+3| + \frac{5}{4(x+3)} + \frac{1}{4(x+3)^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln\left| \frac{(x+1)(x+2)^{16}}{(x+3)^{17}} \right| + \frac{9x^2 + 50x + 68}{4(x+2)(x+3)^2} + C.$$

[1875]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1}.$$

$$\frac{1}{x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2 (x + 1)^3} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{C}{x + 1} + \frac{D}{(x + 1)^2} + \frac{E}{(x + 1)^3},$$

通分后应有 $1 = A(x-1)(x+1)^3 + B(x+1)^3 + C(x-1)^2(x+1)^2 + D(x-1)^2(x+1) + E(x-1)^2$. 在这恒等式中,

令
$$x=1$$
,得 $1=8B$, $B=\frac{1}{8}$; 令 $x=-1$,得 $1=4E$, $E=\frac{1}{4}$; 令 $x=0$,得 $-A+B+C+D+E=1$;

令
$$x=2$$
, 得 $27A+27B+9C+3D+E=1$; 令 $x=-2$, 得 $3A-B+9C-9D+9E=1$;

由此,
$$A = -\frac{3}{16}$$
, $C = \frac{3}{16}$, $D = \frac{1}{4}$. 于是,

$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1} = \int \left[-\frac{3}{16(x - 1)} + \frac{1}{8(x - 1)^2} + \frac{3}{16(x + 1)} + \frac{1}{4(x + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{4(x + 1)^3} \right] \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\frac{3}{16} \ln|x - 1| - \frac{1}{8(x - 1)} + \frac{3}{16} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{4(x + 1)} - \frac{1}{8(x + 1)^2} + C \\ &= \frac{3}{16} \ln\left|\frac{x + 1}{x - 1}\right| - \frac{3x^2 + 3x - 2}{8(x - 1)(x + 1)^2} + C, \end{split}$$

[1876]
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x^2+5x+4}{x^4+5x^2+4} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+4}$$
,通分后应有

$$x^2 + 5x + 4 \equiv (Ax + B)(x^2 + 4) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + 1).$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂的系数,得

$$x^{3} | A+C=0,$$

 $x^{2} | B+D=1,$
 $x^{1} | 4A+C=5,$
 $x^{0} | 4B+D=4.$

由此, $A = \frac{5}{3}$, B = 1, $C = -\frac{5}{3}$, D = 0. 于是,

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx = \int \left(\frac{\frac{5}{3}x + 1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{-\frac{5}{3}x}{x^2 + 4} \right) dx = \frac{5}{6} \ln \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 4} + \arctan x + C.$$

本题如不直接用待定系数法将被积函数进行分解,而使用其他技巧,也可有更简单的方法.事实上,

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 4}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)} dx + 5 \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 1)} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 1)} dx + 5 \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 1)} dx + 5 \int \frac{dx}{(x$$

[1877]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}.$$

解 设 $\frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$,通分后应有 $1 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1)$. 比较等式两端 x 的同次幂的系数,得

$$x^{2} | A+B=0,$$

 $x^{1} | B+C=0,$
 $x^{0} | A+C=1.$

由此, $A = \frac{1}{2}$, $B = -\frac{1}{2}$, $C = \frac{1}{2}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \int \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{x-1}{2(x^2+1)} \right] \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

[1878]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)}.$$

提示 本题若用待定系数法,较麻烦一些. 可将被积函数变形为 $\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}$ 后,即易获解.

解 由于
$$\frac{1}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{(x^2-4x+5)-(x^2-4x+4)}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5}$$
,
于是、
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \int \left[\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5}\right] \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{x-2} - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x-2)}{(x-2)^2+1} = -\frac{1}{x-2} - \arctan(x-2) + C.$$

本题若用待定系数法,较麻烦一些,也可获得同样的结果,此处从略.

[1879]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 (x^2+2x+2)}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+2}$$
,通分后应有

$$x \equiv A(x-1)(x^2+2x+2)+B(x^2+2x+2)+(Cx+D)(x-1)^2$$
.

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{3}$$
 $A+C=0$,
 x^{2} $A+B-2C+D=0$,
 x^{1} $2B+C-2D=1$,
 x^{0} $-2A+2B+D=0$.

由此
$$A = \frac{1}{25}$$
, $B = \frac{1}{5}$, $C = -\frac{1}{25}$, $D = -\frac{8}{25}$. 于是,
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 (x^2 + 2x + 2)} = \int \left[\frac{1}{25(x-1)} + \frac{1}{5(x-1)^2} - \frac{x+8}{25(x^2 + 2x + 2)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{1}{50} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx - \frac{7}{25} \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{1}{50} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2) - \frac{7}{25} \arctan(x+1) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{7}{25} \arctan(x+1) + C.$$

[1880]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}$$
,通分后应有
1 = $A(x+1)(1+x+x^2) + Bx(1+x+x^2) + x(x+1)(Cx+D)$.

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{3}$$
 $A+B+C=0$,
 x^{2} $2A+B+C+D=0$,
 x^{1} $2A+B+D=0$,
 x^{0} $A=1$.

由此,A=1, B=-1, C=0, D=-1. 于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x+x^2}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \ln \left|\frac{x}{1+x}\right| - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

本题也可以不用待定系数法.事实上,

$$\frac{1}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{1}{(x+x^2)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{1}{x+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x+x^2}.$$

[1881]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3+1}.$$

解 设 $\frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}$,通分后应有 $1 = A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1)$. 比较等式两端 x的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{2}$$
 $A+B=0$,
 x^{1} $-A+B+C=0$,
 x^{0} $A+C=1$.

由此, $A = \frac{1}{3}$, $B = -\frac{1}{3}$, $C = \frac{2}{3}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3+1} = \int \left[\frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{x-2}{3(x^2-x+1)} \right] \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+1} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1882]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^3 - 1}.$$

解 设 $\frac{x}{x^3-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$,通分后应有 $x = A(x^2+x+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$. 比较等式两端 x 的 同次幂系数,得

$$x^{2} | A+B=0,$$

 $x^{1} | A-B+C=1,$
 $x^{0} | A-C=0.$

由此,
$$A=\frac{1}{3}$$
, $B=-\frac{1}{3}$, $C=\frac{1}{3}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{x}{x^3 - 1} dx = \int \left[\frac{1}{3(x - 1)} - \frac{x - 1}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x - 1)^2}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1883]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4-1}.$$

提示 本題若用待定系数法,较麻烦一些. 可将被积函数变形为 $\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{x^2-1}-\frac{1}{x^2+1})$ 后,即易获解.

本题若用待定系数法,则较麻烦.从略.

[1884]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4+1}$$

解題思路 本题若用待定系数法,较麻烦一些.可将被积函数变形为

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1}-\frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1}\right)$$
,

然后利用 1712 题及 1713 题的结果,并注意

$$\arctan\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1-x^2}\right)$$

即可获得所需的答案。

解 本题如用待定系数法来作,主要步骤如下:

设
$$\frac{1}{x^4+1} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+x\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2-x\sqrt{2}+1}$$
, 经计算可求得 $A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$, $B = \frac{1}{2}$, $C = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$, $D = \frac{1}{2}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + 1} = \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1} \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \frac{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) dx}{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \frac{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) dx}{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[\ln(x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1) - \ln(x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1)\right] + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left[\arctan\left(\frac{2x + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{2x - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \arctan \left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1 - x^2}\right) + C.$$

如应用下列解法,则更简单些.

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x\sqrt{2}}\right)^{*} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2-x\sqrt{2}+1}{x^2+x\sqrt{2}+1} + C_1,$$

注意到 $\arctan\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1-x^2}\right)$,最后即得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1 - x^2}\right) + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1} + C.$$

- *) 利用 1712 题的结果.
- **) 利用 1713 题的结果.

[1885]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2-x+1}$$
,通分后应有 1=(Ax+B)(x²-x+1)+(Cx+D)(x²+x+1).

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{3}$$
 $A+C=0$,
 x^{2} $-A+B+C+D=0$,
 x^{1} $A-B+C+D=0$,
 x^{0} $B+D=1$.

由此, $A=\frac{1}{2}$, $B=\frac{1}{2}$, $C=-\frac{1}{2}$, $D=\frac{1}{2}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}{x^2 + x + 1} dx - \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x-1)}{x^2 - x + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(2x+1)dx}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(2x-1)dx}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\ln(x^2 + x + 1) - \ln(x^2 - x + 1)\right] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right] + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{1 - x^2}\right) + C_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$$

如不用待定系数法解本题,则更简单些,解法与上题类似:

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 3} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} + C.$$

[1886] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^6+1}.$

解 本题如用待定系数法来作,运算较麻烦,经计算可得

$$\frac{1}{x^6+1} = \frac{1}{3(x^2+1)} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}x + \frac{1}{3}}{x^2+x\sqrt{3}+1} + \frac{\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{6}x + \frac{1}{3}}{x^2-x\sqrt{3}+1},$$

积分步骤与 1884 题与 1885 题完全类似,不再详解,其结果为

$$\frac{1}{2}\arctan x + \frac{1}{6}\arctan(x^3) + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}\ln\frac{x^2 + x\sqrt{3} + 1}{x^2 - x\sqrt{3} + 1} + C.$$

本题如不用待定系数法来作,则更简单些.下面列举两种解法:

解法 1:

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^6 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^6 + 1} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^6 + 1} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 + (x^4 - x^2 + 1)}{x^6 + 1} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^4 - x^2 + 1)} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x^6 + 1} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^3)}{1 + (x^3)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \arctan(x^3) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \ln \frac{x^2 + x\sqrt{3} + 1}{x^2 - x\sqrt{3} + 1} + C.$$

解法 2. 仿照 1881 题的分解法,可得

$$\frac{1}{x^5+1} = \frac{1}{3(x^2+1)} - \frac{x^2-2}{3(x^4-x^2+1)}.$$

于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^6 + 1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(x^2 - 2) \, \mathrm{d}x}{x^4 - x^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) + (x^2 - 1)}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 1)}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan x + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan x + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan x + \frac{1}{6} \arctan\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \ln\frac{x^2 + x\sqrt{3} + 1}{x^2 - x\sqrt{3} + 1} + C.$$

两种答案形式不同,实质上是一致的.

[1887]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2-x+1}$$
,通分后应有
1 = $A(x+1)(x^2+1)(x^2-x+1) + B(x^2+1)(x^2-x+1) + (Cx+D)(x+1)^2(x^2-x+1) + (Ex+F)(x+1)^2(x^2+1)$.

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{5}$$
 $A+C+E=0$,
 x^{4} $B+C+D+2E+F=0$,
 x^{3} $A-B+D+2E+2F=0$,
 x^{2} $A+2B+C+2E+2F=0$,
 x^{1} $-B+C+D+E+2F=0$,
 x^{0} $A+B+D+F=1$.

曲此,
$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $B = \frac{1}{6}$, $C = 0$, $D = \frac{1}{2}$, $E = -\frac{1}{3}$, $F = 0$. 于是,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)} = \int \left[\frac{1}{3(x+1)} + \frac{1}{6(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)} - \frac{x}{3(x^2-x+1)} \right] \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|1+x| - \frac{1}{6(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{(2x-1)dx}{x^2 - x + 1} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 - x + 1} - \frac{1}{6(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$$

[1888]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^5 - x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{x^5-x^4+x^3-x^2+x-1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{x^2-x+1}$$

通分后应有 $1 = A(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x - 1)(x^2 - x + 1) + (Dx + E)(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$.

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{4}$$
 $A+B+D=0$,
 x^{3} $-2B+C+E=0$,
 x^{2} $A+2B-2C=0$,
 x^{1} $-B+2C-D=0$,
 x^{0} $A-C-E=1$.

由此,
$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $B = -\frac{1}{3}$, $C = -\frac{1}{6}$, $D = 0$, $E = -\frac{1}{2}$. 于是,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^5 - x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + x - 1} = \int \left[\frac{1}{3(x - 1)} - \frac{2x + 1}{6(x^2 + x + 1)} - \frac{1}{2(x^2 - x + 1)} \right] \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x - 1)^2}{x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1889} \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + 3x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 3x + 1}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x^2}{x^4 + 3x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 3x + 1} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}}$$
,通分后应有

$$x^2 \equiv (Ax+B)(x^2+x+\frac{1}{2})+(Cx+D)(x^2+2x+2).$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{3}$$
 $A+C=0$,
 x^{2} $A+B+2C+D=1$,
 x^{1} $\frac{A}{2}+B+2C+2D=0$,
 x^{0} $\frac{B}{2}+2D=0$.

由此,
$$A=\frac{4}{5}$$
, $B=\frac{12}{5}$, $C=-\frac{4}{5}$, $D=-\frac{3}{5}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 + 3x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 3x + 1} = \int \left[\frac{4(x+3)}{5(x^2 + 2x + 2)} - \frac{4x + 3}{5(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2})} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{(2x+2)dx}{x^2+2x+2} + \frac{8}{5} \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+1} - \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{(2x+1)dx}{x^2+x+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{8}{5} \arctan(x+1) - \frac{2}{5} \arctan(2x+1) + C.$$

【1890】 在什么条件下,积分 $\int \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} dx$ 为有理函数?

解 设
$$\frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x^3(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x-1} + \frac{E}{(x-1)^2}$$
,通分后应有
$$ax^2 + bx + c \equiv Ax^2(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1)^2 + C(x-1)^2 + Dx^3(x-1) + Ex^3.$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{4}$$
 $A+D=0$,
 x^{3} $-2A+B-D+E=0$,
 x^{2} $A-2B+C=a$,
 x^{1} $B-2C=b$,
 x^{0} $C=c$.

由此,A=a+2b+3c,B=b+2c,C=c,D=-(a+2b+3c),E=a+b+c. 当 A=D=0,即 a+2b+3c=0 时,积分 $\int \frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x^3(x-1)^2} dx$ 为有理函数.

利用奥斯特罗格拉茨基方法: *, 求积分:

[1891]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 (x+1)^3}.$$

解
$$Q=(x-1)^2(x+1)^3$$
, $Q_1=(x-1)(x+1)^2=x^3+x^2-x-1$, $Q_2=(x-1)(x+1)=x^2-1$.
设 $\frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^3}=\left(\frac{Ax^2+Bx+C}{x^3+x^2-x-1}\right)'+\frac{Dx+E}{x^2-1}$, 从而,
$$x=(2Ax+B)(x-1)(x+1)-(3x-1)(Ax^2+Bx+C)+(Dx+E)(x-1)(x+1)^2$$
,

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{4}$$
 $D=0$,
 x^{3} $-A+D+E=0$,
 x^{2} $A-2B-D+E=0$,
 x^{1} $-2A+B-3C-D-E=1$,
 x^{0} $-B+C-E=0$.

由此,
$$A = -\frac{1}{8}$$
, $B = -\frac{1}{8}$, $C = -\frac{1}{4}$, $D = 0$, $E = -\frac{1}{8}$.于是,
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 (x+1)^3} = -\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{8(x-1)(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} = -\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{8(x-1)(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| + C.$$
 【1892】 $\int \frac{dx}{(x^3 + 1)^2}$.

所谓奥斯特罗格拉茨基方法,是指关于有理真分式 $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ 的积分,可以借助代数方法来分离成一个真分式与另一个真分式积分的和,使在新的被积真分式函数中,其分母次数达到最低状态,也即在公式

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} + \int \frac{P_2(x)}{Q_2(x)} dx$$
 (1)

中,如果 P(x),Q(x)已知,且设分母 Q(x)可以分解成一次与二次类型的实因式:

$$Q(x) = (x-a)^k \cdots (x^2 + px + q)^m \cdots$$

其中 k,…,m,…是正整数.在公式(1)的右端分母已知,形如:

$$Q_1(x) = (x-a)^{k-1} \cdots (x^2 + px + q)^{m-1} \cdots Q_2(x) = (x-a) \cdots (x^2 + px + q) \cdots$$

且满足 $Q_1(x) \cdot Q_2(x) = Q(x)$. 而 $P_1(x)$ 和 $P_2(x)$ 为相应比 $Q_1(x)$ 和 $Q_2(x)$ 更低次的多项式,一般可用待定系数法求得. 这种利用公式(1)求积分的方法,就是所谓的奥斯特罗格拉茨基方法. 详细可以参见 Γ . M. 菲赫金哥尔茨著(北京大学译),微积分学教程,第二卷一分册,第 264 目.

——《题解》作者注

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 $Q=(x+1)^2(x^2-x+1)^2$, $Q_1=Q_2=x^3+1$.

设
$$\frac{1}{(x^3+1)^2} = \left(\frac{Ax^2+Bx+C}{x^3+1}\right)' + \frac{Dx^2+Ex+F}{x^3+1}$$
,从而,

$$1 \equiv (2Ax+B)(x^3+1)-3x^2(Ax^2+Bx+C)+(Dx^2+Ex+F)(x^3+1).$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{5}$$
 $D=0$,
 x^{4} $-A+E=0$,
 x^{3} $-2B+F=0$,
 x^{2} $-3C+D=0$,
 x^{1} $2A+E=0$,
 x^{0} $B+F=1$.

由此,A=0, $B=\frac{1}{3}$, C=0, D=0, E=0, $F=\frac{2}{3}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^3+1)^2} = \frac{x}{3(x^3+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3+1} = \frac{x}{3(x^3+1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\bullet} + C.$$

*) 利用 1881 題的结果.

[1893]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^3}.$$

$$\mathbf{M} = (x^2+1)^3$$
, $\mathbf{Q}_1 = (x^2+1)^2$, $\mathbf{Q}_2 = x^2+1$.

设
$$\frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} = \left[\frac{Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+D}{(x^2+1)^2}\right]' + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2+1}$$
, 从而,

$$1 \equiv (3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C)(x^2 + 1) - 4x(Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D) + (Ex + F)(x^2 + 1)^2.$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{5}$$
 $E=0$,
 x^{4} $-A+F=0$,
 x^{3} $-2B+2E=0$,
 x^{2} $3A-3C+2F=0$,
 x^{1} $2B-4D+E=0$,
 x^{0} $C+F=1$.

由此,
$$A=\frac{3}{8}$$
, $B=0$, $C=\frac{5}{8}$, $D=0$, $E=0$, $F=\frac{3}{8}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^3} = \frac{x(3x^2+5)}{8(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+1} = \frac{x(3x^2+5)}{8(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{3}{8} \arctan x + C.$$

[1894]
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2}.$$

提示 本题如不用奥斯特罗格拉茨基方法,可有更简单的方法.事实上,有

$$\frac{x^2}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} = \frac{(x^2+2x+2)-(2x+2)}{(x^2+2x+2)^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = (x^2 + 2x + 2)^2$$
, $\mathbf{Q}_1 = \mathbf{Q}_2 = x^2 + 2x + 2$.

设
$$\frac{x^2}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} = \left(\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+2x+2}\right)' + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+2}$$
, 从而,

$$x^2 \equiv A(x^2+2x+2)-2(x+1)(Ax+B)+(Cx+D)(x^2+2x+2)$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{3}$$
 | $C=0$,
 x^{2} | $-A+2C+D=1$,
 x^{1} | $-2B+2C+2D=0$,
 x^{0} | $2A-2B+2D=0$.

由此,A=0, B=1, C=0, D=1. 于是,

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \arctan(x+1) + C.$$

本题如不用奥斯特罗格拉茨基方法,则更容易得出上述结果.事实上,

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} = \int \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 2) - (2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} - \int \frac{(2x + 2) dx}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2}$$
$$= \int \frac{d(x + 1)}{(x + 1)^2 + 1} - \int \frac{d(x^2 + 2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} = \arctan(x + 1) + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + C.$$

[1895]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^4+1)^2}.$$

解
$$Q=(x^4+1)^2$$
, $Q_1=Q_2=x^4+1$,

设
$$\frac{1}{(x^4+1)^2} = \left(\frac{Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+D}{x^4+1}\right)' + \frac{Ex^3+Fx^2+Gx+H}{x^4+1}$$
,从而,

 $1 \equiv (3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C)(x^4 + 1) - 4x^3(Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D) + (Ex^3 + Fx^2 + Gx + H)(x^4 + 1).$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{7}$$
 | $E=0$,
 x^{6} | $-A+F=0$,
 x^{5} | $-2B+G=0$,
 x^{4} | $-3C+H=0$,
 x^{3} | $-4D+E=0$,
 x^{2} | $3A+F=0$,
 x^{1} | $2B+G=0$,
 x^{0} | $C+H=1$.

由此,A=0, B=0, $C=\frac{1}{4}$, D=0, E=0, F=0, G=0, $H=\frac{3}{4}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^4+1)^2} = \frac{x}{4(x^4+1)} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^4+1} = \frac{x}{4(x^4+1)} + \frac{3}{16\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2+x\sqrt{2}+1}{x^2-x\sqrt{2}+1} - \frac{3}{8\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{x^2-1} + C.$$

*) 利用 1884 題的结果.

[1896]
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 3x - 2}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)^2} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{M} = (x-1)(x^2+x+1)^2$$
, $Q_1 = x^2+x+1$, $Q_2 = (x-1)(x^2+x+1)$.

设
$$\frac{x^2+3x-2}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)^2} = \left(\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+x+1}\right)' + \frac{Cx^2+Dx+E}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}$$
,从而,

$$x^2+3x-2\equiv A(x-1)(x^2+x+1)-(2x+1)(Ax+B)(x-1)+(Cx^2+Dx+E)(x^2+x+1)$$
.

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{4}$$
 | $C=0$,
 x^{3} | $-A+C+D=0$,
 x^{2} | $A-2B+C+D+E=1$,
 x^{1} | $A+B+D+E=3$,
 x^{0} | $-A+B+E=-2$.

由此,
$$A = \frac{5}{3}$$
, $B = \frac{2}{3}$, $C = 0$, $D = \frac{5}{3}$, $E = -1$,再将 $\frac{\frac{5}{3}x - 1}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}$ 分解,可得

$$\frac{\frac{5}{3}x-1}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{2}{9(x-1)} - \frac{2x-11}{9(x^2+x+1)}.$$

于是,
$$\int \frac{x^2+3x-2}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)^2} dx = \frac{5x+2}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{2x-11}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{5x+2}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{2}{9}\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{9}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx + \frac{4}{3}\int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{2})}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{5x+2}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$$

[1897]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^4-1)^3}.$$

解
$$Q=(x^4-1)^3$$
, $Q_1=(x^4-1)^2$, $Q_2=x^4-1$.

设
$$\frac{1}{(x^4-1)^3} = \left[\frac{P(x)}{(x^4-1)^2}\right]' + \frac{P_1(x)}{x^4-1}$$
,其中

$$P(x) = Ax^7 + Bx^6 + Cx^5 + Dx^4 + Ex^3 + Fx^2 + Gx + H$$
, $P_1(x) = A_1x^3 + B_1x^2 + C_1x + D_1$,

从而,利用待定系数法,解出 A=0, B=0, $C=\frac{7}{32}$, D=0, E=0, F=0, $G=-\frac{11}{32}$, H=0, $A_1=0$, $B_1=0$,

$$C_1 = 0$$
, $D_1 = \frac{21}{32}$. $\neq \mathbb{E}$,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^4-1)^2} = \frac{7x^5-11x}{32(x^4-1)^2} + \frac{21}{32} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4-1} = \frac{7x^5-11x}{32(x^4-1)^2} + \frac{21}{128} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{21}{64} \arctan x^{-1} + C.$$

*) 利用 1883 题的结果.

分出下列积分的代数部分:

[1898]
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^4+x^2+1)^2} dx.$$

解 设
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^4+x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+D}{x^4+x^2+1} + \int \frac{A_1x^3+B_1x^2+C_1x+D_1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx.$$

上述等式右端的积分为非代数部分,因此,只需要求出 $A \setminus B \setminus C \setminus D$ 就可以了. 等式两端求导并通分,得

$$x^{2}+1 \equiv (3Ax^{2}+2Bx+C)(x^{4}+x^{2}+1)-(4x^{3}+2x)(Ax^{3}+Bx^{2}+Cx+D)+(A_{1}x^{3}+B_{1}x^{2}+C_{1}x+D_{1})$$

$$\cdot (x^{4}+x^{2}+1).$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,解出 $A=\frac{1}{6}$, B=0, $C=\frac{1}{3}$, D=0, $A_1=0$, $B_1=\frac{1}{6}$, $C_1=0$, $D_1=\frac{2}{3}$. 因此, 所求积分的代数部分为 $\frac{x^3+2x}{6(x^4+x^2+1)}$.

[1899]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^3+x+1)^3}$$
.

解 设
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^3+x+1)^3} = \frac{Ax^5+Bx^4+Cx^3+Dx^2+Ex+F}{(x^3+x+1)^2} + \int \frac{Gx^2+Hx+L}{x^3+x+1} dx.$$

对上述等式两端求导并通分,得

$$1 \equiv (5Ax^{4} + 4Bx^{3} + 3Cx^{2} + 2Dx + E)(x^{3} + x + 1) - 2(3x^{2} + 1)(Ax^{5} + Bx^{4} + Cx^{3} + Dx^{2} + Ex + F) + (Gx^{2} + Hx + L)(x^{3} + x + 1)^{2}.$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,解出 $A=-\frac{243}{961}$, $B=\frac{357}{1922}$, $C=-\frac{405}{961}$, $D=-\frac{315}{1922}$, $E=\frac{156}{961}$, $F=-\frac{224}{961}$, G=0, $H=-\frac{243}{961}$, $L=\frac{357}{961}$. 因此,所求积分的代数部分为

$$-\frac{486x^5-357x^4+810x^3+315x^2-312x+448}{1922(x^3+x+1)^2}.$$

[1900]
$$\int \frac{4x^5-1}{(x^5+x+1)^2} dx.$$

解 设
$$\int \frac{4x^5-1}{(x^5+x+1)^2} dx = \frac{Ax^4+Bx^3+Cx^2+Dx+E}{x^5+x+1} + \int \frac{Fx^4+Gx^3+Hx^2+Lx+M}{x^5+x+1} dx.$$

对上述等式两端求导再通分,得

$$4x^5 - 1 \equiv (4Ax^3 + 3Bx^2 + 2Cx + D)(x^5 + x + 1) - (5x^4 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Gx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^3 + 1)(Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^4 + Dx + Cx^4 + Dx + Cx^2 + Dx + E) + (Fx^4 + Cx^4 + Dx + Cx^4$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,解出 A=0, B=0, C=0, D=-1, E=0, F=0, G=0, H=0, L=0, M=0. 因此,所求积分的代数部分为 $-\frac{x\cdot}{x^5+x+1}$ (全部积分).

【1901】 计算积分
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4+2x^3+3x^2+2x+1}$$
.

M
$$Q=x^4+2x^3+3x^2+2x+1=(x^2+x+1)^2$$
, $Q_1=Q_2=x^2+x+1$.

设
$$\frac{1}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1} = \left(\frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + x + 1}\right)' + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + x + 1}$$
, 从而,
 $1 = A(x^2 + x + 1) - (2x + 1)(Ax + B) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + x + 1)$.

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,解出 $A=\frac{2}{3}$, $B=\frac{1}{3}$, C=0, $D=\frac{2}{3}$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1} = \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$
$$= \frac{2x + 1}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$$

【1902】 在什么条件下,积分 $\int \frac{\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(\alpha x^2 + 2bx + c)^2} dx$ 为有理函数?

解 (1) 当
$$a \neq 0$$
 且 $b^2 - ac = 0$ 时, $ax^2 + 2bx + c = a(x - x_0)^2$,其中 x_0 为实数. 此时
$$\frac{ax^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^2} = \frac{a(x - x_0)^2 + 2\alpha x_0(x - x_0) + \alpha x_0^2 + 2\beta(x - x_0) + 2\beta x_0 + \gamma}{a^2(x - x_0)^4}$$
$$= \frac{\alpha}{a^2(x - x_0)^2} + \frac{2\alpha x_0 + 2\beta}{a^2(x - x_0)^3} + \frac{\alpha x_0^2 + 2\beta x_0 + \gamma}{a^2(x - x_0)^4},$$

从而,积分为有理函数.

(2) 当 $a\neq 0$ 目 $b^2-ac\neq 0$ 时,则设

$$\frac{ax^{2}+2\beta x+\gamma}{(ax^{2}+2bx+c)^{2}}=\left(\frac{Ax+B}{ax^{2}+2bx+c}\right)'+\frac{Cx+D}{ax^{2}+2bx+c},$$

从而, $ax^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma = A(ax^2 + 2bx + c) - (2ax + 2b)(Ax + B) + (Cx + D)(ax^2 + 2bx + c)$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,可解得 C=0, $D=\frac{2b\beta-a\gamma-c\alpha}{2(b^2-ac)}$. 从而,当 $a\gamma+c\alpha=2b\beta$ 时 D=0,此时积分为有理函数.

(3) 当 $a=0,b\neq 0$ 时,

$$\frac{ax^{2}+2\beta x+\gamma}{(ax^{2}+2bx+c)^{2}} = \frac{a\left(x+\frac{c}{2b}\right)^{2}-\frac{ac}{b}\left(x+\frac{c}{2b}\right)+\frac{ac^{2}}{4b^{2}}+2\beta\left(x+\frac{c}{2b}\right)-\frac{\beta c}{b}+\gamma}{4b^{2}\left(x+\frac{c}{2b}\right)^{2}}$$

$$=\frac{\alpha}{4b^2}+\frac{2\beta-\frac{\alpha c}{b}}{4b^2\left(x+\frac{c}{2b}\right)}+\frac{\frac{\alpha c^2}{4b^2}-\frac{\beta c}{b}+\gamma}{4b^2\left(x+\frac{c}{2b}\right)^2}.$$

故当 $2\beta - \frac{\alpha c}{b} = 0$ 即 $ac = 2b\beta$ 时,积分为有理函数.这种情况可归并到 $a\gamma + c\alpha = 2b\beta$ 中去.

(4) 当 a=b=0, $c\neq 0$ 时,积分显然为有理函数. 这种情况可归并到 $b^2-ac=0$ 中去. 综上所述,当 $b^2-ac=0$ 或 $a\gamma+c\alpha=2b\beta$ 时,积分为有理函数.

利用不同方法,计算下列积分:

[1903]
$$\int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx = \int \frac{\left[(x-1)+1 \right]^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx = \int \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^{97}} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^{98}} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^{99}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{100}} \right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{96(x-1)^{96}} - \frac{3}{97(x-1)^{97}} - \frac{3}{98(x-1)^{98}} - \frac{1}{99(x-1)^{99}} + C$$

[1904]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^8 - 1}.$$

提示 利用 1883 题的结果,

$$\iint \frac{x dx}{x^8 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2)^4 - 1} = \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \arctan(x^2)^{*} + C.$$

*) 利用 1883 题的结果.

[1905]
$$\int \frac{x^3 \, dx}{x^8 + 3}.$$

[1906]
$$\int \frac{x^2 + x}{x^6 + 1} dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{x^2+x}{x^6+1}$$
dx= $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{d(x^3)}{(x^3)^2+1}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2)^3+1}$,并利用 1881 题的结果.

*) 利用 1881 题的结果.

[1907]
$$\int \frac{x^4-3}{x(x^8+3x^4+2)} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{x} \int \frac{x^{4} - 3}{x(x^{8} + 3x^{4} + 2)} dx = \int \frac{\left(1 - \frac{3}{x^{4}}\right) dx}{x^{5} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x^{4}} + \frac{2}{x^{8}}\right)} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^{4}}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{x^{4}}\right)}{\frac{2}{x^{8}} + \frac{3}{x^{4}} + 1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{5}{\frac{2}{x^{4}} + 1} - \frac{4}{\frac{1}{x^{4}} + 1}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{x^{4}}\right) = -\frac{5}{8} \ln\left(\frac{2}{x^{4}} + 1\right) + \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^{4}} + 1\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \ln \frac{x^{4}}{x^{4} + 2} - \ln \frac{x^{4}}{x^{4} + 1} + C.$$

[1908]
$$\int \frac{x^4 \, \mathrm{d}x}{(x^{10} - 10)^2}.$$

$$\int \frac{x^4 dx}{(x^{10} - 10)^2} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5)}{[(x^5 - \sqrt{10})(x^5 + \sqrt{10})]^2} = \frac{1}{200} \int \frac{[(x^5 - \sqrt{10}) - (x^5 + \sqrt{10})]^2}{[(x^5 - \sqrt{10})(x^5 + \sqrt{10})]^2} d(x^5)$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{200} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^5 - \sqrt{10}} - \frac{1}{x^5 + \sqrt{10}} \right)^2 \mathrm{d}(x^5) = \frac{1}{200} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^5 - \sqrt{10})}{(x^5 - \sqrt{10})^2} - \frac{1}{100} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^5)}{(x^5)^2 - 10} + \frac{1}{200} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^5 + \sqrt{10})}{(x^5 + \sqrt{10})^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{200(x^5 - \sqrt{10})} - \frac{1}{200\sqrt{10}} \ln \left| \frac{x^5 - \sqrt{10}}{x^5 + \sqrt{10}} \right| - \frac{1}{200(x^5 + \sqrt{10})} + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{100} \left[\frac{x^5}{x^{10} - 10} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}} \ln \left| \frac{x^5 - \sqrt{10}}{x^5 + \sqrt{10}} \right| \right] + C. \end{split}$$

[1909]
$$\int \frac{x^{11} dx}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2}.$$

$$\iint \frac{x^{11}}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x^8 d(x^4)}{(x^4 + 1)(x^4 + 2)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left[1 - \frac{3x^4 + 2}{(x^4 + 1)(x^4 + 2)} \right] d(x^4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[1 + \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} - \frac{4}{x^4 + 2} \right] d(x^4) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^4 + 1}{(x^4 + 2)^4} + C.$$

[1910]
$$\int \frac{x^9 dx}{(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{ff} & \int \frac{x^{9} \, \mathrm{d}x}{(x^{10} + 2x^{5} + 2)^{2}} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^{5} \, \mathrm{d}(x^{5})}{\left[(x^{5} + 1)^{2} + 1\right]^{2}} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(x^{5} + 1) \, \mathrm{d}(x^{5} + 1)}{\left[(x^{5} + 1)^{2} + 1\right]^{2}} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^{5} + 1)}{\left[(x^{5} + 1)^{2} + 1\right]^{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left[(x^{5} + 1)^{2} + 1\right]}{\left[(x^{5} + 1)^{2} + 1\right]^{2}} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^{5} + 1)}{\left[(x^{5} + 1)^{2} + 1\right]^{2}} = -\frac{1}{10\left[(x^{5} + 1)^{2} + 1\right]} - \frac{1}{5} \left\{ \frac{x^{5} + 1}{2\left[(x^{5} + 1)^{2} + 1\right]} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x^{5} + 1) \right\}^{*} + C = -\frac{x^{5} + 2}{10(x^{10} + 2x^{5} + 2)} - \frac{1}{10} \arctan(x^{5} + 1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

*) 利用 1817 题的结果.

[1911]
$$\int \frac{x^{2n-1}}{x^n+1} dx.$$

提示 分别就 $n\neq 0$ 及 n=0 两种情况求解.

解 当 $n\neq 0$ 时,

[1912]
$$\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dx.$$

提示 当 $n\neq 0$ 时,经恒等变形后可利用 1817 题的结果. 当 n=0 时,易获解.

解 当 n≠0 时,

$$\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{x^{2n}x^{n-1}dx}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{x^{2n}d(x^n)}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{(x^{2n}+1)-1}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} d(x^n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{d(x^n)}{x^{2n}+1} - \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{d(x^n)}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} = \frac{1}{n} \arctan(x^n) - \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{x^n}{2(x^{2n}+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x^n) \right]^{-1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \left[\arctan(x^n) - \frac{x^n}{x^{2n}+1} \right] + C.$$

当 n=0 时,

$$\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| + C.$$

*) 利用 1817 题的结果。

$$[1913] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x^{10}+2)}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x^{10}+2)} = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^9}{x^{10}+2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{20} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^{10}+2)}{x^{10}+2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{20} \ln(x^{10}+2) + C = \frac{1}{20} \ln\frac{x^{10}}{x^{10}+2} + C.$$

[1914]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x^{10}+1)^2}.$$

提示 两次使用 $1=x^{10}+1-x^{10}$,就可将被积函数变形为 $\frac{1}{x}-\frac{x^9}{r^{10}+1}-\frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+1)^2}$,从而易获解.

解 由于

$$\frac{1}{x(x^{10}+1)^2} = \frac{x^{10}+1-x^{10}}{x(x^{10}+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x(x^{10}+1)} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^9}{x^{10}+1} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+1)^2},$$

$$\iint \mathcal{U}, \qquad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x^{10}+1)^2} = \int \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^9}{x^{10}+1} - \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+1)^2} \right] \mathrm{d}x = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^{10}+1)}{x^{10}+1} - \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^{10}+1)}{(x^{10}+1)^2},$$

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{10} \ln(x^{10}+1) + \frac{1}{10(x^{10}+1)} + C = \frac{1}{10} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10}+1} + \frac{1}{10(x^{10}+1)} + C.$$

[1915]
$$\int \frac{1-x^7}{x(1+x^7)} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint \frac{1-x^7}{x(1+x^7)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2x^6}{1+x^7} \right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{2}{7} \int \frac{d(1+x^7)}{1+x^7} = \ln|x| - \frac{2}{7} \ln|1+x^7| + C \\
&= \frac{1}{7} \ln \frac{|x|^7}{(1+x^7)^2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

[1916]
$$\int \frac{x^4-1}{x(x^4-5)(x^5-5x+1)} dx.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} {\it ff} & \int \frac{x^4-1}{x(x^4-5)(x^5-5x+1)} {\rm d}x = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{{\rm d}(x^5-5x)}{(x^5-5x)(x^5-5x+1)} \\ & = \frac{1}{5} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^5-5x} - \frac{1}{x^5-5x+1} \right) {\rm d}(x^5-5x) = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{{\rm d}(x^5-5x)}{x^5-5x} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{{\rm d}(x^5-5x+1)}{x^5-5x+1} \\ & = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{x(x^4-5x)}{x^5-5x+1} \right| + C. \end{array}$$

[1917]
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx.$$

解由于
$$\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^2-x^2} = \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right)$$
,

所以, $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{x\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[1918]
$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx}{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 1} = \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 1}$$

$$=\int \frac{\mathrm{d} \left(x+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\right]^2-\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \frac{x+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}{x+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \frac{2x^2+(1-\sqrt{5})x+2}{2x^2+(1+\sqrt{5})x+2} + C.$$

$$[1919] \int \frac{x^5-x}{x^8+1} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{x^5 - x}{x^8 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2)^2 - 1}{(x^2)^4 + 1} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^4 - x^2\sqrt{2} + 1}{x^4 + x^2\sqrt{2} + 1} + C.$$

*) 利用 1713 題的结果.

[1920] $\int \frac{x^4+1}{r^6+1} dx.$

$$\iint_{x^{6}+1} \frac{x^{4}+1}{x^{6}+1} dx = \int \frac{(x^{4}-x^{2}+1)+x^{2}}{x^{6}+1} dx = \int \frac{x^{4}-x^{2}+1}{(x^{2}+1)(x^{4}-x^{2}+1)} dx + \int \frac{x^{2} dx}{x^{6}+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(x^{3})}{(x^{3})^{2}+1} = \arctan x + \frac{1}{3} \arctan(x^{3}) + C.$$

【1921】 试导出用于计算积分 $I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n} (a \neq 0)$ 的递推公式. 利用这个公式计算

$$I_3=\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)^3}.$$

解題思路 首先,注意

$$4a(ax^2+bx+c)=(2ax+b)^2+(4ac-b^2)=t^2+\Delta$$

其中 t=2ax+b, $\Delta=4ac-b^2$. 这样,原积分就变形为 $2^{2n-1}a^{n-1}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2+\Delta)^n}$.

其次,当 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时,对积分 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n}$ 使用分部积分法,并注意 $t^2 = t^2 + \Delta - \Delta$,经运算即可得递推公式

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{2ax+b}{(ax^{2}+bx+c)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{2a}{\Delta} I_{n-1}.$$

当△=0时,易获解.

解 由于 $4a(ax^2+bx+c)=(2ax+b)^2+(4ac-b^2)=t^2+\Delta$,其中 t=2ax+b, $\Delta=4ac-b^2$. 于是,

$$I_{n} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(ax^{2} + bx + c)^{n}} = \int \frac{(4a)^{n} \, \mathrm{d}x}{[(2ax + b)^{2} + \Delta]^{n}} = 2^{2n-1} a^{n-1} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^{2} + \Delta)^{n}}.$$

当 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时,对于积分 $\int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n}$ 施用分部积分法,即有

$$\int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} = \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + 2n \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^{n+1}} = \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + 2n \int \frac{(t^2 + \Delta) - \Delta}{(t^2 + \Delta)^{n+1}} dt$$

$$= \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + 2n \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} - 2n\Delta \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \Delta)^{n+1}}.$$

若令
$$\bar{I}_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n}$$
,则得
$$\bar{I}_n = \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + 2n\bar{I}_n - 2n\Delta\bar{I}_{n+1}$$
,

或 $\bar{I}_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2n\Delta} \cdot \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Delta)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} \bar{I}_n$,从而,

$$\bar{I}_n = \frac{1}{2(n-1)\Lambda} \cdot \frac{t}{(t^2 + \Lambda)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\Lambda} \bar{I}_{n-1}.$$

代人 I,,即得

$$\begin{split} I_{n} &= 2^{2n-1}a^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{t}{(t^{2}+\Delta)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} I_{n-1} \right\} \\ &= 2^{2n-1}a^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{2ax+b}{(4a)^{n-1}(ax^{2}+bx+c)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} \right. \\ &\cdot \frac{2a}{(4a)^{n-1}} \int \frac{dx}{(ax^{2}+bx+c)^{n-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{2ax+b}{(ax^{2}+bx+c)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{2a}{\Delta} I_{n-1}, \end{split}$$

最后得递推公式

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{(n-1)\Delta} \cdot \frac{2ax+b}{(ax^{2}+bx+c)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{2a}{\Delta} I_{n-1}.$$

当 Δ =0 时,则有

$$I_n = \int \frac{(4a)^n dx}{(2ax+b)^{2n}} = 2^{2n-1}a^{n-1} \int \frac{d(2ax+b)}{(2ax+b)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{a^n(1-2n)} \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^{1-2n} + C.$$

对于 I_3 , $\Delta \neq 0$, 两次运用上述递推公式,即得

$$\begin{split} I_3 &= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)^3} = \frac{2x+1}{6(x^2+x+1)^2} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{2x+1}{6(x^2+x+1)^2} + \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+x+1} \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{6(x^2+x+1)^2} + \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C, \end{split}$$

【1922】 利用代换 $t = \frac{x+a}{x+b}$ 计算积分:

$$I = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+a)^m (x+b)^n}. \quad (m \ \mathcal{D} \ n \ \mathcal{D} \, \mathbf{E}$$
 数).

利用这个代换,求 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-2)^2(x+3)^3}$.

解 设
$$t = \frac{x+a}{x+b}$$
,则 $1-t = \frac{b-a}{x+b}$ 或 $x+b = \frac{b-a}{1-t}$, $dt = \frac{b-a}{(x+b)^2} dx = \frac{(1-t)^2}{b-a} dx$ 或 $dx = \frac{b-a}{(1-t)^2} dt$,

及 $x+a=t(x+b)=\frac{t(b-a)}{1-t}$. 代入 I,即得

$$I = \frac{I}{(b-a)^{m+n-1}} \int \frac{(1-t)^{m+n-2}}{t^m} dt \quad (a \neq b).$$

将 $(1-t)^{m+n-2}$ 展开,即可分项积分求得 I.

如果 b=a,则

$$I = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+a)^{m+n}} = \frac{1}{1-m-n} (x+a)^{1-m-n} + C.$$

令 a=-2, b=3, m=2 及 n=3, 并设 $t=\frac{x-2}{x+3}$, 即得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-2)^2 (x+3)^3} = \frac{1}{5^4} \int \frac{(1-t)^3}{t^2} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{5^4} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{3}{t} + 3 - t\right) \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{625} \left(-\frac{1}{t} - 3\ln|t| + 3t - \frac{t^2}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{625} \left[-\frac{x+3}{x-2} - 3\ln\left|\frac{x-2}{x+3}\right| + \frac{3(x-2)}{x+3} - \frac{(x-2)^2}{2(x+3)^2} \right] + C.$$

【1923】 若 $P_n(x)$ 为 x 的 n 次多项式,计算 $\int \frac{P_n(x)}{(x-a)^{n+1}} dx.$

提示 利用泰勒公式.

解 由于 $P_n(x)$ 为 x 的 n 次多项式,故得

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{P_n^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$$

其中 $P_n^{(0)}(a) = P_n(a)$, 0! = 1. 于是,

$$\int \frac{P_n(x)}{(x-a)^{n+1}} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k!} P_n^{(k)}(a) \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^{n-k+1}} + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(a) \int \frac{dx}{x-a}$$

$$= -\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P_n^{(k)}(a)}{k! (n-k) (x-a)^{n-k}} + \frac{1}{n!} P_n^{(n)}(a) \ln|x-a| + C,$$

其中 $\frac{P_n^{(n)}(a)}{n!} = a_0$ 为 $P_n(x)$ 的首项系数,即

$$P_n(x) = a_0(x-a)^n + a_1(x-a)^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}(x-a) + a_n$$

【1924】 $\mathcal{R}(x) = R^*(x^2)$,其中 R^* 为有理函数,则函数 R(x)分解为有理分式时有什么特性?

解 设 $R^*(x) = P(x) + H(x)$,其中 P(x)是多项式;若 $R^*(x)$ 本身也为多项式,则 H(x) = 0;否则 H(x) = $\frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)}$ 是真分式,而 $P_1(x)$,Q₁(x)也均为多项式.

设 $Q_1(x)$ 有非负实根为 a_i^2 ,其重数为 $\alpha_i(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$;负根为 $-b_i^2$,其重数为 $\beta_i(k=1,2,\cdots,t)$;二次因式为 $x^2+C_px+D_p$,其重数为 $\gamma_p(p=1,2,\cdots,s)$,其中 $C_p^2-4D_p<0$. 于是,

$$\begin{cases} a_0 \prod_{i=1}^{m} (x - a_i^2)^{a_i} \prod_{k=1}^{t} (x + b_k^2)^{\beta_k} \prod_{p=1}^{t} (x^2 + C_p x + D_p)^{\gamma_p}, & m \neq 0, t \neq 0, s \neq 0, \\ a_0 \prod_{k=1}^{t} (x + b_k^2)^{\beta_k} \prod_{p=1}^{t} (x^2 + C_p x + D_p)^{\gamma_p}, & m = 0, t \neq 0, s \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 \prod_{i=1}^{m} (x - a_i^2)^{a_i} \prod_{p=1}^{t} (x^2 + C_p x + D_p)^{\gamma_p}, & m \neq 0, t = 0, s \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 \prod_{i=1}^{m} (x - a_i^2)^{a_i} \prod_{k=1}^{t} (x + b_k^2)^{\beta_k}, & m \neq 0, t \neq 0, s = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 \prod_{i=1}^{m} (x - a_i^2)^{a_i}, & m \neq 0, t \neq 0, s = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 \prod_{p=1}^{t} (x + b_k^2)^{\beta_k}, & m = 0, t \neq 0, s = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 \prod_{p=1}^{t} (x^2 + C_p x + D_p)^{\gamma_p}, & m = 0, t \neq 0, s \neq 0.$$

以下就 $Q_1(x)$ 表达式中的第一种情形予以论证.

由
$$C_p^2 - 4D_p < 0$$
,可得

$$x^4 + C_p x^2 + D_p = (x^2 + E_p x + F_p)(x^2 - E_p x + F_p)$$
 $(p=1,2,\dots,s)$,

则此时有

$$Q_{1}(x^{2}) = a_{0} \prod_{i=1}^{m} (x-a_{i})^{\alpha_{i}} (x+a_{i})^{\alpha_{i}} \prod_{k=1}^{r} (x^{2}+b_{k}^{2})^{\beta_{k}} \prod_{p=1}^{s} (x^{2}+E_{p}x+F_{p})^{\gamma_{p}} (x^{2}-E_{p}x+F_{p})^{\gamma_{p}},$$

以及

$$H(x^2) = \frac{P_1(x^2)}{Q_1(x^2)}$$

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{i=1}^{a_{i}}\left[\frac{A_{k}}{(a_{i}-x)^{i}}+\frac{A_{k}^{\prime}}{(a_{i}+x)^{i}}\right]+\sum_{k=1}^{i}\sum_{i=1}^{p_{k}}\frac{B_{k}x+C_{k}}{(x^{2}+b_{k}^{2})^{i}}+\sum_{p=1}^{i}\sum_{i=1}^{r_{p}}\left[\frac{M_{p}x+N_{p}}{(x^{2}+E_{p}x+F_{p})^{i}}+\frac{M_{p}^{\prime}x+N_{p}^{\prime}}{(x^{2}-E_{p}x+F_{p})^{i}}\right].$$

显然有 $H(x^2) = H((-x)^2)$,由 $H(x^2)$ 的分解式的唯一性,比较系数,即得常数关系为:

$$A'_{k1} = A_{k1}, \ M'_{k2} = -M_{k2}, \ N'_{k2} = N_{k2}, \ B_{k3} = 0.$$

$$(\iota_1 = 1, 2, \dots, a_i, \ i = 1, 2, \dots, m; \iota_2 = 1, 2, \dots, \gamma_p, \ p = 1, 2, \dots, s; \iota_3 = 1, 2, \dots, \beta_k, \ k = 1, 2, \dots, t)$$

最后得
$$R(x) = P(x^{2}) + H(x^{2}) = P(x^{2}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{i}} A_{i} \left[\frac{1}{(a_{i} - x)^{i}} + \frac{1}{(a_{i} + x)^{i}} \right] + \sum_{k=1}^{i} \sum_{i=1}^{\beta_{k}} \frac{C_{k}}{(x^{2} + b_{k}^{2})^{i}} + \sum_{k=1}^{i} \sum_{i=1}^{\gamma_{p}} \left[\frac{M_{p}x + N_{p}}{(x^{2} + E_{p}x + F_{p})^{i}} - \frac{M_{p}x - N_{p}}{(x^{2} - E_{p}x + F_{p})^{i}} \right].$$

如若 $H(x)\neq 0$,而 m=0,但 $t\neq 0$, $s\neq 0$ 时,则在上述表达式中就应缺乏第二项的和式,形如

$$R(x) = P(x^2) + \sum_{k=1}^{i} \sum_{i=1}^{\beta_k} + \sum_{p=1}^{i} \sum_{i=1}^{\gamma_p}$$
,

其他情形可以类似推演,此处不再——细叙.至于当 H(x)=0 时,当然有 $R(x)=P(x^2)$.

另外,本题也可在复数域上作分解考虑.

仍记 R'(x) = P(x) + H(x),其中 P(x) 为多项式,而 H(x) 要么是零(当 R'(x) 为多项式时),要么是一个 真分式,例如 $H(x) \neq 0$ 时,记 $H(x) = \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)}$ 是其真分式. $P_1(x)$, $Q_1(x)$ 为多项式. 若记 $Q_1(x)$ 在复数域中的根为 a_i ,其相应重数记为 n_i $(i=1,2,\cdots,m;$ 显然 $m \geq 1)$,即

$$Q_1(x) = a_0 \prod_{i=1}^m (x-\alpha_i)^{n_i}$$
,

那么 $Q_1(x^2)$ 中的每一项 $x^2 - \alpha_i$ 可分解为一次式乘积

$$x^2-a_i=(x-b_i)(x+b_i)$$
,

于是,

$$Q_1(x^2) = a_0 \prod_{i=1}^m (x-b_i)^{n_i} (x+b_i)^{n_i}$$
.

相应地有 $H(x^2) = \frac{P_1(x^2)}{Q_1(x^2)} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \left[\frac{B_{ik}}{(x-b_i)^k} + \frac{B'_{ik}}{(x+b_i)^k} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \left[\frac{A_{ik}}{(x-b_i)^k} + \frac{A'_{ik}}{(x+b_i)^k} \right].$

由 $H(x^2) = H((-x)^2)$,从 $H(x^2)$ 的分解式的唯一性,比较系数,即得

$$A'_{*} = A_{*} (k=1,2,\cdots,n_{i}; i=1,2,\cdots,m).$$

最后得到

$$R(x) = P(x^2) + H(x^2) = P(x^2) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \left[\frac{A_k}{(b_i - x)^k} + \frac{A_k}{(b_i + x)^k} \right],$$

其中 b_i 为分母 $Q_i(x^2)$ 的根, A_i 为常系数.

【1925】 计算 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{2n}}$,式中 n 为正整数.

解 先将被积函数分解成部分分式之和,我们可以证明:

$$\frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1-x\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi}{x^2-2x\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi+1}.$$

事实上,记多项式 $x^{2n}+1$ 的 2n 个根为 a_k ($k=1,2,\cdots,2n$),显然 $a_k=\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi+i\sin\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi$,其中 $i^2=-1$. 于是,

$$|a_k| = 1$$
, $a_k^{2n} = -1$, $\bar{a}_k = a_{2n-k+1}$, $a_k \bar{a}_k = 1$, $a_k + \bar{a}_k = 2\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi$.

设
$$\frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{A_k}{x-a_k}$$

即

$$1 = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{A_k (1+x^{2n})}{x-a_k}.$$

令 $x \rightarrow a_i$, 并应用洛必达法则, 即得

$$1 = \lim_{x \to a_i} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{A_k (1+x^{2n})}{x-a_k} = \lim_{x \to a_i} \frac{A_i (1+x^{2n})}{x-a_i} = \lim_{x \to a_i} (2nA_i x^{2n-1}) = 2nA_i \frac{a_i^{2n}}{a_i} = -\frac{2nA_i}{a_i} \quad (i=1,2,\dots,2n),$$

即 $A_k = -\frac{a_k}{2n}$ $(k=1,2,\dots,2n)$. 于是,

$$\frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} = -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{a_k}{x-a_k} = -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{a_k}{x-a_k} + \frac{\bar{a}_k}{x-\bar{a}_k} \right) = -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(a_k + \bar{a}_k)x - 2a_k}{x^2 - (a_k + \bar{a}_k)x + a_k \bar{a}_k} \\
= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1-x\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi}{x^2 - 2x\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi + 1}.$$

最后得到
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{2n}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int \frac{1-x\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi}{x^2 - 2x\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi + 1} \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi\right) \frac{2x - 2\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi}{x^2 - 2x\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi + 1} \mathrm{d}x\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[\sin^2\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi\right] \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\left(x - \cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi\right)^2 + \sin^2\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi \ln\left(x^2 - 2x\cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi + 1\right)\right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\sin\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi \arctan\frac{x - \cos\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi}{\sin\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi}\right) + C.$$

§ 3. 无理函数的积分法

利用化被积函数为有理函数的方法,求下列积分:

[1926]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sqrt{x}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sqrt{x}} = 2 \int \frac{t \, \mathrm{d}t}{1+t} = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) \, \mathrm{d}t = 2 \left[t - \ln(1+t)\right] + C = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C.$$

[1927]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt[5]{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^6$, $dx = 6t^5 dt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(1+2t^3+t^2)} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(1+t)(2t^2-t+1)} = 6 \int \left[\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{4(1+t)} - \frac{6t-1}{4(2t^2-t+1)} \right] dt$$

$$=6\left\{\ln t - \frac{1}{4}\ln|1+t| - \frac{3}{8}\int \frac{4t-1}{2t^2-t+1}dt - \frac{1}{16}\int \frac{d\left(t-\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(t-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{16}}\right\}$$

$$= 6\left\{\ln|t| - \frac{1}{4}\ln|1+t| - \frac{3}{8}\ln(2t^2 - t + 1) - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}}\arctan\frac{4t - 1}{\sqrt{7}}\right\} + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{t^8}{(1+t)^2 (2t^2 - t + 1)^3} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{4t - 1}{\sqrt{7}} + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{x \sqrt[3]{x}}{(1+\sqrt[6]{x})^2 (2\sqrt[3]{x}-\sqrt[6]{x}+1)^3} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C.$$

[1928]
$$\int \frac{x \sqrt[3]{2+x}}{x+\sqrt[3]{2+x}} dx.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt[3]{2+x}=t$$
,则 $x=t^3-2$, $dx=3t^2dt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{x\sqrt[3]{2+x}}{x+\sqrt[3]{2+x}} dx = 3 \int \frac{t^6-2t^3}{t^3+t-2} dt = 3 \int \left(t^3-t+\frac{t^2-2t}{t^3+t-2}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}t^{4} - \frac{3}{2}t^{2} + 3\int \left[-\frac{1}{4(t-1)} + \frac{\frac{5}{4}t - \frac{1}{2}}{t^{2} + t + 2} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}t^{4} - \frac{3}{2}t^{2} - \frac{3}{4}\ln|t-1| + \frac{15}{8}\int \frac{2t+1}{t^{2}+t+2}dt - \frac{27}{8}\int \frac{d\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(t+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{7}{4}}$$

$$=\frac{3}{4}t^4-\frac{3}{2}t^2-\frac{3}{4}\ln|t-1|+\frac{15}{8}\ln(t^2+t+2)-\frac{27}{4\sqrt{7}}\arctan\left(\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)+C,$$

其中
$$t=\sqrt[3]{2+x}$$
.

[1929]
$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x+1}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx.$$

提示
$$\diamondsuit \sqrt[6]{x+1} = t$$
.

解 设
$$\sqrt[6]{x+1} = t$$
,则 $x = t^6 - 1$, $dx = 6t^5 dt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{1 - \sqrt{x+1}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx = 6 \int \frac{t^5 (1 - t^3)}{1 + t^2} dt = 6 \int \left(-t^6 + t^4 + t^3 - t^2 - t + 1 + \frac{t-1}{1 + t^2} \right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{6}{7}t^7 + \frac{6}{5}t^5 + \frac{3}{2}t^4 - 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t + 3\ln(1+t^2) - 6\arctan t + C,$$

其中 $t=\sqrt[6]{x+1}$.

[1930]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x} (1+\sqrt[4]{x})^3}.$$

解 设 $\sqrt[4]{x} = t$,则 $x = t^4$, $dx = 4t^3 dt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x} (1+\sqrt[4]{x})^3} = 4 \int \frac{t \, \mathrm{d}t}{(1+t)^3} = 4 \int \left[\frac{1}{(1+t)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+t)^3} \right] \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{4}{1+t} + \frac{2}{(1+t)^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^2} - \frac{4}{1+\sqrt[4]{x}} + C.$$

[1931]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x-1})^2}{(x+1)-(x-1)} = x-\sqrt{x^2-1}$$
.

解 设
$$\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} = t$$
, 则 $x = \frac{t^2+1}{t^2-1}$, $dx = -\frac{4t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt$. 代人得

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + 1} dx = -4 \int \frac{t dt}{(t-1)(t+1)^3}$$

$$= \int \left[-\frac{2}{(t+1)^3} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \frac{1}{2(t-1)} \right] dt = \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right| + C.$$

如果不限制将被积函数化为有理函数,本题的解法可简单些.事实上,

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1})^2}{(x+1) - (x-1)} dx = \int (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right| + C,$$

[1932]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} = t$$
, 则 $x = \frac{t^3+1}{t^3-1}$, $dx = -\frac{6t^2}{(t^3-1)^2} dt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}} = -\frac{3}{2} \int \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{3}{2}t + C = -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C.$$

[1933]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^3 (a-x)}} \quad (a>0).$$

提示 令 $\sqrt[4]{\frac{a-x}{x}} = t$,并分别利用 1921 题的递推公式及 1884 题的结果.

解 设
$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{a-x}{x}} = t$$
, 则 $x = \frac{a}{1+t^4}$, $dx = -\frac{4at^3}{(1+t^4)^2}dt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^3 (a-x)}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{\frac{a-x}{r}}} = -4a \int \frac{t^2}{(1+t^4)^2} dt = -4a \int \left[\frac{t}{(t^2-t\sqrt{2}+1)(t^2+t\sqrt{2}+1)} \right]^2 dt$$

$$= -\frac{a}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1} - \frac{1}{t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1} \right)^2 dt = -\frac{a}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1)^2} - \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1)^2} + a \int \frac{dt}{t^4 + 1}.$$

现在分别求上述积分,利用 1921 题的递推公式,即得

$$\int \frac{dt}{(t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1)^2} = \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1)} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1} = \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1)} + \int \frac{d\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1)} + \sqrt{2}\arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) + C_1$$

及
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1)^2} = \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1)} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1} = \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1)} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\left(t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1)} + \sqrt{2}\arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) + C_2.$$

利用 1884 题的结果,即得 $\int \frac{dt}{t^4+1} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2+t\sqrt{2}+1}{t^2-t\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t\sqrt{2}}{1-t^2} + C_3.$

最后得到

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^3 (a-x)}} = -\frac{a}{2} \left[\frac{2t - \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1)} + \frac{2t + \sqrt{2}}{2(t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1)} \right] - \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1}{t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{t\sqrt{2}}{1 - t^2}\right) + C_4$$

$$= -\frac{at^3}{1 + t^4} + \frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1}{t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1} - \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{t\sqrt{2}}{1 - t^2}\right) + C_4$$

$$= -\frac{at^3}{1 + t^4} + \frac{a}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1}{t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{1 - t^2}{t\sqrt{2}}\right) + C_4$$

其中 $t = \sqrt[4]{\frac{a-x}{r}}$ (0<x<a).

【1934】
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{(x-a)^{n+1}(x-b)^{n-1}}} \quad (n 为正整数).$$

解 当 a=b 时,显然被积函数为 $(x-a)^{-2}$,因此,所求的积分为 $-\frac{1}{x-a}+C$;当 $a\neq b$ 时,设 $\sqrt[n]{\frac{x-b}{x-a}}=t$,

则
$$x=a+\frac{a-b}{t^n-1}$$
, $dx=-\frac{n(a-b)t^{n-1}}{(t^n-1)^2}dt$, $x-a=\frac{a-b}{t^n-1}$, $x-b=\frac{(a-b)t^n}{t^n-1}$.

代人得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[n]{(x-a)^{n+1}(x-b)^{n-1}}} = -\frac{n}{a-b} \int \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{n}{a-b}t + C = -\frac{n}{a-b} \sqrt[n]{\frac{x-b}{x-a}} + C.$$

$$[1935] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}.$$

提示 设 $\sqrt{x} = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t}$, 并限制 t > 1.

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t}$$
并限制 $t > 1$,则 $x = \left(\frac{t^2 - 1}{2t}\right)^2$, $dx = \frac{t^4 - 1}{2t^3}dt$, $\sqrt{x + 1} = \frac{t^2 + 1}{2t}$, $t = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x + 1}$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x + 1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^4 - 1}{t^3(t + 1)}dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^3}\right)dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \ln t - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2t^2}\right) + C_1$$

$$= \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}) + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x(x+1)} + C.$$

【1936】 证明:若 p+q=kn,式中 k 为整数,则积分

$$\int R\left[x,(x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x-b)^{\frac{q}{n}}\right]dx$$

(式中 R 为有理函数及 p,q,n 为整数)为初等函数.

证 当 a=b 时, $(x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x-b)^{\frac{q}{n}}=(x-a)^{k}$,则积分显然为初等函数.

当
$$a \neq b$$
 时,设 $\frac{x-a}{x-b} = y \ (\neq 1)$,则

$$x = \frac{a - by}{1 - y}$$
, $dx = \frac{a - b}{(1 - y)^2} dy$, $x - a = \frac{(a - b)y}{1 - y}$, $x - b = \frac{a - b}{1 - y}$.

代入得
$$\int R[x,(x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x-b)^{\frac{q}{n}}] \mathrm{d}x = (a-b) \int R\left[\frac{a-by}{1-y},y^{\frac{p}{n}}\left(\frac{a-b}{1-y}\right)^{k}\right] \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(1-y)^{2}}.$$

再设 $\sqrt[n]{y} = t$,则 $y = t^n$, $dy = nt^{n-1} dt$. 从而,上述积分化为

$$\int R[x,(x-a)^{\frac{p}{n}}(x-b)^{\frac{q}{n}}]dx = n(a-b)\int R\left[\frac{a-bt^{n}}{1-t^{n}},t^{p}\left(\frac{a-b}{1-t^{n}}\right)^{k}\right]\frac{t^{n}-1}{(1-t^{n})^{2}}dt,$$

因为被积函数为 t 的有理函数,所以,积分是初等函数.

求最简单二次无理式的积分:

[1937]
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx.$$

[1938]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

解 设
$$x+1=\frac{1}{t}$$
,则 $x=\frac{1-t}{t}$, $dt=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$, $\sqrt{x^2+x+1}=\frac{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}}{|t|}=\operatorname{sgn}t\frac{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}}{t}$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\operatorname{sgn}t \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}} = -\operatorname{sgn}t \ln \left| t - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2-t+1} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn}(x+1)\ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\left[\operatorname{sgn}(x+1)\right]\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{2(x+1)} \right| + C_1.$$

当
$$x+1>0$$
 时,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\ln\left|\frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1}\right| + C;$$

当
$$x+1<0$$
 时,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = \ln \left| \frac{1-x-2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{2(x+1)} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{-3(x+1)}{2(1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1})} \right| + C_1 = -\ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C_1$$

总之,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\ln \left| \frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1} \right| + C.$$

[1939]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

提示
$$\diamond \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = t.$$

提示 令 $1+x=\frac{1}{t}$,并就 1+x>0 及 1+x<0 两种情况分别求解.

解 设
$$1+x=\frac{1}{t}$$
,则 $x=\frac{1-t}{t}$, $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$, $\sqrt{1-x-x^2}=\frac{\sqrt{t^2+t-1}}{|t|}=\operatorname{sgn}t\frac{\sqrt{t^2+t-1}}{t}$.
代人得
$$\int \frac{xdx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}-\frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}\right)dx$$

$$=\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}+\operatorname{sgn}t\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+t-1}}$$

$$=\operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)+\left[\operatorname{sgn}(1+x)\right]\ln\left|\frac{3+x+2\left[\operatorname{sgn}(x+1)\right]\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}{2(1+x)}\right|+C_1.$$
当 $x+1>0$ 时,
$$\int \frac{xdx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}=\operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)+\ln\left|\frac{3+x+2\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}{1+x}\right|+C_1.$$
当 $x+1<0$ 时,
$$\int \frac{xdx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}=\operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)-\ln\left|\frac{3+x-2\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}{2(1+x)}\right|+C_1.$$
总之,
$$\int \frac{xdx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}=\operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)+\ln\left|\frac{3+x+2\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}{2(1+x)}\right|+C.$$

注 以后诸题中,出现二次无理式时也会碰到用 sgnt 的问题,可参照 1938 题及 1941 题类似地处理.在解这类习题时,不妨就开方后取正值求解.如无特殊情况,今后不再另加说明.

[1942]
$$\int \frac{1-x+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{1-x+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{(x^2-x-1)+2}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx = -\int \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2\int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = -\int \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dx = -\int \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2x}{4} \sqrt{1 + x - x^2} - \frac{5}{8} \arcsin\left(\frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + 2\arcsin\left(\frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2x}{4} \sqrt{1 + x - x^2} - \frac{11}{8} \arcsin\left(\frac{1 - 2x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C.$$

利用公式 $\int \frac{P_n(x)}{y} dx = Q_{n-1}(x)y + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{y}$, 式中 $y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$, $P_n(x)$ 为 n 次多项式,

 $Q_{n-1}(x)$ 为 n-1 次多项式及 λ 为常数,求下列积分:

$$[1943] \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx.$$

解 设
$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx = (ax^2+bx+c)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$

两边对 x 求导数,得

$$\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} = (2ax+b)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + \frac{(ax^2+bx+c)(1-x)}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$

从而有

$$x^3 \equiv (2ax+b)(1+2x-x^2)+(ax^2+bx+c)(1-x)+\lambda$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,得

$$x^{3}$$
 | $-3a=1$,
 x^{2} | $5a-2b=0$,
 x^{1} | $2a+3b-c=0$,
 x^{0} | $b+c+\lambda=0$.

由此,
$$a=-\frac{1}{3}$$
, $b=-\frac{5}{6}$, $c=-\frac{19}{6}$, $\lambda=4$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx = -\frac{19+5x+2x^2}{6} \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}$$
$$= -\frac{19+5x+2x^2}{6} \sqrt{1+2x-x^2} + 4\arcsin\left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C.$$

$$[1944] \int \frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设
$$\int \frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = (ax^9 + bx^8 + cx^7 + dx^6 + ex^5 + fx^4 + gx^3 + hx^2 + lx + m) \sqrt{1+x^2} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

从而有

$$x^{10} = (9ax^{8} + 8bx^{7} + 7cx^{6} + 6dx^{5} + 5ex^{4} + 4fx^{3} + 3gx^{2} + 2hx + l)(1 + x^{2}) + x(ax^{9} + bx^{8} + cx^{7} + dx^{6} + ex^{5} + fx^{4} + gx^{3} + hx^{2} + lx + m) + \lambda.$$

比较等式两端 x 的同次幂系数,求得

$$a = \frac{1}{10}$$
, $b = 0$, $c = -\frac{9}{80}$, $d = 0$, $e = \frac{21}{160}$, $f = 0$, $g = -\frac{21}{128}$, $h = 0$, $l = \frac{63}{256}$, $m = 0$, $\lambda = -\frac{63}{256}$.

于是,
$$\int \frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \left(\frac{63}{256}x - \frac{21}{128}x^3 + \frac{21}{160}x^5 - \frac{9}{80}x^7 + \frac{1}{10}x^9\right)\sqrt{1+x^2} - \frac{63}{256}\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$

[1945]
$$\int x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\int x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \int \frac{x^4 (a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, dx = (Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + Ex + F) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}},$$

从而有 $x^4(a^2-x^2)$ = $(5Ax^4+4Bx^3+3Cx^2+2Dx+E)(a^2-x^2)-x(Ax^5+Bx^4+Cx^3+Dx^2+Ex+F)+\lambda$.

比较等式两端x同次幂的系数,求得

$$A = \frac{1}{6}, \quad B = 0, \quad C = -\frac{a^2}{24}, \quad D = 0, E = -\frac{a^4}{16}, \quad F = 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{a^4}{16}.$$
于是,
$$\int x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \left(\frac{1}{6}x^5 - \frac{a^2}{24}x^3 - \frac{a^4}{16}x\right) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^4}{16}\arcsin\frac{x}{|a|} + C \quad (a \neq 0).$$

[1946]
$$\int \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx.$$

解 设
$$\int \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx = (ax^2 + bx + c) \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}}$$

从而有 $x^3-6x^2+11x-6=(2ax+b)(x^2+4x+3)+(x+2)(ax^2+bx+c)+\lambda$.

比较等式两端 x 同次幂的系数,求得 $a=\frac{1}{3}$, $b=-\frac{14}{3}$, c=37, $\lambda=-66$.

于是,
$$\int \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{14}{3}x + 37\right)\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} - 66\ln\left|x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}\right| + C.$$

[1947]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

解 设 $x=\frac{1}{t}$,则 $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$,这里碰到二次无理式 $\sqrt{x^2+1}$ 需引用 sgnt 的问题,不妨设

$$\sqrt{x^2+1} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+1}}{t} \quad (t>0).$$
 代人得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2+1}} = -\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \mathrm{d}t = -\int \frac{(t^2+1)-1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \mathrm{d}t = -\int \sqrt{t^2+1} \, \mathrm{d}t + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$$

[1948]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$
.

解 不妨设 $x = \frac{1}{t} > 0$,则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$.由|x| > 1 知必有|t| < 1,则有

$$\sqrt{x^2-1} = \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t}$$
 (0

 $= -\frac{t}{2}\sqrt{t^2+1} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|t + \sqrt{t^2+1}\right| + \ln\left|t + \sqrt{t^2+1}\right| + C = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{1 + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{1+x^2} + C.$

代入得 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = -\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \mathrm{d}t = \int \frac{t(1 - t^2) - t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \mathrm{d}t = \int t \sqrt{1 - t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t - \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \mathrm{d}t$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \int (1 - t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}(1 - t^2) + \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}(1 - t^2) = -\frac{1}{3} (1 - t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (1 - t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$ $= \frac{1 + 2x^2}{3x^3} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C,$

[1949]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+3x+1}}$$
.

解 设 $x-1=\frac{1}{t}$,则 $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$. 不妨设 t>0,则有

$$\sqrt{x^2+3x+1} = \frac{\sqrt{5t^2+5t+1}}{t}$$
.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+3x+1}} = -\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{5t^2+5t+1}} \mathrm{d}t = (at+b) \sqrt{5t^2+5t+1} + \lambda \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{5t^2+5t+1}},$$

从而有
$$-t^2 = a(1+5t+5t^2) + \left(5t + \frac{5}{2}\right)(at+b) + \lambda.$$

比较等式两端 t 的同次幂系数 t 求得 $a=-\frac{1}{10}$ t $b=\frac{3}{20}$ t $\lambda=-\frac{11}{40}$

于是,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+3x+1}} = \left(-\frac{t}{10} + \frac{3}{20}\right) \sqrt{5t^2+5t+1} - \frac{11}{40} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{5t^2+5t+1}}$$

$$= \frac{3-2t}{20}\sqrt{5t^2+5t+1} - \frac{11}{40\sqrt{5}}\ln\left|t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2+t+\frac{1}{5}}\right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{3x-5}{20(x-1)^2}\sqrt{x^2+3x+1} - \frac{11}{40\sqrt{5}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{5}(x+1)+2\sqrt{x^2+3x+1}}{x-1}\right| + C.$$

[1950]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^5} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+2x}}.$$

解 设
$$x+1=\frac{1}{t}$$
.则 $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$. 先设 $t>0$,则有 $\sqrt{x^2+2x}=\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t}$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^5 \sqrt{x^2+2x}} = -\int \frac{t^4}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \mathrm{d}t = (at^3+bt^2+ct+e)\sqrt{1-t^2} + \lambda \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}.$$

从而有 $-t^4 \equiv (3at^2 + 2bt + c)(1-t^2) - t(at^3 + bt^2 + ct + e) + \lambda$.

比较等式两端 t 的同次幂系数,求得 $a=\frac{1}{4}$, b=0, $c=\frac{3}{8}$, e=0, $\lambda=-\frac{3}{8}$.

于是。
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^5} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+2x}} = \left(\frac{1}{4}t^3 + \frac{3}{8}t\right) \sqrt{1-t^2} - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\
= \frac{3x^2 + 6x + 5}{8(x+1)^4} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \frac{3}{8} \arcsin \frac{1}{x+1} + C.$$

再设 t<0,则答案前一项不改变符号,但后一项要改变符号,因此,最后得到

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^5} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+2x}} = \frac{3x^2+6x+5}{8(x+1)^4} \sqrt{x^2+2x} - \frac{3}{8} \arcsin \frac{1}{|x+1|} + C,$$

其中 x>0 或 x<-2.

【1951】 在什么条件下,积分
$$\int \frac{a_1 x^2 + b_1 x + c_1}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx$$
 是代数函数?

解 设
$$\int \frac{a_1 x^2 + b_1 x + c_1}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx = (Ax + B) \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}$$

从而有 $a_1x^2+b_1x+c_1\equiv A(ax^2+bx+c)+\left(ax+\frac{b}{2}\right)(Ax+B)+\lambda.$

比较等式两端x的同次幂系数,当 $a \neq 0$ 时求得

$$A = \frac{a_1}{2a}$$
, $B = \frac{4ab_1 - 3a_1b}{4a^2}$, $\lambda = \frac{8a^2c_1 + 3a_1b^2 - 4a(a_1c + bb_1)}{8a^2}$.

于是,当 $a\neq 0$ 且 $8a^2c_1+3a_1b^2=4a(a_1c+bb_1)$ 时, $\lambda=0$,积分为代数函数;当a=0时积分显然为代数函数.

分解有理函数 $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ 为最简分式,求积分 $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)y} dx$,式中 $y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$.

[1952]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{ for } \int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} + \int \frac{dx}{(x-1) \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}.$$

设
$$x-1=\frac{1}{t}$$
,则 $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$. 不妨设 $t>0$,则有 $\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}=\frac{\sqrt{2t^2-1}}{t}$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} = -\int \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{2t^2-1}} - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2t^2-1}}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2t^2-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \sqrt{2}t + \sqrt{2t^2-1} \right| + C$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}{2(1-x)} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}}{1-x} \right| + C.$$

[1953]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x + 1} + \frac{1}{x - 1}\right) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}} = \frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{1}{2} I_2.$$

对于 I_1 ,设 $x+1=\frac{1}{t}$,则 $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$. 不妨设 t>0,则有 $\sqrt{x^2-x-1}=\frac{\sqrt{t^2-3t+1}}{t}$.

代人
$$I_1$$
,得
$$I_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{t^2-3t+1}} = -\ln\left|t - \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{t^2-3t+1}\right| + C_1$$
$$= -\ln\left|\frac{3x+1-2\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}{x+1}\right| + C_2;$$

对于
$$I_2$$
,设 $x-1=\frac{1}{t}$,同上可得 $I_2=\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}=\arcsin\left(\frac{x-3}{|x-1|\sqrt{5}}\right)+C_3$.

于是,
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^2-x-1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{3x+1-2\sqrt{x^2-x-1}}{x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{x-3}{|x-1|\sqrt{5}} \right) + C.$$

[1954]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{(x+1)^2} dx.$$

对于
$$I_1$$
,显然有
$$I_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} = \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}\right) + C_1;$$

对于 I_2 ,利用 1938 题的结果,即得

$$I_2 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\ln\left|\frac{1-x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x+1}\right| + C_2;$$

对于
$$I_3$$
,设 $x+1=\frac{1}{t}$,则 $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$. 不妨设 $t>0$,则有 $\sqrt{x^2+x+1}=\frac{\sqrt{t^2-t+1}}{t}$.

代入
$$I_3$$
,得
$$I_3 = -\int \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - t + 1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2t - 1) dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - t + 1}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - t + 1}}$$
$$= -\sqrt{t^2 - t + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| t - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2 - t + 1} \right| + C_3$$
$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - x + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x + 1} \right| + C_4.$$

于是,最后得到

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{(x+1)^2} dx = \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left|\frac{1 - x + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x+1}\right| + C.$$

如用下述解法更简单些:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\int \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} \ d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x+1} + \int \frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x+1} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x+1} + \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left|\frac{1 - x + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x+1}\right|^{-1} + C.$$

*) 利用 1938 题的结果.

[1955]
$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx.$$

对于 I_1 ,设 $x+1=\frac{1}{t}$,可得

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{x+1}\right) + C_1.$$

于是,最后得到

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(x+1)\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1+x}{2}\sqrt{1+2x-x^2} - 2\arcsin\left(\frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arcsin\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1+x}\right) + C.$$

[1956]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}}.$$

$$\frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}} = \int \left(\frac{2}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{x - 1}\right) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}} \\
= \int \frac{2 dx}{(x - 2)\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}} - \int \frac{dx}{(x - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}} = 2I_1 - I_2.$$

对于 I_1 ,设 $x-2=\frac{1}{2}$,可得

$$I_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-2)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}} = -\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{|x-2|}\right) + C_1;$$

对于 I_2 ,设 $x-1=\frac{1}{t}$,可得

$$I_2 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}}{x-1} + C_2.$$

于是,最后得到

$$\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}} = -2\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{|x - 2|}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}}{x - 1} + C,$$

其中 x < 1 或 x > 3.

[1957]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

解 设
$$x=\sin t$$
,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $dx=\cos t dt$, $\sqrt{1-x^2}=\cos t$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+\sin^2t} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{2\sin^2t + \cos^2t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{2}\tan t)}{(\sqrt{2}\tan t)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}\tan t) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) + C,$$

[1958]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

解 当
$$x > 1$$
 时,设 $x = \sec t$,并限制 $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $dx = \sec t \tan t dt$, $\sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \tan t$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{\sec t \, \mathrm{d}t}{1+\sec^2 t} = \int \frac{\cos t}{\cos^2 t + 1} \, \mathrm{d}t = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin t)}{2-\sin^2 t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sin t}{\sqrt{2} - \sin t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} \, x + \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{2} \, x - \sqrt{x^2-1}} \right| + C.$$

当 x < -1 时,仍设 $x = \sec t$,但限制 $\pi < t < \frac{3}{2}\pi$,经计算可获得同样的结果.

总之,当|x|>1时,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right| + C.$$

[1959]
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^4)\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

解 设
$$x=\tan t$$
, 并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $|t| \neq \frac{\pi}{4}$,则 $dx=\sec^2 t dt$, $\sqrt{1+x^2}=\sec t$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x^4)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{\sec^2t \,\mathrm{d}t}{(1-\tan^4t)\sec t} = \int \frac{\cos^3t \,\mathrm{d}t}{1-2\sin^2t} = \int \frac{1-\sin^2t}{1-2\sin^2t} \,\mathrm{d}(\sin t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-2\sin^2t}{1-2\sin^2t} \,\mathrm{d}(\sin t) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin t)}{1-2\sin^2t} = \frac{1}{2} \sin t + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{2}\sin t}{1-\sqrt{2}\sin t} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}+x\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-x\sqrt{2}} \right| + C \quad (|x| \neq 1).$$

[1960]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{x^2+1} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{(x^2 + 2) dx}{(x^2 + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + 2}} = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \\
= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + 2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}) + I_1.$$

对于 I_1 ,设 $x=\sqrt{2} \tan t$,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $dx=\sqrt{2} \sec^2 t dt$, $\sqrt{x^2+2} = \sqrt{2} \sec t$.

代入得
$$I_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} = \int \frac{\sec t \, \mathrm{d}t}{1+2\tan^2 t} = \int \frac{\cos t \, \mathrm{d}t}{1+\sin^2 t} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin t)}{1+\sin^2 t} = \arctan(\sin t) + C_1$$

$$= \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2+x^2}}\right) + C_1 = -\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{x}\right) + C.$$

于是,最后得到
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{x^2+1} dx = \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+2}) - \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}}{x}\right) + C.$$

化二次三项式为标准形式,计算下列积分:

[1961]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}.$$

当
$$x+\frac{1}{2}>\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
时,设 $x+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\mathrm{sec}t$,并限制 $0< t<\frac{\pi}{2}$,则

$$dx = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \operatorname{sec} t \operatorname{tan} t dt$$
, $\sqrt{x^2 + x - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \operatorname{tan} t$, $x^2 + x + 1 = \frac{1}{4} (5 \operatorname{sec}^2 t + 3)$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + x - 1}} = 4 \int \frac{\sec t \, \mathrm{d}t}{5\sec^2 t + 3} = 4 \int \frac{\cot t}{5 + 3\cos^2 t} = 4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{3} \sin t)}{(\sqrt{8})^2 - (\sqrt{3} \sin t)^2}$$

$$= 4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{8}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{3} \sin t}{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3} \sin t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left| \frac{(2x + 1)\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}(x^2 + x - 1)}{(2x + 1)\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}(x^2 + x - 1)} \right| + C,$$

当 $x+\frac{1}{2}<-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 时,仍设 $x+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sec t$ 但限制 $\pi < t < \frac{3}{2}\pi$. 经计算可获同样的结果.

总之,当
$$\left|x+\frac{1}{2}\right| > \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
 时,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{(2x+1)\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3(x^2+x-1)}}{(2x+1)\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3(x^2+x-1)}} \right| + C.$$

[1962]
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(4-2x+x^2)\sqrt{2+2x-x^2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(4-2x+x^2)\sqrt{2+2x-x^2}} = \int \frac{(x-1)^2+2(x-1)+1}{[3+(x-1)^2]\sqrt{3-(x-1)^2}} dx.$$

设 $x-1=\sqrt{3}\sin t$,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2}< t<\frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $\mathrm{d}x=\sqrt{3}\cos t\mathrm{d}t$, $\sqrt{2+2x-x^2}=\sqrt{3}\cos t$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{x^2 \, dx}{(4 - 2x + x^2) \sqrt{2 + 2x - x^2}} = \int \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3} \sin t + 3\sin^2 t}{3(1 + \sin^2 t)} \, dt$$

$$= \int dt + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\sin t}{1 + \sin^2 t} \, dt - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dt}{1 + \sin^2 t} = t - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\cos t)}{2 - \cos^2 t} - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d(\tan t)}{1 + 2\tan^2 t}$$

$$= t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \cos t}{\sqrt{2} - \cos t} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan t) + C$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2 + 2x - x^2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2 + 2x - x^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \arctan \frac{(x - 1)\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2 + 2x - x^2}} + C.$$

[1963]
$$\int \frac{(x+1) dx}{(x^2+x+1) \sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$$

$$\int \frac{(x+1) dx}{(x^2+x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = \int \frac{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \int \frac{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + \frac{2x+1}{3\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + C = \frac{2(x-1)}{3\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + C.$$

*) 利用 1781 題的结果.

【1964】 利用分式线性代换 $x = \frac{\alpha + \beta t}{1+t}$,计算积分: $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$.

解 分式线性代换 $x = \frac{a + \beta t}{1 + t}$ 给出

$$x^{2} \pm x + 1 = \frac{(\beta^{2} \pm \beta + 1)t^{2} + [2\alpha\beta \pm (\alpha + \beta) + 2]t + (\alpha^{2} \pm \alpha + 1)}{(1+t)^{2}}.$$

要求 $2\alpha\beta\pm(\alpha+\beta)+2=0$ 即化成标准形式,当 $\alpha+\beta=0$ 及 $\alpha\beta=-1$ 时即得上式.例如,取 $\alpha=-1$, $\beta=1$,

我们有
$$x = \frac{t-1}{1+t}$$
 或 $t = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{(1+t)^2}$, $x^2 - x + 1 = \frac{t^2 + 3}{(t+1)^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+3}t^2}{t+1}$,

其中不妨设 t+1>0. 于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 - x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} = 2 \int \frac{t + 1}{(t^2 + 3)\sqrt{1 + 3t^2}} \mathrm{d}t = 2 \int \frac{t \mathrm{d}t}{(t^2 + 3)\sqrt{1 + 3t^2}} + 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2 + 3)\sqrt{1 + 3t^2}} = 2(I_1 + I_2).$$

对于
$$I_1$$
,设 $u=\sqrt{1+3t^2}$,则

$$du = \frac{3tdt}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}}, \quad t^2 + 3 = \frac{u^2+8}{3}.$$

代入 /1,得

$$I_{1} = \int \frac{t dt}{(t^{2}+3)\sqrt{1+3t^{2}}} = \int \frac{du}{u^{2}+8} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{u}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) + C_{1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+x+1}}{(1-x)\sqrt{2}}\right) + C_{1}.$$

对于
$$I_2$$
,设 $u = \frac{3t}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}}$,则 $\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}} = \frac{du}{3-u^2}$, $t^2+3=\frac{27-8u^2}{3(3-u^2)}$,

代人 12,得

$$I_{2} = \int \frac{dt}{(t^{2}+3)\sqrt{1+3t^{2}}} = 3 \int \frac{du}{27-8u^{2}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{3\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}u}{3\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{2}u} \right| + C_{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3(x^{2}+x+1)}+(x+1)\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3(x^{2}+x+1)}-(x+1)\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_{2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^{2}-x+1}}{\sqrt{3(x^{2}+x+1)}-(x+1)\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_{2}.$$

于是,最后得到

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan\left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x-1)\sqrt{2}}\right] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^2-x+1}}{\sqrt{3(x^2+x+1)}-(x+1)\sqrt{2}}\right| + C.$$

【1965】
$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+2)\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}}$$
.

解 此题与 1964 题均属于下述类型的积分

$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^m \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(参看微积分学教程(F.M. 菲赫金哥尔茨)第二卷第一分册 55 页"272. 其他的计算方法")

设 $x=\frac{\alpha+\beta t}{1+t}$,适当选择 α 与 β ,使得在两个三项式中同时消 去一次项.为此,将 $x=\frac{\alpha+\beta t}{1+t}$ 分别代人 x^2+2 及 $2x^2-2x+5$ 中,并令一次项的系数等于零,求得

$$\alpha = -1$$
, $\beta = 2$,

即设 $x = \frac{2t-1}{1+t}$. 从而有

$$dx = \frac{3}{(t+1)^2}dt$$
, $x^2 + 2 = \frac{3(2t^2+1)}{(t+1)^2}$, $\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5} = \frac{3\sqrt{t^2+1}}{|t+1|}$.

以下不妨设 t+1>0. 代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+2)\sqrt{2x-2x+5}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t+1}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t\,\mathrm{d}t}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}}.$$

对于右端的第一个积分,设 $u=\sqrt{t^2+1}$,代入后计算得

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t dt}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{2u^2-1} = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}u-1}{\sqrt{2}u+1} + C_1 = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2(2x^2-2x+5)}+(x-2)}{\sqrt{2(2x^2-2x+5)}-(x-2)} + C_1.$$

对于右端的第二个积分,设 $u = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$,代入后计算得

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{(2t^2+1)\sqrt{t^2+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{3} \arctan u + C_2 = \frac{1}{3} \arctan \left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}}\right) + C_2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}}{x+1}\right) + C_3.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2(2x^2 - 2x + 5)} + (x - 2)}{\sqrt{2(2x^2 - 2x + 5)} - (x - 2)} - \frac{1}{3} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 5}}{x + 1} \right) + C.$$

利用欧拉代换

(1)
$$\exists a>0$$
, $\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}=\pm\sqrt{ax+z}$; (2) $\exists c>0$, $\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}=xz\pm\sqrt{c}$;

(2) 若
$$c > 0$$
, $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = xz \pm \sqrt{c}$

(3)
$$\sqrt{a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} = z(x-x_1)$$
.

求下列积分:

[1966]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}.$$

提示
$$\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = z - x$$
.

解 设
$$\sqrt{x^2+x+1}=z-x$$
,则 $x=\frac{z^2-1}{1+2z}$, $dx=\frac{2(z^2+z+1)}{(1+2z)^2}dz$, $\sqrt{x^2+x+1}=\frac{z^2+z+1}{1+2z}$.

代人得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}z = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{4}{z} - \frac{3}{z + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right] \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{z^4}{\left|z + \frac{1}{2}\right|^3} + \frac{3}{4\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)} + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{z^4}{\left|2z + 1\right|^3} + \frac{3}{2(2z + 1)} + C_1,$$

其中
$$z=x+\sqrt{x^2+x+1}$$
.

[1967]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}}.$$

提示
$$\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}=xz-1$$
.

解 设
$$\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}=xz-1$$
,则

$$z = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}}{x}, \quad x = \frac{2(x - 1)}{x^2 + 1}, dx = \frac{2(1 + 2x - x^2)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx, \quad \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2} + 1 = \frac{2x(x - 1)}{x^2 + 1}.$$

代人得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}} = \int \frac{1+2z-z^2}{z(z-1)(z^2+1)} \mathrm{d}z = \int \left[\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} - \frac{2}{z^2+1} \right] \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{z-1}{z} \right| - 2\arctan z + C,$$

其中
$$z = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}}{x}$$
.

[1968]
$$\int x \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x^2-2x+2}=z-x$$
,则 $x=\frac{z^2-2}{2(z-1)}$, $dx=\frac{z^2-2z+2}{2(z-1)^2}dz$, $\sqrt{x^2-2x+2}=\frac{z^2-2z+2}{2(z-1)}$.

代入得
$$\int x \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2} \, dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{(z^2 - 2)(z^2 - 2z + 2)^2}{(z - 1)^4} \, dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{\left[(z - 1)^2 + 2(z - 1) - 1\right]\left[(z - 1)^2 + 1\right]^2}{(z - 1)^4} \, dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \left\{ \left[(z - 1)^2 - (z - 1)^{-4}\right] + \left[2(z - 1) + 2(z - 1)^{-3}\right] + \left[1 - (z - 1)^{-2}\right] + 4(z - 1)^{-1}\right\} \, d(z - 1)$$

$$=\frac{1}{8}\left\{\frac{1}{3}\left[(z-1)^3+(z-1)^{-3}\right]+\left[(z-1)^2-(z-1)^{-2}\right]+\left[(z-1)+(z-1)^{-1}\right]\right\}+\frac{1}{2}\ln|z-1|+C.$$

其中 $z=x+\sqrt{x^2-2x+2}$.

[1969]
$$\int \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}x} dx.$$

提示 $\sqrt{x^2+3x+2} = z(x+1)$.

解 设
$$\sqrt{x^2+3x+2}=z(x+1)$$
,则 $x=\frac{2-z^2}{z^2-1}$, $dx=-\frac{2z}{(z^2-1)^2}dz$, $\sqrt{x^2+3x+2}=\frac{z}{z^2-1}$.

其中
$$z=\frac{\sqrt{x^2+3x+2}}{x+1}$$
.

[1970]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\lceil 1 + \sqrt{x(1+x)} \rceil^2}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x(1+x)} = z+x$$
,则 $x = \frac{z^2}{1-2z}$, $dx = \frac{2z(1-z)}{(1-2z)^2}dz$, $1+\sqrt{x(1+x)} = \frac{1-z-z^2}{1-2z}$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{[1+\sqrt{x(1+x)}\,]^2} = 2 \int \frac{z(1-z)}{(1-z-z^2)^2} \mathrm{d}z = 2 \int \frac{(1-z-z^2)+(2z+1)-2}{(1-z-z^2)^2} \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{1-z-z^2} - 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1-z-z^2)}{(1-z-z^2)^2} - 4 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-z-z^2)^2}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4}-\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{2}{1-z-z^2} - 4 \left\{ \frac{2z+1}{5(1-z-z^2)} + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4}-\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\frac{2}{5}-z-\frac{1}{2}} \right| + \frac{2}{1-z-z^2} - \frac{4(2z+1)}{5(1-z-z^2)} + C = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5}+2z+1}{\sqrt{5}-2z-1} \right| + \frac{2(3-4z)}{5(1-z-z^2)} + C,$$

其中 $z = \sqrt{x(1+x)} - x$.

*)利用 1921 题的递推公式,

利用不同方法,计算下列积分:

[1971]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

[1972]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(1-x^3)\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

提示 $\Rightarrow \frac{1+x}{1-x} = z$, 并利用 1884 題的结果.

解 设
$$\frac{1+x}{1-x}=z$$
,则 $x=\frac{z-1}{z+1}$, $dx=\frac{2}{(z+1)^2}$ dz .

代入得
$$\int \frac{x dx}{(1-x^3)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(z^2-1)dz}{\sqrt{z}(3z^2+1)} = \int \frac{(z^2-1)d(\sqrt{z})}{3z^2+1} = \int \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3(3z^2+1)}\right] d(\sqrt{z})$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{z}}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt[4]{3z^2})}{(\sqrt[4]{3z^2})^4+1} = \frac{\sqrt{z}}{3} - \frac{4}{3\sqrt[4]{3}} \left[\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{z\sqrt{3} + \sqrt[4]{12z^2} + 1}{z\sqrt{3} - \sqrt[4]{12z^2} + 1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{12z^2}}{1-z\sqrt{3}}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{z}} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{z}}{3} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[4]{12}} \left[\ln \frac{z\sqrt{3} + \sqrt[4]{12z^2} + 1}{z\sqrt{3} - \sqrt[4]{12z^2} + 1} - 2\arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{12z^2}}{z\sqrt{3} - 1}\right)\right] + C,$$

其中 $z=\frac{1+x}{1-x}$.

*)利用 1884 题的结果.

[1973]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}.$$

[1974]
$$\int \frac{x + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}{1 + x + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

对于积分
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{x} dx$$
,设 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$, $\sqrt{1+x+x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{|t|}$.

不妨设 t>0,代入得

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{x} dx = -\int \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t^2} dt = \int \sqrt{t^2+t+1} d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t+1}{t\sqrt{1+t+t^2}} dt = \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t+t^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{1+t+t^2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \ln\left(t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+t+t^2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \ln\frac{2+x+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t} + 1}\right) + C_1$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \ln\frac{2+x+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{2x+1+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{2} + C_1$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{2x+1+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{(2+x+2\sqrt{1+x+x^2})^2} + \ln x + C.$$

于是,当 x>0 时,最后得到

$$\int \frac{x + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}{1 + x + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}} dx = \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2x + 1 + 2\sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}{(2 + x + 2\sqrt{1 + x + x^2})^2} + C.$$

当 x < 0 时,可获得同样的结果.

[1975]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+1}} dx.$$

[1976]
$$\int \frac{(x^2-1) dx}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^4+1}}.$$

下面我们先考虑积分 $\int \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$. 设 $x=\tan t$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则有 $dx=\sec^2 t dt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{\tan^2 t - 1}{\sec^4 t} \sec^2 t dt = \int (\sin^2 t - \cos^2 t) dt = -\int \cos 2t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + C_1 = -\frac{x}{1+x^2} + C_1,$$

从而,可得 $\frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2}$ dx= $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ d $\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1+x^2}\right)$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{(x^2-1)\,\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)\,\sqrt{x^4+1}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x\,\sqrt{2}}{1+x^2}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x\,\sqrt{2}}{1+x^2}\right)^2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathrm{arcsin}\left(\frac{x\,\sqrt{2}}{1+x^2}\right) + C.$$

[1977]
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx.$$

解 仿照 1976 题,可得

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^4 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)^2}}} dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{x^2 - 1}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{x^2 - 1}\right)^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{x^2 - 1}\right)^2} \right| + C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2 - 1} \right| + C.$$

[1978]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{r \sqrt{r^4 + 2r^2 - 1}}.$$

提示 $\diamond \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{t}$ (这里设 x > 0. 若 x < 0, 则 $\diamond \frac{1}{x} = -\sqrt{t}$, 最后结果相同).

解 作代换 $\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{t}$ (这里设 x > 0. 若 x < 0,则作变换 $\frac{1}{x} = -\sqrt{t}$,最后结果相同),则

$$dx = -\frac{1}{2t\sqrt{t}}dt$$
, $\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2t - t^2}}{t}$

代入得 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \, \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 + 2t - t^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1 - t)}{\sqrt{2 - (1 - t)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{1 - t}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$ $= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 \sqrt{2}}\right) + C \quad (|x| > \sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1}).$

[1979]
$$\int \frac{(x^2+1)dx}{x\sqrt{x^4+x^2+1}}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}}{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^4}}} + C.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 (1 + 2x^2 + 2\sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1})}{2 + x^2 + 2\sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}} + C.$$

【1980】 证明:积分

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}, \sqrt{cx+d}) dx (R 为有理函数)$$

的求法,归结为有理函数的积分法.

证明思路 当 a,c 中至少有一个为零时,则积分的求法显然可归结为有理函数的积分法,

当 $a\neq 0$ 及 $c\neq 0$ 时,设 $\sqrt{ax+b}=z$,则 $\sqrt{cx+d}=\sqrt{c_1z^2+d_1}$,其中 $c_1=\frac{c}{a}$, $d_1=d-\frac{bc}{a}$. 从而,原积分变形为

$$\int R\left(\frac{z^{2}-b}{a},z,\sqrt{c_{1}z^{2}+d_{1}}\right)\frac{2}{a}z\,dz = \int R_{1}\left(z,\sqrt{c_{1}z^{2}+d_{1}}\right)dz,$$

其中 R1 为有理函数.

若 $c_1>0$,设 $\sqrt{c_1z^2+d_1}=\pm\sqrt{c_1}z+u$;若 $d_1>0$,设 $\sqrt{c_1z^2+d_1}=zu\pm\sqrt{d_1}$,即可将被积函数有理化. 从而命题获证.

证 当 a,c 中至少有一个为零时,则积分

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}, \sqrt{cx+d}) dx$$

的求法显然可归结为有理函数的积分法.

当 $a\neq 0, c\neq 0$ 时,设 $\sqrt{ax+b}=z$,则

$$x = \frac{z^2 - b}{a}$$
, $dx = \frac{2}{a}z dz$, $\sqrt{cx + d} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}z^2 + d - \frac{bc}{a}} = \sqrt{c_1z^2 + d_1}$,

式中 $c_1 = \frac{c}{a}$, $d_1 = d - \frac{bc}{a}$. 代入得

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}, \sqrt{cx+d}) dx = \int R\left(\frac{z^2-b}{a}, z, \sqrt{c_1z^2+d_1}\right) \frac{2}{a} z dz = \int R_1(z, \sqrt{c_1z^2+d_1}) dz,$$

其中 R₁ 为有理函数.

再设 $\sqrt{c_1z^2+d_1}=\pm\sqrt{c_1}z+u$ $(c_1>0)$ 或 $\sqrt{c_1z^2+d_1}=zu\pm\sqrt{d_1}$ $(d_1>0)$ ——欧拉代换,就可将被积函数有理化.于是,积分

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}, \sqrt{cx+b}) dx$$

的求法可归结为有理函数的积分法.

二项微分式的积分

$$\int x^m (a+bx^n)^p dx, \quad (式中 m,n 和 p 为有理数)$$

仅在下列三种情形可化为有理函数的积分(切比雪夫定理):

第一种情形, p 为整数. 此时令 $x=z^N$, 其中 N 为分数 m 和 n 的公分母.

第二种情形, $\frac{m+1}{n}$ 为整数. 此时令 $a+bx^n=z^N$, 其中 N 为分数 p 的分母.

第三种情形, $\frac{m+1}{n}+p$ 为整数.此时利用代换: $ax^{-n}+b=z^N$,其中 N 为分数 p 的分母.

若 n=1,则这些情形等价于:(1) p 为整数.(2) m 为整数.(3) m+p 为整数.

计算下列积分:

[1981]
$$\int \sqrt{x^3 + x^4} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 $\diamond x^{-1} + 1 = z^2$.

解 $\sqrt{x^3+x^4}=x^{\frac{3}{2}}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. $m=\frac{3}{2}$, n=1, $p=\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{m+1}{n}+p=3$, 这是二项微分式的第三种情形.

设
$$x^{-1}+1=z^2$$
,则 $x=\frac{1}{z^2-1}$, $dx=-\frac{2z}{(z^2-1)^2}dz$, $\sqrt{x^3+x^4}=\frac{z}{(z^2-1)^2}$

(不妨设 z>0,以下各题不再说明). 代入得

$$\int \sqrt{x^3 + x^4} \, dx = -2 \int \frac{z^2}{(z^2 - 1)^4} \, dz = -2 \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^4} - 2 \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3}$$

$$= -2 \left[-\frac{z}{6(z^2 - 1)^3} - \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3} \right]^{*} - 2 \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3} = \frac{z}{3(z^2 - 1)^3} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 1)^3}$$

$$= \frac{z}{3(z^2 - 1)^3} + \frac{z}{12(z^2 - 1)^2} - \frac{z}{8(z^2 - 1)} + \frac{1}{16} \ln \frac{z + 1}{z - 1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x + x^2)^3} - \frac{1 + 2x}{8} \sqrt{x + x^2} + \frac{1}{8} \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1 + x}) + C \quad (x > 0).$$

*) 利用 1921 题的结果.

[1982]
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 令 x=z6.

解
$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x^{\frac{1}{3}})^{-2}$$
. $m = \frac{1}{2}$, $n = \frac{1}{3}$, $p = -2$; p 为整数,这是二项微分式的第一种情形.

设
$$x=z^6$$
,则 $dx=6z^5dz$, $\sqrt{x}=z^3$, $\sqrt[3]{x}=z^2$. 代人得

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} dx = 6 \int \frac{z^8}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = 6 \int \left[z^4 - 2z^2 + 3 - \frac{4}{z^2+1} + \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} \right] dz$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} z^5 - 4z^3 + 18z - 24\arctan z + 6 \left[\frac{z}{2(z^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan z \right]^{*} + C$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} x^{\frac{5}{6}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 18x^{\frac{1}{6}} + \frac{3x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{1+x^{\frac{1}{3}}} - 21\arctan(x^{\frac{1}{6}}) + C.$$

*) 利用 1921 题的结果.

[1983]
$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}}.$$

提示 $+ x^{\frac{2}{3}} = z^2$.

解
$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} = x(1+x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
. $m=1$, $n=\frac{2}{3}$, $p=-\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{m+1}{n}=3$, 这是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设 $1+x^{\frac{2}{3}}=z^2$,则 $x=(z^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$, $dx=3z(z^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}dz$. 代人得

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} = 3 \int (z^2-1)^2 dz = \frac{3}{5} z^5 - 2z^3 + 3z + C,$$

其中 $z = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt[3]{x^2}}$.

[1984]
$$\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

解
$$\frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x^5 (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
. $m=5$, $n=2$, $p=-\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{m+1}{n}=3$,这是二项微分式的第二种情形.

设
$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = z$$
 (不妨设 $x > 0$),则 $x = \sqrt{1-z^2}$, $dx = -\frac{z}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} dz$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\int (1-z^2)^2 dz = -z + \frac{2}{3}z^3 - \frac{1}{5}z^5 + C,$$

其中 $z=\sqrt{1-x^2}$.

$$[1985] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}}.$$

提示 $> x^{-3} + 1 = z^3$.

解
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}} = x^0 (1+x^3)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$
, $m=0$, $n=3$, $p=-\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{m+1}{n} + p=0$,这是二项微分式的第三种情形.

设
$$x^{-3}+1=z^3$$
,则 $x=(z^3-1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$, $dx=-z^2(z^3-1)^{-\frac{4}{3}}dz$. 代入得
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}} = -\int \frac{z}{z^3-1}dz = -\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{dz}{z-1} + \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{z-1}{z^2+z+1}dz$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3}\ln|z-1| + \frac{1}{6}\ln(z^2+z+1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{6}\ln\frac{z^2+z+1}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C,$$

其中 $z=\frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}}{x}$.

[1986]
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}}.$$

解
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}} = x^0 (1+x^4)^{-\frac{1}{4}}, m=0, n=4, p=-\frac{1}{4}; \frac{m+1}{n} + p=0, 这是二项微分式的第三种情形.$$

设
$$x^{-4}+1=z^4$$
,则 $z=\frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}}{x}$ (z>0, x>0), $x=(z^4-1)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$, $dx=-z^3(z^4-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}dz$. 代人得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}} = -\int \frac{z^2}{z^4-1} \mathrm{d}z = \int \left[\frac{1}{4(z+1)} - \frac{1}{4(z-1)} - \frac{1}{2(z^2+1)} \right] \mathrm{d}z = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{z+1}{z-1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan z + C,$$

其中 $z=\frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}}{x}$.

[1987]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}}$$
.

解
$$\frac{1}{x\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}} = x^{-1}(1+x^6)^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$
. $m=-1$, $n=6$, $p=-\frac{1}{6}$; $\frac{m+1}{n}=0$, 这是二项微分式的第二种

情形.

设
$$1+x^6=z^6$$
,则 $z=\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}$ $(z>0,x>0)$, $z=\sqrt[6]{z^6-1}$, $dx=z^5(z^6-1)^{-\frac{5}{6}}dz$. 代人得
$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt[6]{1+x^6}} = \int \frac{z^4dz}{z^6-1} = \int \left[-\frac{1}{6(z+1)} + \frac{z+1}{6(z^2-z+1)} + \frac{1}{6(z-1)} + \frac{-z+1}{6(z^2+z+1)} \right] dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{z-1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{12} \ln \frac{z^2-z+1}{z^2+z+1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan \left(\frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \arctan \left(\frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right] + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{z-1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{12} \ln \frac{z^2-z+1}{z^2+z+1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{z^2-1}{z\sqrt{3}} \right) + C_1$$

其中 $z = \sqrt[6]{1+x^6}$.

[1988]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}}.$$

解
$$\frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}}=x^{-3}(1+x^{-1})^{-\frac{1}{5}}.$$
 $m=-3$, $n=-1$, $p=-\frac{1}{5}$; $\frac{m+1}{n}=2$,这是二项微分式的第二种

情形. 设 $1+x^{-1}=z^5$,则 $x=(z^5-1)^{-1}$, $dx=-5z^4(z^5-1)^{-2}dz$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = -5 \int z^3 (z^5 - 1) \, \mathrm{d}z = -\frac{5}{9} z^9 + \frac{5}{4} z^4 + C,$$

其中 $z=\sqrt[5]{1+\frac{1}{x}}$.

[1989] $\int \sqrt[3]{3x-x^3} \, dx.$

解 $\sqrt[3]{3x-x^3}=x^{\frac{1}{3}}(3-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. $m=\frac{1}{3}$, n=2, $p=\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{m+1}{n}+p=1$,这是二项微分式的第三种情形. 设 $3x^{-2}-1=z^3$ (不妨设 x>0),则

$$z = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x - x^3}}{x}, \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{z^3 + 1}}, \quad dx = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{(z^3 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz.$$
代人得
$$\int \sqrt[3]{3x - x^3} dx = -\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{z^3}{(z^3 + 1)^2} dz = -\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{dz}{z^3 + 1} + \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{dz}{(z^3 + 1)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{9}{2} \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(z + 1)^2}{z^2 - z + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{2z - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{9}{2} \left[\frac{z}{3(z^3 + 1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(z + 1)^2}{z^2 - z + 1} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{2z - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{3z}{2(z^3 + 1)} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(z + 1)^2}{z^2 - z + 1} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{2z - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C,$$

其中 $z=\frac{\sqrt[3]{3x-x^3}}{x}$.

- *) 利用 1881 題的结果。
- **) 利用 1892 题的结果.

【1990】 在什么情形下,积分 $\int \sqrt{1+x^m} dx (m)$ 为有理数)为初等函数?

解 $\sqrt{1+x^m}=x^0(1+x^m)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 由于 $p=\frac{1}{2}$,故由切比雪夫定理知,仅在下述两种情形,此函数的积分可化为有理函数的积分.

第一种情形, $\frac{1}{m}$ 为整数,即 $m=\frac{1}{k_1}=\frac{2}{2k_1}$,其中 $k_1=\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$.

第二种情形, $\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{2}$ 为整数,即 $m = \frac{2}{2k_2 - 1}$,其中 $k_2 = 0$, ± 1 , ± 2 ,

综上所述,即得:当 $m=\frac{2}{k}$ (式中 $k=\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$)时,积分 $\int \sqrt{1+x^m}\,\mathrm{d}x$ 为初等函数.

§ 4. 三角函数的积分法

形如

$$\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x \quad (m \ \mathbf{D} \ n \ \mathbf{5} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{2})$$

的积分,可利用巧妙的变换或运用递推公式计算.

求下列积分:

$$[1991] \int \cos^5 x dx.$$

$$\iint_{0}^{\infty} \cos^{5}x dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos^{4}x \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} (1 - \sin^{2}x)^{2} d(\sin x)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} (1 - 2\sin^{2}x + \sin^{4}x) d(\sin x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{3}\sin^{3}x + \frac{1}{5}\sin^{5}x + C.$$

[1992] $\int \sin^6 x dx.$

$$\mathbf{f} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \sin^{6}x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos^{2}x}{2}\right)^{3} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - 3\cos^{2}x + 3\cos^{2}2x - \cos^{3}2x) dx \\
= \frac{x}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \sin^{2}x + \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{1 + \cos^{4}x}{2} dx - \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - \sin^{2}2x) \cos^{2}x dx \\
= \frac{x}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \sin^{2}x + \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{64} \sin^{4}x - \frac{1}{16} \int (1 - \sin^{2}2x) d(\sin^{2}x) \\
= \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{3}{16} \sin^{2}x + \frac{3}{64} \sin^{4}x - \frac{1}{16} \sin^{2}x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^{3}2x + C \\
= \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2}x + \frac{3}{64} \sin^{4}x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^{3}2x + C.$$

[1993] $\int \cos^6 x dx.$

$$\begin{split} & \prod_{0}^{\infty} \cos^{6}x \mathrm{d}x = \int \sin^{6}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{5}{16}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4}\sin^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{3}{64}\sin^{4}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{48}\sin^{3}2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2} + C_{1} \\ &= \frac{5x}{16} + \frac{1}{4}\sin^{2}x + \frac{3}{64}\sin^{4}x - \frac{1}{48}\sin^{3}2x + C. \end{split}$$

*) 利用 1992 題的结果.

[1994]
$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 2x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x (1 + \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{16} \int \sin^2 2x d(\sin 2x) = \frac{x}{16} - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + C.$$

[1995]
$$\int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx.$$

$$\iint \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx = \int \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{2}{7} \sin^7 x + \frac{1}{9} \sin^9 x + C.$$

[1996]
$$\int \sin^5 x \cos^5 x dx.$$

$$\Re \int \sin^5 x \cos^5 x dx = \int \frac{1}{32} \sin^5 2x dx = -\frac{1}{64} \int (1 - \cos^2 2x)^2 d(\cos 2x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{64} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{96} \cos^3 2x - \frac{1}{320} \cos^5 2x + C.$$

[1997]
$$\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = -\int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} d(\cos x) = \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C.$$

[1998]
$$\int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x} dx.$$

$$\iint_{\sin^3 x} \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x} dx = \int_{\sin^3 x} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x} d(\sin x) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\cos^3 x} \cos^3 x d\left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right) \\
= -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int_{-\sin^2 x} \frac{\cos^2 x \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int_{-\sin x} \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$=-\frac{\cos^3 x}{2\sin^2 x}-\frac{3}{2}\ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right|-\frac{3}{2}\cos x+C$$

$$[1999] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^3 x}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^3 x} = -\int \frac{1}{\sin x} \mathrm{d}(\cot x) = -\frac{\cot x}{\sin x} - \int \cot x \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^3 x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^3 x} + \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right|,$$

于是,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^3 x} = -\frac{\cos x}{2\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

 $[2000] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^3 x}.$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^3 x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin^3\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = -\frac{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2\sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}\right)\right|^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{2\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + C.$$

*) 利用1999题的结果.

$$\Re \int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x \cos^4 x} = 16 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 2x} = -8 \int \csc^2 2x d(\cot 2x)$$

$$= -8 \int (1 + \cot^2 2x) d(\cot 2x) = -8 \cot 2x - \frac{8}{3} \cot^3 2x + C.$$

$$[2002] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}.$$

提示: 多次利用等式
$$1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$$
.

提示: 与 2002 题相同.

$$\mathbf{H} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \cos^4 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^4 x} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^4 x} \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} \\
= -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\cos x)}{\cos^4 x} + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\cos x)}{\cos^2 x} + \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| \\
= \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} + \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + C.$$

[2004]
$$\int \tan^5 x dx.$$

解
$$\int \tan^5 x dx = \int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1)^2 dx = \int \sec^4 x \tan x dx - 2 \int \sec^2 x \tan x dx + \int \tan x dx$$

$$= \int \sec^3 x d(\sec x) - 2 \int \sec x d(\sec x) - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x - \sec^2 x - \ln|\cos x| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \ln|\cos x| + C_1$$

 $[2005] \int \cot^6 x dx.$

$$\iint_{C} \cot^{6}x dx = \int_{C} \cot^{2}x (\csc^{2}x - 1)^{2} dx = \int_{C} \cot^{2}x \csc^{4}x dx - 2 \int_{C} \cot^{2}x \csc^{2}x dx + \int_{C} \cot^{2}x dx = -\int_{C} \cot^{2}x (1 + \cot^{2}x) d(\cot x) + 2 \int_{C} \cot^{2}x d(\cot x) + \int_{C} (\csc^{2}x - 1) dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cot^{3}x - \frac{1}{5} \cot^{5}x + \frac{2}{3} \cot^{3}x - \cot x - x + C = -\frac{1}{5} \cot^{5}x + \frac{1}{3} \cot^{3}x - \cot x - x + C.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^6 x} dx = \int \tan^4 x d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + C.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}} + \int \frac{\cos^2 x \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}} = \int \sqrt{\tan x} \, \mathrm{d}(\tan x) - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\cot x)}{\sqrt{\cot x}} \, \mathrm{d}(\cot x) = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\tan^3 x} - 2\sqrt{\cot x} + C.$$

$$[2008]^+ \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}.$$

解 设 $t = \sqrt[3]{\sin x}$,不妨只考虑 $\cos x$ 为正的情况,即 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $x \ne 0$,则有

其中 $t=\sqrt[3]{\sin x}$.

*) 利用 1881 題的结果.

[2009]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\tan x}}.$$

解 设
$$t = \sqrt{\tan x}$$
,则 $x = \arctan t^2$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^4} dt$. 代入得
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{1+t^4} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1}{t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t\sqrt{2}}{1-t^2} \right)^{-1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + t\sqrt{2} + 1}{t^2 - t\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t\sqrt{2}}{1-t^2} + C.$$

其中 $t = \sqrt{\tan x}$.

*) 利用 1884 題的结果.

[2010]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\tan x}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt[3]{\tan x} = t$$
,则 $x = \arctan t^3$, $dx = \frac{3t^2}{1+t^6}dt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\tan x}} = 3 \int \frac{t \, \mathrm{d}t}{1+t^6} = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(t^2)}{1+(t^2)^3} = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(t^2+1)^2}{t^4-t^2+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t^2-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]^{*} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(t^2+1)^2}{t^4-t^2+1} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \arctan \frac{2t^2-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C,$$

其中 $t=\sqrt[3]{\tan x}$.

*) 利用 1881 題的结果.

【2011】 推出下列积分的递推公式.

(1)
$$I_n = \int \sin^n x \, dx$$
; (2) $K_n = \int \cos^n x \, dx$ (n>2).

利用这些公式计算

$$\int \sin^6 x dx \quad \text{fin} \quad \int \cos^8 x dx.$$

提示 利用分部积分法,易得:

(1)
$$I_n = -\frac{\cos x \sin^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$
; (2) $K_n = \frac{\sin x \cos^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} K_{n-2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R} & (1) \quad I_n = \int \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int \sin^{n-1} x \, \mathrm{d}(\cos x) = -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \cos^2 x \sin^{n-2} x \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int (1-\sin^2 x) \sin^{n-2} x \, \mathrm{d}x = -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) I_{n-2} + (1-n) I_n \,, \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$I_n = -\frac{\cos x \sin^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2};$$

利用此公式及 $I_0 = \int dx = x + C$, 即得

$$I_{6} = \int \sin^{6}x dx = -\frac{\cos x \sin^{5}x}{6} + \frac{5}{6} I_{4} = -\frac{\cos x \sin^{5}x}{6} - \frac{5\cos x \sin^{3}x}{24} + \frac{5}{8} I_{2}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x \sin^{5}x}{6} - \frac{5\cos x \sin^{3}x}{24} - \frac{5\cos x \sin x}{16} + \frac{5}{16}x + C.$$

(2)
$$K_n = \int \cos^n x \, dx = \int \cos^{n-1} x \, d(\sin x)$$

$$= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \sin^2 x \cos^{n-2} x \, dx = \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^{n-2} x \, dx$$

$$= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) K_{n-2} - (n-1) K_n,$$

于是,

$$K_n = \frac{\sin x \cos^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} K_{n-2};$$

利用此公式及 $K_0 = x + C$, 即得

$$K_8 = \int \cos^8 x dx = \frac{1}{8} \sin x \cos^7 x + \frac{7}{8} K_6 = \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin x \cos^7 x + \frac{7}{48} \sin x \cos^5 x + \frac{35}{192} \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{35}{128} \sin x \cos x + \frac{35}{128} x + C.$$

【2012】 推出下列积分的递推公式:

(1)
$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^n x}$$
; (2) $K_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^n x}$ (n>2).

利用这些公式计算

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^5 x} \quad \text{fit} \quad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^7 x}.$$

提示 利用分部积分法及 $1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$, 易得

(1)
$$I_n = -\frac{\cos x}{(n-1)\sin^{n-1}x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2};$$
 (2) $K_n = \frac{\sin x}{(n-1)\cos^{n-1}x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} K_{n-2}.$

$$I_{n} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{n}x} = \int \frac{\sin^{2}x + \cos^{2}x}{\sin^{n}x} dx = I_{n-2} - \frac{1}{n-1} \int \cos x d\left(\frac{1}{\sin^{n-1}x}\right)$$

$$= I_{n-2} - \frac{\cos x}{(n-1)\sin^{n-1}x} - \frac{1}{n-1} I_{n-2} = -\frac{\cos x}{(n-1)\sin^{n-1}x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2};$$

利用此公式及 $I_i = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$, 即得

$$I_5 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^5 x} = -\frac{\cos x}{4\sin^4 x} + \frac{3}{4} I_3 = \dots = -\frac{\cos x}{4\sin^4 x} - \frac{3\cos x}{8\sin^2 x} + \frac{3}{8} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

(2)
$$K_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^n x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^n x} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{n-1} \int \sin x \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{\cos^{n-1} x}\right) + K_{n-2}$$

 $= \frac{\sin x}{(n-1)\cos^{n-1} x} - \frac{1}{n-1} K_{n-2} + K_{n-2} = \frac{\sin x}{(n-1)\cos^{n-1} x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} K_{n-2};$

利用此公式及 $K_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} = \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + C$, 即得

$$K_7 = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^7 x} = \frac{\sin x}{6\cos^6 x} + \frac{5}{6}K_5 = \dots = \frac{\sin x}{6\cos^6 x} + \frac{5\sin x}{24\cos^4 x} + \frac{5\sin x}{16\cos^2 x} + \frac{5}{16}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + C.$$

为了计算下面的积分,可以运用公式

I.
$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)];$$

II .
$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)];$$

III.
$$\sin_{\alpha}\cos\beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta)].$$

求积分:

[2013] $\int \sin 5x \cos x dx.$

M
$$\int \sin 5x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int [\sin 4x + \sin 6x] dx = -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{12} \cos 6x + C.$$

[2014] $\int \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx.$

[2015] $\int \sin x \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f} & = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\cos \frac{2}{3} x - \cos \frac{4}{3} x \right) \sin \frac{x}{2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos \frac{2}{3} x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos \frac{4}{3} x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\sin \frac{7}{6} x - \sin \frac{1}{6} x \right) dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\sin \frac{11}{6} x - \sin \frac{5}{6} x \right) dx \\
&= -\frac{3}{14} \cos \frac{7}{6} x + \frac{3}{2} \cos \frac{x}{6} + \frac{3}{22} \cos \frac{11}{6} x - \frac{3}{10} \cos \frac{5}{6} x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

[2016] $\int \sin x \sin(x+a) \sin(x+b) dx.$

M
$$\int \sin x \sin(x+a) \sin(x+b) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x [\cos(a-b) - \cos(2x+a+b)] dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\cos x \cos(a-b) - \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\sin(3x+a+b) - \sin(x+a+b)\right] dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}\cos x \cos(a-b) + \frac{1}{12}\cos(3x+a+b) - \frac{1}{4}\cos(x+a+b) + C.$$

 $[2017] \int \cos^2 ax \cos^2 bx dx.$

$$\mathbf{F} \int \cos^2 ax \cos^2 bx dx = \int (\cos ax \cos bx)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int [\cos(a-b)x + \cos(a+b)x]^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int [\cos^2(a-b)x + \cos^2(a+b)x + 2\cos(a-b)x\cos(a+b)x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int [2 + \cos 2(a+b)x + \cos 2(a-b)x] dx + \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos 2ax + \cos 2bx) dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{4} + \frac{\sin 2(a+b)x}{16(a+b)} + \frac{\sin 2(a-b)x}{16(a-b)} + \frac{1}{8a} \sin 2ax + \frac{1}{8b} \sin 2bx + C.$$

 $[2018] \int \sin^3 2x \cos^2 3x dx.$

解 先利用三角公式化简 sin32xcos23xdx,得

$$\sin^3 2x \cos^2 3x = -\frac{1}{16} \sin 12x + \frac{3}{16} \sin 8x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 6x - \frac{3}{16} \sin 4x + \frac{3}{8} \sin 2x.$$

于是,
$$\int \sin^3 2x \cos^2 3x dx = \frac{1}{192} \cos 12x - \frac{3}{128} \cos 8x + \frac{1}{48} \cos 6x + \frac{3}{64} \cos 4x - \frac{3}{16} \cos 2x + C.$$

为了计算下面的积分,可以运用恒等式:

$$\sin(\alpha-\beta) \equiv \sin[(x+\alpha)-(x+\beta)], \cos(\alpha-\beta) \equiv \cos[(x+\alpha)-(x+\beta)].$$

求积分:

[2019]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \left[\frac{\cos(x+b)}{\sin(x+b)} - \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)} \right] \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+a)} \right| + C,$$

其中 $\sin(a-b)\neq 0$.

[2020]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)}.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)} = \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \int \frac{\cos[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \int \left[\frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)} + \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+b)} \right] \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos(x+b)} \right| + C.$$

其中 $\cos(a-b)\neq 0$.

[2021]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \frac{dx}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)} = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin[(x+a)-(x+b)]dx}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \left[\frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos(x+a)} - \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+b)} \right] dx = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\cos(x+b)}{\cos(x+a)} \right| + C.$$

其中 $\sin(a-b)\neq 0$ *).

*) 当 $a-b=2k\pi$ ($k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$)时,是更简单的积分,2019 題及 2020 題与本題类似,解法从略.

$$[2022] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x - \sin a}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x - \sin a} = \frac{1}{\cos a} \int \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x+a}{2} - \frac{x-a}{2}\right)}{\sin x - \sin a} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\cos a} \int \frac{\cos\frac{x+a}{2}\cos\frac{x-a}{2} + \sin\frac{x+a}{2}\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}{2\cos\frac{x+a}{2}\sin\frac{x-a}{2}} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\cos a} \int \left(\frac{\cos \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}} + \frac{\sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{\cos a} \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\cos \frac{x+a}{2}} \right| + C,$$

其中 $\cos a \neq 0$.

[2023]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x + \cos a}.$$

$$\frac{dx}{\cos x + \cos a} = \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \sin\left(a + \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos\left(a + \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin\frac{x - a - \pi}{2}}{\cos\frac{x + a + 2\pi}{2}} \right|^{\star \cdot \cdot} + C = \frac{1}{\sin a} \ln \left| \frac{\cos\frac{x - a}{2}}{\cos\frac{x + a}{2}} \right| + C,$$

其中 sina≠0.

*) 利用 2022 題的结果.

[2024]
$$\int \tan x \tan(x+a) dx.$$

$$\Re \int \tan x \tan(x+a) dx = \int \frac{\sin x \sin(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x \cos(x+a) + \sin x \sin(x+a) - \cos x \cos(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx = \int \frac{\cos a - \cos x \cos(x+a)}{\cos x \cos(x+a)} dx$$

$$= -x + \cos a \int \frac{dx}{\cos(x+a)\cos x} = -x + \cot \ln\left|\frac{\cos x}{\cos(x+a)}\right|^{-1} + C,$$

其中 $\sin a \neq 0$.

*) 利用 2021 題的结果.

形如
$$\int R(\sin x,\cos x) dx (R 为有理函数)$$

的积分在一般情形下可利用代换 $an rac{x}{2} = t$ 化为有理函数的积分.

(1) 若等式

$$R(-\sin x,\cos x) \equiv -R(\sin x,\cos x)$$
 或 $R(\sin x,-\cos x) \equiv -R(\sin x,\cos x)$ 成立,则最好利用相应的代换 $\cos x = t$ 或 $\sin x = t$.

(2) 若等式 $R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)$ 成立,则最好利用代换 $\tan x = t$. 求积分:

解 设
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,则 $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{3t^2 + 2t + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan\left(\frac{3t + 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan\left(\frac{3\tan\frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C.$$

[2026]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\cos x)\sin x}.$$

解 设 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$,同 2025 题,得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} = \int \frac{1+t^2}{t(3+t^2)} dt = \int \left[\frac{1}{3t} + \frac{2t}{3(3+t^2)} \right] dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln|t(3+t^2)| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(1 - \cos x)(2 + \cos x)^2}{(1 + \cos x)^3} + C.$$

*) 由于
$$t(3+t^2) = \tan\frac{x}{2} \left(2 + \sec^2\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin\frac{x}{2}}{\cos^3\frac{x}{2}} \left(1 + 2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (\cos x + 2) = 2\left[\frac{(1 - \cos x)(\cos x + 2)^2}{(1 + \cos x)^3}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

因而,
$$\ln |t(3+t^2)| = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1-\cos x)(2+\cos x)^2}{(1+\cos x)^3}$$
.

[2027]
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx.$$

解 设
$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$
,同 2025 题,得

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx = 4 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(1+t^2)^2 (1+t-t^2)} = \frac{4}{5} \int \left[\frac{1}{1+t^2} + \frac{-2+t}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{1}{1+t-t^2} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \frac{8}{5} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{2t dt}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{d\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{4} - \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \arctan t - \frac{8}{5} \left[\frac{t}{2(1+t^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t \right]^{\bullet} - \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\frac{2}} + (t - \frac{1}{2})}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - (t - \frac{1}{2})} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1+2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} + t}{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} - t} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} (\cos x + 2\sin x)^{\bullet,\bullet} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\arctan 2}{2} \right) \right|^{\bullet,\bullet} + C.$$

*) 利用 1817 題的结果.

**)
$$-\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1+2t}{1+t^2} = -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1+2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2\frac{x}{2}} = -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1+2 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x}}{\frac{2}{1+\cos x}} = -\frac{1}{5}(\cos x + 2\sin x) - \frac{1}{5}.$$

* * *)
$$\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} + t \right| = \ln \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right) + \tan\frac{x}{2}}{\cot\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right) - \tan\frac{x}{2}} \right|$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right) + \tan\frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right)\tan\frac{x}{2}} \right| + \ln \frac{1}{\cot\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right) \right| - \ln \left[\cot\left(\frac{\arctan 2}{2}\right)\right].$$

[2028]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\epsilon\cos x}, \quad (1)0 < \epsilon < 1; \quad (2)\epsilon > 1.$$

解 设
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,同 2025 题,得
$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(1 + \epsilon) + (1 - \epsilon)t^2} = I.$$
(1) $0 < \epsilon < 1$,

$$I = \frac{2}{1+\epsilon} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+\left(\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}\right)t^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}} \arctan\left(t\sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}}\right) + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right) + C;$$

(2) $\varepsilon > 1$,

$$I = \frac{2}{\varepsilon - 1} \int \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon + 1}{\varepsilon - 1}\right) - t^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon + 1} + \sqrt{\varepsilon - 1} t}{\sqrt{\varepsilon + 1} - \sqrt{\varepsilon - 1} t} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}} \ln \left| \frac{\varepsilon + \cos x + \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1} \sin x}{1 + \varepsilon \cos x} \right|^{-1} + C.$$

*)
$$\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon+1}+t}{\sqrt{\varepsilon-1}} = \frac{\varepsilon+1+2t}{(\varepsilon+1)-(\varepsilon-1)t^{2}} = \frac{\varepsilon(1+t^{2})+(1-t^{2})+2\sqrt{\varepsilon^{2}-1}t}{\varepsilon(1-t^{2})+(1+t^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon(1+t^{2})+(1+t^{2})\cos x+2t}{\varepsilon(1+t^{2})\cos x+(1+t^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon(1+t^{2})+(1+t^{2})\cos x+2t}{\varepsilon(1+t^{2})\cos x+(1+t^{2})}$$

$$\varepsilon+\cos x+\sqrt{\varepsilon^{2}-1} = \frac{2t}{\varepsilon(1+t^{2})+(1+t^{2})\cos x+(1+t^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon + \cos x + \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}}{\varepsilon \cos x + 1} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} = \frac{\varepsilon + \cos x + \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1} \sin x}{\varepsilon \cos x + 1}.$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x}\right) dx = x - \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x} = x - \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{1 + 2\tan^2 x} = x - \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{1 + 2\tan^2 x} dx = x - \int \frac{$$

[2030]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}.$$

其中 ab≠0.

[2031]
$$\int \frac{\cos^2 x dx}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2}.$$

$$\iiint \frac{\cos^2 x \, dx}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d(a \tan x)}{(a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2)^2} = \frac{\tan x}{2b^2 (a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2)} + \frac{1}{2ab^3} \arctan\left(\frac{a \tan x}{b}\right)^{*} + C,$$

$$\biguplus ab \neq 0.$$

*) 利用 1921 题的结果.

[2032]
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{FF} \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right| + C\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\sin x - \cos x) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right| + C.$$

[2033]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^2}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(a\tan x + b)}{(a\tan x + b)^2} = -\frac{1}{a\tan x + b} + C = -\frac{\cos x}{a(a\sin x + b\cos x)} + C.$$

$$[2034] \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{(\sin x + \cos x)(1 - \sin x \cos x)} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\sin x - \cos x) dx}{(\sin x + \cos x)(1 - \sin x \cos x)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin x \cos x} \\ = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-(\cos x - \sin x) dx}{\sin x + \cos x} + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{1 - \sin x \cos x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin x \cos x} \\ = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(1 - \sin x \cos x)}{1 - \sin x \cos x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\cot x)}{(\cot x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ = -\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}{1 - \sin x \cos x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{2\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt{3} \sin x}\right) + C. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 20351 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} \\ \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{2dx}{2 - \sin^3 2x} = \int \frac{d(\tan 2x)}{2\sec^2 2x - \tan^3 2x} = \int \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{2}}) + C. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 20361 \int \frac{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx - \int \frac{2\sin^3 2x dx}{2 - \sin^3 2x + 8} = \int \frac{\tan^3 2x d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^3 2x - 8\sin^3 2x + 8} = \int \frac{\tan^3 2x d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^3 2x - 8\sin^3 2x + 8} = \int \frac{\tan^3 2x d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^3 2x - 8\sin^3 2x + 8} = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tan^3 2x d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^3 2x - 8\sin^3 2x + 8} = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tan^3 2x d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^3 2x - 8\sin^3 2x + 8} = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tan^3 2x d(\tan 2x)}{\tan^3 2x - 8\cos^3 x} dx - \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x} dx - \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x} dx - \int \frac{\cos 2x}{4} \int \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2$$

*) 利用 1817 题的结果,

【2041】 把分母化为对数的形式,求积分 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a\sin x + b\cos x}.$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a\sin x + b\cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin(x + \varphi)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x + \varphi}{2} \right) \right| + C,$$

式中 $\cos\varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$, $\sin\varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$, $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$.

【2042】 证明: $\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx = Ax + B \ln |a \sin x + b \cos x| + C, 式中 A, B, C 为常数.$

提示 首先,a及b不可能同时为零.其次,令

 $a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x = A(a \sin x + b \cos x) + B(a \cos x - b \sin x)$,

比较等式两端同类项的系数,可得 A,B:

$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}$$
, $B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2}$ $(a^2 + b^2 \neq 0)$,

并注意 $(a\cos x - b\sin x)dx = d(a\sin x + b\cos x)$, 命题即易获证.

证设 $a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x \equiv A(a \sin x + b \cos x) + B(a \cos x - b \sin x)$,

比较等式两端同类项的系数,可得 $A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}$, $B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2}$, $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$. 于是,

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx = A \int dx + B \int \frac{d(a \sin x + b \cos x)}{a \sin x + b \cos x} = Ax + B \ln |a \sin x + b \cos x| + C.$$

求积分:

[2043]
$$\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx.$$

解 此为 2042 题的特例,这里 $a_1=1$, $b_1=-1$, a=1, b=2;

$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{1-2}{1+4} = -\frac{1}{5}$$
, $B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{-1-2}{1+4} = -\frac{3}{5}$.

代人得 $\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx = -\frac{x}{5} - \frac{3}{5} \ln|\sin x + 2\cos x| + C.$

解 $\int \frac{dx}{3+5\tan x} = \int \frac{\cos x}{5\sin x + 3\cos x} dx$. 此为 2042 题的特例,这里

$$a_1=0$$
, $b_1=1$, $a=5$, $b=3$; $A=\frac{3}{34}$, $B=\frac{5}{34}$.

代人得 $\int \frac{dx}{3+5\tan x} = \frac{3}{34}x + \frac{5}{34}\ln|5\sin x + 3\cos x| + C.$

[2045] $\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx.$

提示 仿 2042 题,并利用 2041 题的结果.

解 仿 2042 题,有

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx = A \int \frac{a \sin x + b \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx + B \int \frac{a \cos x - b \sin x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx$$

$$= A \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx + B \int \frac{d(a \sin x + b \cos x)}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right|^{*} - \frac{B}{a \sin x + b \cos x} + C$$

$$= \frac{a a_1 + b b_1}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right| - \frac{a b_1 - a_1 b}{(a^2 + b^2)(a \sin x + b \cos x)} + C,$$

式中 $A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}$, $B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2}$, $\cos\varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$, $\sin\varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$, $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$

(显然按题意 a,b 不同时为零).

*) 利用 2041 题的结果.

【2046】 证明:

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x + c_1}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c} dx = Ax + B \ln \left| a \sin x + b \cos x + c \right| + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c},$$

式中 A,B,C 为常数.

提示 首先,a及b不可能同时为零.其次,令

$$a_1\sin x + b_1\cos x + c_1 = A(a\sin x + b\cos x + c) + B(a\cos x - b\sin x) + C$$

比较等式两端同类项的系数,可得 A,B,C:

$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}, B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2}, C = \frac{a(ac_1 - a_1c) + b(bc_1 - b_1c)}{a^2 + b^2} \quad (a^2 + b^2 \neq 0),$$

并注意 $(a\cos x - b\sin x)dx = d(a\sin x + b\cos x + c)$,命题即易获证.

证 按题意 a、b 不同时为零.设

$$a_1\sin x + b_1\cos x + c_1 \equiv A(a\sin x + b\cos x + c) + B(a\cos x - b\sin x) + C$$

比较等式两端同类项的系数,则有

$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}, \quad B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2}, C = \frac{a(ac_1 - a_1c) + b(bc_1 - b_1c)}{a^2 + b^2}.$$
代人得
$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x + c_1}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c} dx = A \int dx + B \int \frac{d(a \sin x + b \cos x + c)}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c} + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c}$$

$$=Ax+B\ln|a\sin x+b\cos x+c|+C\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a\sin x+b\cos x+c}.$$

求积分:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2047 \end{bmatrix} \int \frac{\sin x + 2\cos x - 3}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 3} dx.$$

解 此为 2046 题的特例, 这里

$$a_1 = 1$$
, $b_1 = 2$, $c_1 = -3$, $a = 1$, $b = -2$, $c = 3$;

$$A = \frac{aa_1 + bb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{1 - 4}{1 + 4} = -\frac{3}{5}$$
, $B = \frac{ab_1 - a_1b}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{2 + 2}{1 + 4} = \frac{4}{5}$,

$$C = \frac{a(ac_1 - a_1c) + b(bc_1 - b_1c)}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{(-3 - 3) + (-2)(6 - 6)}{1 + 4} = -\frac{6}{5}.$$

代入得
$$\int \frac{\sin x + 2\cos x - 3}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 3} dx = -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}\ln|\sin x - 2\cos x + 3| - \frac{6}{5}\int \frac{dx}{\sin x - 2\cos x + 3}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{4}{5}\ln|\sin x - 2\cos x + 3| - \frac{6}{5}\arctan\frac{1+5\tan\frac{x}{2}}{2} + C.$$

*) 设 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$,积分即得所求式子.

[2048]
$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x}.$$

解 此为 2046 题的特例,这里

$$a_1 = 1$$
, $b_1 = 0$, $c_1 = 0$, $a = 1$, $b = 1$, $c = \sqrt{2}$; $A = \frac{1}{2}$, $B = -\frac{1}{2}$, $C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x \right| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x \right| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\ln|\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x| - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dx}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\ln|\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x| - \frac{1}{2}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + C.$$

解 本题也是 2046 题的特例,这里

代人得
$$a_1=2$$
, $b_1=1$, $c_1=0$, $a=3$, $b=4$, $c=-2$; $A=\frac{2}{5}$, $B=-\frac{1}{5}$, $C=\frac{4}{5}$.

$$\int \frac{2\sin x + \cos x}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2} dx = \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{1}{5}\ln|3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2| + \frac{4}{5}\int \frac{dx}{3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{1}{5}\ln|3\sin x + 4\cos x - 2| + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{21}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3}\left(2\tan\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3}\left(2\tan\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)}\right|^{*} + C.$$

*) 设 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$,积分即得所求式子.

【2050】 证明:

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx = A \sin x + B \cos x + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x},$$

式中 A,B,C 为常数.

提示 首先, a及b不可能同时为零.其次,令

 $a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x = A \cos x (a \sin x + b \cos x) - B \sin x (a \sin x + b \cos x) + C$, 比较等式两端同类项的系数,可得 A, B, C:

$$A = \frac{bc_1 - a_1b + 2ab_1}{a^2 + b^2}, B = \frac{ac_1 - aa_1 - 2bb_1}{a^2 + b^2}, C = \frac{a_1b^2 + a^2c_1 - 2abb_1}{a^2 + b^2} \quad (a^2 + b^2 \neq 0),$$

命题即易获证.

证 按题意 a、b 不同时为零. 设

 $a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x \equiv A \cos x (a \sin x + b \cos x) - B \sin x (a \sin x + b \cos x) + C$, 比较等式两端同类项的系数,则有

$$aA-bB=2b_1$$
, $C-aB=a_1$, $C+bA=c_1$,
 $A=\frac{bc_1-a_1b+2ab_1}{a^2+b^2}$, $B=\frac{ac_1-aa_1-2bb_1}{a^2+b^2}$, $C=\frac{a_1b^2+a^2c_1-2abb_1}{a^2+b^2}$.

代人得

从而,

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin^2 x + 2b_1 \sin x \cos x + c_1 \cos^2 x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx = A \int \cos x dx - B \int \sin x dx + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x}$$
$$= A \sin x + B \cos x + C \int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x}.$$

求积分:

解 此为 2050 题的特例,这里

$$a_1 = 1, \ b_1 = -2, \ c_1 = 3, \ a = 1, \ b = 1;$$

$$A = \frac{bc_1 - a_1b + 2ab_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{3 - 1 - 4}{1 + 1} = -1, B = \frac{ac_1 - aa_1 - 2bb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{3 - 1 + 4}{1 + 1} = 3, C = \frac{a_1b^2 + a^2c_1 - 2abb_1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{1 + 3 + 4}{1 + 1} = 4.$$
代人得
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - 4\sin x \cos x + 3\cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = -\sin x + 3\cos x + 4 \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$$=-\sin x+3\cos x+\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}\int\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}=-\sin x+3\cos x+2\sqrt{2}\ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right|+C.$$

[2052]
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx.$$

解 本题也是 2050 题的特例,这里

$$a_1=1$$
, $b_1=-\frac{1}{2}$, $c_1=2$, $a=1$, $b=2$; $A=\frac{1}{5}$, $B=\frac{3}{5}$, $C=\frac{8}{5}$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + 2\cos^2 x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\sin x + \frac{3}{5}\cos x + \frac{8}{5}\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x} = \frac{1}{5}(\sin + 3\cos x) + \frac{8}{5\sqrt{5}}\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5} + 2\tan\frac{x}{2} - 1}{\sqrt{5} - 2\tan\frac{x}{2} + 1} \right|^{3/2} + C.$$

*) 设 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$,积分即得所求式子.

【2053】 证明:若 $(a-c)^2+b^2\neq 0$,则

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x} dx = A \int \frac{du_1}{k_1 u_1^2 + \lambda_1} + B \int \frac{du_2}{k_2 u_2^2 + \lambda_2},$$

式中 A, B 为待定系数 λ_1, λ_2 为方程 $\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2)$

的根,而

$$u_i = (a - \lambda_i)\sin x + b\cos x$$
, $k_i = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_i}$ (i=1,2).

证记

$$a^{2} \sin^{2} x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^{2} x = (a - \lambda_{i}) \sin^{2} x + 2b \sin x \cos x + (c - \lambda_{i}) \cos^{2} x + \lambda_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a - \lambda_{i}} \left[(a - \lambda_{i})^{2} \sin^{2} x + 2b (a - \lambda_{i}) \sin x \cos x + (c - \lambda_{i}) (a - \lambda_{i}) \cos^{2} x \right] + \lambda_{i},$$

其中 $\lambda_i(i=1,2)$ 为方程 $\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的根.

由假定 $(a-c)^2+b^2\neq 0$,从而, $(a-c)^2+4b^2\neq 0$,因此 $\lambda_1\neq \lambda_2$. 再设 $k_i=\frac{1}{a-\lambda_i}$ (i=1,2) 及 $u_i=(a-\lambda_i)$

• $\sin x + b\cos x$. 由于 $(a-\lambda_i)(c-\lambda_i)-b^2=0$,即 $b^2=(a-\lambda_i)(c-\lambda_i)$.于是,

$$a^{2} \sin^{2} x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^{2} x = k_{i} \left[(a - \lambda_{i})^{2} \sin^{2} x + 2b (a - \lambda_{i}) \sin x \cos x + b^{2} \cos^{2} x \right] + \lambda_{i}$$

$$= k_{i} \left[(a - \lambda_{i}) \sin x + b \cos x \right]^{2} + \lambda_{i} = k_{i} u_{i}^{2} + \lambda_{i}.$$
(1)

其次,设

$$a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x = A[(a - \lambda_1)\cos x - b\sin x] + B[(a - \lambda_2)\cos x - b\sin x], \tag{2}$$

比较等式两端同类项的系数,则有

$$-b(A+B) = a_1, \quad A(a-\lambda_1) + B(a-\lambda_2) = b_1,$$

$$A = -\frac{a_1(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) + bb_1 + a_1(a-\lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)}, \quad B = \frac{bb_1 + a_1(a-\lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)}.$$

由(1)式及(2)式即得

$$\int \frac{a_{1} \sin x + b_{1} \cos x}{a^{2} \sin^{2} x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^{2} x} dx$$

$$= A \int \frac{(a - \lambda_{1}) \cos x - b \sin x}{k_{1} [(a - \lambda_{1}) \sin x + b \cos x]^{2} + \lambda_{1}} dx + B \int \frac{(a - \lambda_{2}) \cos x - b \sin x}{k_{2} [(a - \lambda_{2}) \sin x + b \cos x]^{2} + \lambda_{2}} dx$$

$$= A \int \frac{du_{1}}{k_{1} u_{1}^{2} + \lambda_{1}} + B \int \frac{du_{2}}{k_{2} u_{2}^{2} + \lambda_{2}}.$$

*) 按题意, $b\neq0$. 因若 b=0,则 $\lambda_1=a$, $\lambda_2=c$,从而, k_1 无意义. 不过,当 b=0 时,仍能化为所要求的类似形式. 事实上,当 b=0 时, $a\neq c$,我们有

$$\int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + 2b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a \sin^2 x + c \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= a_1 \int \frac{\sin x}{a \sin^2 x + c \cos^2 x} dx + b_1 \int \frac{\cos x}{a \sin^2 x + c \cos^2 x} dx = -a_1 \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{(c-a)\cos^2 x + a} + b_1 \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{(a-c)\sin^2 x + c} dx$$

$$= A \int \frac{du_1}{k_1 u_1^2 + \lambda_1} + B \int \frac{du_2}{k_2 u_2^2 + \lambda_2},$$

$$A = -a_1, \quad B = b_1, \quad k_1 = c - a, \quad k_2 = a - c, u_1 = \cos x, \quad u_2 = \sin x, \quad \lambda_1 = a, \quad \lambda_2 = c.$$

本题也可用下法另证:命 $u_i = (a - \lambda_i)\sin x + b\cos x$, $k_i = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_i}(i = 1, 2)$,代入积分等式. 然后两边求导,

整理并比较系数,便可知 λ ,必为方程 $\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的根,相应可求出系数 A, B.

求积分:

式中

$$\iint \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{2\sin x}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x} dx - \int \frac{\cos x}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x} dx \\
= -2 \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{3 + \cos^2 x} - \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{4 - \sin^2 x} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{2 + \sin x}{2 - \sin x} + C.$$

[2055]
$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2\sin^2 x - 4\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^2 x} dx.$$

解 此为 2053 题的特例,这里 $a_1=1$, $b_1=1$, a=2, b=-2, c=5. 由 $\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 6 = 0$, 求得 $\lambda_1=1$, $\lambda_2=6$, 从而,

$$A = -\frac{a_1(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) + b_1 b + a_1(a - \lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = -\frac{(1 - 6) - 2 + (2 - 1)}{-2(1 - 6)} = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$bb_1 + a_2(a - \lambda_1) = -2 + 1$$

$$B = \frac{bb_1 + a_1(a - \lambda_1)}{b(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = \frac{-2 + 1}{10} = -\frac{1}{10};$$

 $u_1 = (a - \lambda_1) \sin x + b \cos x = \sin x - 2 \cos x, u_2 = (a - \lambda_2) \sin x + b \cos x = -4 \sin x - 2 \cos x;$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_1} = 1$$
, $k_2 = \frac{1}{a - \lambda_2} = -\frac{1}{4}$.

代入得 $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2\sin^2 x - 4\sin x \cos x + 5\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{d(\sin x - 2\cos x)}{(\sin x - 2\cos x)^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{d(4\sin x + 2\cos x)}{6 - \frac{1}{4}(4\sin x + 2\cos x)^2}$

$$= \frac{3}{5}\arctan(\sin x - 2\cos x) + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{6} + 2\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{6} - 2\sin x - \cos x} \right| + C.$$

[2056] $\int \frac{\sin x - 2\cos x}{1 + 4\sin x \cos x} dx.$

解 本题也是 2053 题的特例,且

$$\int \frac{\sin x - 2\cos x}{1 + 4\sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x - 2\cos x}{\sin^2 x + 4\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x} dx,$$

这里, $a_1=1$, $b_1=-2$, a=1, b=2, c=1; $\lambda_1=3$, $\lambda_2=-1$; $k_1=-\frac{1}{2}$, $k_2=\frac{1}{2}$; $A=\frac{1}{4}$, $B=-\frac{3}{4}$; $u_1=2(\cos x-\sin x)$, $u_2=2(\cos x+\sin x)$.

【2057】 证明:
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^n} = \frac{A\sin x + B\cos x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^{n-1}} + C \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^{n-2}},$$

式中 A,B,C 为待定系数.

证
$$a\sin x + b\cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\sin(x + a)$$
, 式中 $\sin \alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$.

于是,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^n} = (a^2 + b^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^n(x+a)} = -(a^2 + b^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sin^{n-2}(x+a)} \, \mathrm{d}[\cot(x+a)]$$
$$= -(a^2 + b^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\cot(x+a)}{\sin^{n-2}(x+a)} - \frac{n-2}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \int \frac{\cot(x+a)\cos(x+a)}{\sin^{n-1}(x+a)} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$=\frac{\frac{b}{a^{2}+b^{2}}\sin x-\frac{a}{a^{2}+b^{2}}\cos x}{(a\sin x+b\cos x)^{n-1}}-\frac{n-2}{(a^{2}+b^{2})^{\frac{n}{2}}}\int \frac{1-\sin^{2}(x+a)}{\sin^{n}(x+a)}dx.$$

设
$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^n}$$
, 则由上式可得

$$I_{n} = \frac{\frac{b}{a^{2} + b^{2}} \sin x - \frac{a}{a^{2} + b^{2}} \cos x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + (2 - n) I_{n} + \frac{n-2}{a^{2} + b^{2}} I_{n-2}.$$

于是,
$$I_n = \frac{\frac{b}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)}\sin x - \frac{a}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)}\cos x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)}I_{n-2}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^n} = \frac{A\sin x + B\cos x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^{n-1}} + C \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a\sin x + b\cos x)^{n-2}},$$

式中
$$A = \frac{b}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)}$$
, $B = -\frac{a}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)}$, $C = \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(a^2+b^2)}$.

【2058】 求
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\sin x + 2\cos x)^3}$$
.

解 此为 2057 题的特例,这里
$$a=1$$
, $b=2$, $n=3$; $A=\frac{2}{10}$, $B=-\frac{1}{10}$, $C=\frac{1}{10}$.

代入得
$$\int \frac{dx}{(\sin x + 2\cos x)^3} = \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{10(\sin x + 2\cos x)^2} + \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{10(\sin x + 2\cos x)^2} + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{10(\sin x + 2\cos x)^2} + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right| + C.$$

其中 $\cos_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$, $\sin_{\alpha} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, $\alpha = \arctan 2$.

【2059】 若 n 为大于 1 的正整数,证明:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^n} = \frac{A\sin x}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + B \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + C \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-2}} \quad (|a| \neq |b|),$$

并求出系数 A,B 和 C.

证 设
$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a+b\cos x)^n}$$
, 先考虑 I_{n-1} .

$$I_{n-1} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{(a+b\cos x) - b\cos x}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} dx = \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{(n-1)b^2}{a} \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{(a+b\cos x)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{n-1}{a} \int \frac{(b^2 - a^2) + (a+b\cos x)(a-b\cos x)}{(a+b\cos x)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)}{a} I_n + \frac{n-1}{a} \int \frac{a-b\cos x}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b\sin x}{a(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)}{a} I_n - \frac{n-1}{a} \int \frac{(a+b\cos x) - 2a}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} I_{n-2} - \frac{b \sin x}{a (a + b \cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{(n-1)(b^2 - a^2)}{a} I_n - \frac{n-1}{a} I_{n-2} + 2(n-1) I_{n-1}.$$

于是,
$$\frac{(n-1)(a^2-b^2)}{a}I_n = -\frac{b\sin x}{a(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + (2n-3)I_{n-1} - \frac{n-2}{a}I_{n-2}.$$

最后得到
$$I_n = -\frac{b\sin x}{(n-1)(a^2-b^2)(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + \frac{(2n-3)a}{(n-1)(a^2-b^2)}I_{n-1} - \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(a^2-b^2)}I_{n-2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^n} = \frac{A\sin x}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + B \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-1}} + C \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^{n-2}}.$$

式中
$$A = -\frac{b}{(n-1)(a^2-b^2)}$$
, $B = \frac{(2n-3)a}{(n-1)(a^2-b^2)}$, $C = -\frac{n-2}{(n-1)(a^2-b^2)}$ $(|a| \neq |b|; n > 1 且 a \neq 0)$.

者 a=0,则 $b\neq 0$,我们有

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^n} = \frac{1}{b^n} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x} = \frac{1}{b^n} \left[\frac{\sin x}{(n-1)\cos^{n-1} x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^{n-2} x} \right]^{-1}.$$

*) 利用 2012 题(2)的结果.

求积分:

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} = \int \frac{-d(\cos x)}{\cos x \sqrt{2 - \cos^2 x}} = -\int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{2 \sec^2 x - 1}} = \int \frac{d(\sec x)}{\sqrt{2 \sec^2 x - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \sqrt{2} \sec x + \sqrt{2 \sec^2 x - 1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{|\cos x|} + C.$$

[2061]
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}} dx.$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x d(\tan x)}{\sqrt{\tan x}} = 2 \int \sin^2 x d(\sqrt{\tan x}) = 2 \int (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\sqrt{\tan x}) = 2 \int (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\sqrt{\tan x}) = 2 \sqrt{\tan x} - 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{\tan x})}{1 + \tan^2 x} = 2 \sqrt{\tan x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\tan x + \sqrt{2\tan x} + 1}{\tan x - \sqrt{2\tan x} + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2\tan x}}{\tan x - 1} + C \quad (\tan x > 0).$$

*) 利用 1884 题的结果.

[2062]
$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}}.$$

解 由于 $2+\sin 2x=1+(\sin x+\cos x)^2=3-(\sin x-\cos x)^2$,

于是,

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} = \int \frac{\cos x - (\cos x - \sin x)}{\sqrt{1 + (\sin x + \cos x)^2}} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}} dx - \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x})$$

$$= -\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} + \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}} - \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}).$$

因而,

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}) + C.$$

[2063]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\varepsilon\cos x)^2} \quad (0<\varepsilon<1).$$

解 此为 2059 题之特例,这里

$$a=1, b=\varepsilon, n=2, A=-\frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon^2}, B=\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon^2}, C=0.$$
代人得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\varepsilon\cos x)^2} = -\frac{\varepsilon\sin x}{(1-\varepsilon^2)(1+\varepsilon\cos x)} + \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon^2} \int \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon\cos x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\frac{\varepsilon\sin x}{(1-\varepsilon^2)(1+\varepsilon\cos x)} + \frac{2}{(1-\varepsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C.$$

*) 利用 2028 題(1)的结果.

[2064]
$$\int \frac{\cos^{n-1}\frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin^{n+1}\frac{x-a}{2}} dx.$$

提示
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos\frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}} = t$$
,則有 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2\frac{x-a}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\cos a}\mathrm{d}t \ (\cos a \neq 0)$.

解 设
$$t = \frac{\cos\frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}$$
, 则 $dt = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\cos a}{\sin^2\frac{x-a}{2}}dx$, $\frac{dx}{\sin^2\frac{x-a}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\cos a}dt$.

于是,
$$\int \frac{\cos^{n-1}\frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin^{n+1}\frac{x-a}{2}} dx = -\frac{2}{\cos a} \int t^{n-1} dt = -\frac{2}{n\cos a} t^n + C = -\frac{2}{n\cos a} \left(\frac{\cos\frac{x+a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}\right)^n + C \quad (\cos a \neq 0).$$

【2065】 推出积分
$$I_n = \int \left(\frac{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x+a}{2}}\right)^n dx$$
 (n 为正整数) 的递推公式.

解法 1:

设
$$t = \frac{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x+a}{2}}$$
, 则 $x = 2\arctan\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\tan\frac{a}{2}\right)$, $dx = \frac{4\tan\frac{a}{2}}{t^2\sec^2\frac{a}{2} + 2t\left(\tan^2\frac{a}{2} - 1\right) + \sec^2\frac{a}{2}}$ dt.

由于
$$\frac{4t^n \tan \frac{a}{2}}{t^2 \sec^2 \frac{a}{2} + 2t \left(\tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1 \right) + \sec^2 \frac{a}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4\tan \frac{a}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} t^{n-2} + \frac{-4\tan \frac{a}{2}}{t^2 \sec^2 \frac{a}{2} + 2t \left(\tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1 \right) + \sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} \cdot \frac{2 \left(\tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1 \right)}{\sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} t^{n-1}$$

$$+ \frac{-4\tan \frac{a}{2}}{t^2 \sec^2 \frac{a}{2} + 2t \left(\tan^2 \frac{a}{2} - 1 \right) + \sec^2 \frac{a}{2}} t^{n-2} \quad (n > 2),$$

两端对
$$t$$
 积分,即得递推公式 $I_n = \frac{2\sin a}{n-1}t^{n-1} + 2\cos a I_{n-1} - I_{n-2}$.

解法 2:

设
$$y = \frac{x+a}{2}$$
, 则 $\frac{x-a}{2} = y-a$, 从而,

$$I_{n} = 2 \int \left[\frac{\sin(y-a)}{\sin y} \right]^{n} dy = 2 \int \frac{\sin(y-a)}{\sin y} \left[\frac{\sin(y-a)}{\sin y} \right]^{n-1} dy = 2 \int \frac{\sin(y-a)}{\sin y} \left[\frac{\sin(y-a)}{\sin y} \right]^{n-1} dy$$
$$= \cos a I_{n-1} - 2 \sin a \int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \left[\frac{\sin(y-a)}{\sin y} \right]^{n-1} dy.$$

$$\frac{\sin(y-a)}{\sin y} = t = \frac{\sin\frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin\frac{x+a}{2}}, \quad J_n = 2 \int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} t^n \, \mathrm{d}y,$$

则

$$I_n = \cos a I_{n-1} - \sin a J_{n-1}, \quad J_{n-1} = \frac{\cos a I_{n-1} - I_n}{\sin a}.$$
 (1)

$$\mathcal{Z} \quad J_{n} = 2 \int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \left[\frac{\sin(y-a)}{\sin y} \right]^{n} dy = -\frac{2}{n} \int \sin^{n}(y-a) d\left(\frac{1}{\sin^{n}y}\right) \\
= -\frac{2}{n} \left[\frac{\sin(y-a)}{\sin y} \right]^{n} + 2 \int \frac{\sin^{n-1}(y-a)}{\sin^{n}y} \cos(y-a) dy = -\frac{2}{n} t^{n} + 2 \int t^{n-1} \frac{\cos y \cos a + \sin y \sin a}{\sin y} dy \\
= -\frac{2}{n} t^{n} + \cos a J_{n-1} + \sin a I_{n-1}.$$
(2)

由(1)式和(2)式解得

$$I_{n} = \cos a I_{n-1} - \sin a J_{n-1} = \cos a I_{n-1} - \sin a \left(-\frac{2}{n-1} t^{n-1} + \cos a J_{n-2} + \sin a I_{n-2} \right)$$

$$= \cos a I_{n-1} + \frac{2 \sin a}{n-1} t^{n-1} - \sin a \cos a \left(\frac{\cos a I_{n-2} - I_{n-1}}{\sin a} \right) - \sin^{2} a I_{n-2} = 2 \cos a I_{n-1} - I_{n-2} + \frac{2 \sin a}{n-1} t^{n-1}.$$

§ 5. 各种超越函数的积分法

【2066】 证明:若 P(x)为 n 次多项式,则

$$\int P(x) e^{ax} dx = e^{ax} \left[\frac{P(x)}{a} - \frac{P'(x)}{a^2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{P^{(n)}(x)}{a^{n+1}} \right] + C.$$
IE
$$\int P(x) e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int P(x) d(e^{ax}) = \frac{1}{a} P(x) e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax} P'(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}P(x)e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2}\int P'(x)d(e^{ax}) = \frac{1}{a}P(x)e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2}P'(x)e^{ax} + \frac{1}{a^2}\int e^{ax}P''(x)dx$$

$$= \cdots = e^{ax}\left[\frac{P(x)}{a} - \frac{P'(x)}{a^2} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{P^{(n)}(x)}{a^{n+1}}\right] + C.$$

因为 P(x)为 n 次多项式,所以, $P^{(n+1)}(x) \equiv 0$. 从而,上述等式括号中的导数到 $P^{(n)}(x)$ 为止.

【2067】 证明:若 P(x)为 n 次多项式,则

$$\int P(x)\cos x dx = \frac{\sin x}{a} \left[P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \right] + \frac{\cos x}{a^2} \left[P'(x) - \frac{P'''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \right] + C,$$

$$\int P(x)\sin x dx = -\frac{\cos x}{a} \left[P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \right] + \frac{\sin x}{a^2} \left[P'(x) - \frac{P'''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \right] + C.$$

$$\mathbf{IE} \quad \int P(x)\cos x dx = \frac{1}{a} \int P(x)d(\sin x) = \frac{1}{a}P(x)\sin x - \frac{1}{a} \int P'(x)\sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}P(x)\sin x + \frac{1}{a^2} \int P'(x)d(\cos x) = \frac{1}{a}P(x)\sin x - \frac{1}{a^2}P'(x)\cos x - \frac{1}{a^2} \int P''(x)\cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}P(x)\sin x + \frac{1}{a^2}P'(x)\cos x - \frac{1}{a^3}P''(x)\sin x - \frac{1}{a^4}P'''(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^4} \int P^{(4)}(x)\cos x dx$$

$$= \cdots = \frac{\sin x}{a} \left[P(x) - \frac{P''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(4)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \right] + \frac{\cos x}{a^2} \left[P'(x) - \frac{P'''(x)}{a^2} + \frac{P^{(5)}(x)}{a^4} - \cdots \right] + C.$$

$$\int P(x)\sin x dx = -\frac{1}{a} \int P(x)d(\cos x) = -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^2} \int P'(x)\cos x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^2} \int P'(x)d(\sin x) = -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^2} \int P''(x)\sin x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x)\sin x + \frac{1}{a^3} P''(x)\cos x - \frac{1}{a^4} P'''(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^4} \int P^{(4)}(x)\cos x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x)\sin x + \frac{1}{a^3} P''(x)\cos x - \frac{1}{a^4} P'''(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^4} \int P^{(4)}(x)\cos x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x)\sin x + \frac{1}{a^3} P''(x)\cos x - \frac{1}{a^4} P'''(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^4} \int P^{(4)}(x)\cos x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}P(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x)\sin x + \frac{1}{a^3} P''(x)\cos x - \frac{1}{a^4} P'''(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^4} P''(x)\cos x + \frac{1}{a^4} P'''(x)\cos x + \frac{1}$$

上述导数项是有限的,其阶数 $\leq n, a \neq 0$.

求积分:

[2068]
$$\int x^3 e^{3x} dx$$
.

*) 利用 2066 题的结果.

[2069]
$$\int (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^{-x} dx.$$

$$\text{ ff } \int (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^{-x} dx = e^{-x} \left(\frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{-1} - \frac{2x - 2}{1} + \frac{2}{-1} \right)^{*} + C = -e^{-x} (x^2 + 2) + C.$$

*) 利用 2066 题的结果.

*) 利用 2067 题的结果.

[2071]
$$\int (1+x^2)^2 \cos x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int (1+x^2)^2 \cos x dx = \int (1+2x^2+x^4) \cos x dx
= \sin x \left[(1+2x^2+x^4) - (4+12x^2) + 24 \right] + \cos x \left[(4x+4x^3) - 24x \right]^{*} + C
= (21-10x^2+x^4) \sin x - (20x-4x^3) \cos x + C.$$

*) 利用 2067 题的结果.

[2072]
$$\int x^7 e^{-x^2} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f} \qquad \int x^7 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2)^3 e^{-x^2} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \left(\frac{x^6}{-1} - \frac{3x^4}{1} + \frac{6x^2}{-1} - \frac{6}{1} \right)^{*} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} (x^6 + 3x^4 + 6x^2 + 6) + C.$$

*) 利用 2066 题的结果.

M
$$\int x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int (\sqrt{x})^5 e^{\sqrt{x}} d(\sqrt{x}) = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} (x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 5x^2 + 20x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 60x + 120x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 120)^{*} + C.$$

*) 利用 2066 题的结果.

*) 利用 1828 题的结果.

提示 注意
$$e^{ax} \sin^3 bx = e^{ax} \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin bx - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3bx \right)$$
, 并利用 1829 题的结果.

$$= \frac{3}{4} e^{ax} \frac{a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{1}{4} e^{ax} \frac{a \sin 3bx - 3b \cos 3bx}{a^2 + 9b^2} + C.$$

*) 利用 1829 题的结果.

[2076] $\int x e^x \sin x dx.$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int x e^x \sin x dx = \int x \sin x d(e^x) = x e^x \sin x - \int e^x (\sin x + x \cos x) dx$$

$$= x e^x \sin x - \int (\sin x + x \cos x) d(e^x) = e^x (x \sin x - \sin x - x \cos x) + \int e^x (2 \cos x - x \sin x) dx$$

$$= e^x (x \sin x - \sin x - x \cos x) + 2 \int e^x \cos x dx - \int x e^x \sin x dx.$$

于是,
$$\int xe^{x}\sin x dx = \frac{e^{x}}{2}(x\sin x - \sin x - x\cos x) + \int e^{x}\cos x dx$$
$$= \frac{e^{x}}{2}(x\sin x - \sin x - x\cos x) + \frac{e^{x}}{2}(\sin x + \cos x) \cdot \cdot \cdot + C = \frac{e^{x}}{2}[x(\sin x - \cos x) + \cos x] + C.$$

*) 利用 1828 题的结果.

解
$$\int x^{2}e^{x}\cos x dx = \int x^{2}\cos x d(e^{x}) = x^{2}e^{x}\cos x - \int e^{x}(2x\cos x - x^{2}\sin x) dx$$

$$= x^{2}e^{x}\cos x - \int (2x\cos x - x^{2}\sin x) d(e^{x})$$

$$= x^{2}e^{x}\cos x - e^{x}(2x\cos x - x^{2}\sin x) + \int e^{x}(2\cos x - 4x\sin x - x^{2}\cos x) dx$$

$$= e^{x}[x^{2}(\sin x + \cos x) - 2x\cos x] + 2\int e^{x}\cos x dx - 4\int xe^{x}\sin x dx - \int x^{2}e^{x}\cos x dx.$$
于是,
$$\int x^{2}e^{x}\cos x dx = \frac{e^{x}}{2}[x^{2}(\sin x + \cos x) - 2x\cos x] + \int e^{x}\cos x dx - 2\int xe^{x}\sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{e^{x}}{2}[x^{2}(\sin x + \cos x) - 2x\cos x] + \frac{e^{x}}{2}(\sin x + \cos x) \cdot 1 - 2\frac{e^{x}}{2}[x(\sin x - \cos x) + \cos x] \cdot 1 + C$$

$$= \frac{e^{x}}{2}[x^{2}(\sin x + \cos x) - 2x\sin x + (\sin x - \cos x)] + C.$$

*) 利用 1828 题的结果.

**) 利用 2076 题的结果.

解
$$\int xe^{x} \sin^{2}x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int xe^{x} (1-\cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int xe^{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int xe^{x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos 2x d(e^{x}) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (x-1) - \frac{1}{2} xe^{x} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x} (\cos 2x - 2x \sin 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (x-1) - \frac{1}{2} xe^{x} \cos 2x + \frac{e^{x}}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x}{5} - \int xe^{x} \sin 2x dx,$$

$$\int xe^{x} \sin 2x dx = \int x \sin 2x d(e^{x}) = xe^{x} \sin 2x - \int e^{x} (\sin 2x + 2x \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= xe^{x} \sin 2x - \frac{e^{x}}{5} (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) + \frac{1}{2} \int xe^{x} (1 - 2 \sin^{2}x) dx$$

$$= xe^{x} \sin 2x - \frac{e^{x}}{5} (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) - 2(x-1)e^{x} + 4 \int xe^{x} \sin^{2}x dx.$$

$$\text{代入4}$$

$$\int xe^{x} \sin^{2}x dx = e^{x} \left[\frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{x}{10} (2 \sin 2x + \cos 2x) + \frac{1}{50} (4 \sin 2x - 3 \cos 2x) \right] + C.$$

*) 利用 1828 题的结果.

**) 利用 1829 题的结果.

[2079]
$$\int (x-\sin x)^3 dx.$$

[2080]
$$\int \cos^2 \sqrt{x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$. 于是,
$$\int \cos^2 \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \int t\cos^2 t dt = \int t(1 + \cos 2t) dt$$
$$= \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int t d(\sin 2t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} t \sin 2t - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2t dt$$
$$= \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} t \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t + C = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} \sin(2\sqrt{x}) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(2\sqrt{x}) + C.$$

【2081】 证明:若 R 为有理函数,数 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为可公约的,则积分

$$\int R(e^{a_1x},e^{a_2x},\cdots,e^{a_nx})dx$$

是初等函数.

证明思路 由题设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为可公约的数,故存在一个不为零的实数 α ,使有 $a_1 = k_1 \alpha, a_2 = k_2 \alpha, \dots, a_n = k_n \alpha$,

其中, k1, k2, …, k,, 为整数.

令 $e^{at} = t$,即可获证.

证 按题意 a1,a2,…,a,为可公约的数,于是,存在一个实数 α,使得

$$a_1 = k_1 \alpha, a_2 = k_2 \alpha, \dots, a_n = k_n \alpha \quad (\alpha \neq 0),$$

其中,k1,k2,…,k, 为整数.

设
$$e^{ax} = t$$
, 则 $x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln t$, $dx = \frac{1}{\alpha t} dt$. 于是,
$$\int R(e^{a_1 x}, e^{a_2 x}, \cdots, e^{a_n x}) dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int R(t^{k_1}, t^{k_2}, \cdots, t^{k_n}) \frac{dt}{t} = \int R^*(t) dt,$$

其中 $R^*(t)$ 是 t 的有理函数. 因此,积分 $\int R(e^{e_1x},e^{e_2x},\cdots,e^{e_nx})dx$ 为初等函数.

求下列积分:

$$[2082] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\mathrm{e}^x)^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \frac{(1+e^x)-e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+e^x} - \int \frac{e^x \mathrm{d}x}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) \mathrm{d}x - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1+e$$

$$[2083] \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{1+e^x}.$$

$$\iint \frac{e^{2x} dx}{1 + e^{x}} = \int \frac{(e^{2x} - 1) + 1}{1 + e^{x}} dx = \int (e^{x} - 1) dx + \int \frac{1}{1 + e^{x}} dx = e^{x} - x + \int \left(1 - \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}}\right) dx \\
= e^{x} - \ln(1 + e^{x}) + C.$$

[2085]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+e^{\frac{x}{2}}+e^{\frac{x}{3}}+e^{\frac{x}{6}}}.$$

解 设
$$e^{\frac{x}{6}} = t$$
, 则 $x = 6 \ln t$, $dx = \frac{6}{t} dt$. 代人得

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(1 + t^3 + t^2 + t)}$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(t+1)(t^2+1)} = 6 \int \left[\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \frac{t+1}{2(t^2+1)} \right] dt$$

$$= 6 \ln t - 3 \ln(t+1) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(1 + t^2) - 3 \arctan t + C$$

$$= x - 3 \ln \left[(1 + e^{\frac{x}{6}}) \sqrt{1 + e^{\frac{x}{3}}} \right] - 3 \arctan(e^{\frac{x}{6}}) + C.$$

[2086]
$$\int \frac{1+e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{(1+e^{\frac{x}{4}})^2} dx.$$

解 设
$$e^{\frac{x}{4}} = t$$
, 则 $x = 4 \ln t$, $dx = \frac{4}{t} dt$. 代人得

$$\int \frac{1+e^{\frac{t}{2}}}{(1+e^{\frac{t}{4}})^2} dx = 4 \int \frac{1+t^2}{t(1+t)^2} dt = 4 \int \left[\frac{1}{t} - \frac{2}{(1+t)^2} \right] dt = 4 \ln t + \frac{8}{1+t} + C = x + \frac{8}{1+e^{\frac{t}{4}}} + C.$$

[2087]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\mathrm{e}^x-1}}.$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\mathrm{e}^x - 1}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^{\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{1 - (\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2}} = -2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{x}{2}})}{\sqrt{1 - (\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2}} = -2\arcsin(\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{x}{2}}) + C.$$

$$[2088] \int \sqrt{\frac{e^x-1}{e^x+1}} dx.$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{e^{x}-1}{e^{x}+1}} dx = \int \frac{e^{x}-1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx = \int \frac{e^{x} dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} \\
= \int \frac{d(e^{x})}{\sqrt{(e^{x})^{2}-1}} + \int \frac{d(e^{-x})}{\sqrt{1-(e^{-x})^{2}}} = \ln(e^{x} + \sqrt{e^{2x}-1}) + \arcsin(e^{-x}) + C.$$

[2089]
$$\int \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1} \, dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1} \, dx = \int \frac{e^{3x} + 4e^x - 1}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2e^{2x} + 4e^x}{2\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} \, dx + 2 \int \frac{e^x \, dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1)}{2\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x - 1}} + 2 \int \frac{d(e^x + 2)}{\sqrt{(e^x + 2)^2 - 5}} + \int \frac{d(e^{-x} - 2)}{\sqrt{5 - (e^{-x} - 2)^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^{x} - 1} + 2\ln(e^{x} + 2 + \sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^{x} - 1}) - \arcsin\frac{2e^{x} - 1}{\sqrt{5}e^{x}} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + \sqrt{1-e^x}} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x} (\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1-e^x}) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int (\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1-e^x}) d(e^{-x})$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-x}}{2} (\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1-e^x}) + \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^x}}\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1-e^x}) + \frac{1}{4} I_1 + \frac{1}{4} I_2.$$

对于
$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^r}}$$
, 设 $\sqrt{1+e^r} = t$, 则 $x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$. $dx = \frac{2tdt}{t^2 - 1}$.

于是,
$$I_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^x}} = 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^2-1} = \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + C = \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^x}-1}{\sqrt{1+\mathrm{e}^x}+1} + C_1$$
.

对于
$$I_2 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-e^x}}$$
, 设 $\sqrt{1-e^x} = t$, 则 $x = \ln(1-t^2)$, $\mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2t\mathrm{d}t}{1-t^2}$.

于是。
$$I_2 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-\mathrm{e}^x}} = -2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1-t^2} = -\ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} + C_2 = -\ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-\mathrm{e}^x}}{1-\sqrt{1-\mathrm{e}^x}} + C_2$$
.

代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + \sqrt{1-e^x}} = -\frac{e^{-x}}{2} (\sqrt{1+e^x} - \sqrt{1-e^x}) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1)(1-\sqrt{1-e^x})}{(\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1)(1+\sqrt{1-e^x})} + C.$$

【2091】 证明:若R为有理函数,其分母仅有实根,则积分 $\int R(x)e^{\omega} dx$ 可用初等函数和超越函数

来表示.

证 因为 R 的分母仅有实根,所以仅包含形如 $(x-a_i)^{k_i}$ 的因子 $(i=1,2,\cdots,l)$. 分解 R(x) 为部分分式得

$$R(x) = P(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \frac{A_{ij}}{(x-a_i)^j},$$

其中 P(x)为 x 的多项式, A_{ij} 是常系数. 从而,积分

$$\int R(x)e^{ax} dx = \int P(x)e^{ax} dx + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} A_{ij} \int \frac{e^{ax}}{(x-a^i)^j} dx.$$

上式右端第一个积分显然是初等函数. 而积分 $\int \frac{e^{ax}}{(x-a_i)^j} dx$ 可用初等函数和超越函数来表示. 事实上, 设 $x-a_i=t$, 则

$$\int \frac{e^{ax}}{(x-a_i)^j} dx = \int \frac{e^{a(a_i+t)}}{t^j} dt = \frac{e^{aa_i}}{1-j} \int e^{at} d\left(\frac{1}{t^{j-1}}\right) = \frac{e^{aa_i}}{1-j} e^{t} \cdot \frac{1}{t^{j-1}} - \frac{ae^{aa_i}}{1-j} \int \frac{e^{at}}{t^{j-1}} dt.$$

这样,被积函数中分母的次数便降低一次,再继续运用分部积分法(j-2)次,即可得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{e}^{ax}}{(x-a_i)^j} \mathrm{d}x = g_{ij}(x) + B_{ij} \operatorname{li}(\mathrm{e}^{a(x-a_i)}),$$

其中 $g_{ij}(x)$ 为 x 的初等函数, B_{ij} 为常数. 因此,积分

$$\int R(x)e^{ax} dx = \int P(x)e^{ax} dx + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} A_{ij} g_{ij}(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} A_{ij} B_{ij} \operatorname{li}(e^{a(x-a_i)})$$

是初等函数与超越函数之和.

【2092】 若
$$P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{x^n}, a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$$
 为常数,则在什么情形下,积分 $\int P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x dx$

为初等函数?

解
$$\int \frac{a_k}{x^k} e^r dx = -\frac{a_k}{k-1} \cdot \frac{e^r}{x^{k-1}} + \frac{a_k}{k-1} \int \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} dx = \cdots$$

$$= -\frac{a_k}{k-1} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} - \frac{a_k}{(k-1)(k-2)} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x^{k-2}} - \cdots - \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x} + \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx.$$
于是,
$$\int P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^r dx = \int \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a_k}{x^k}\right) e^x dx = \sum_{k=0}^n \int \frac{a_k}{x^k} dx$$

$$= -\sum_{k=2}^n \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{a_k}{(k-1)(k-2)\cdots(k-j)} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x^{k-j}} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx + a_0 e^x.$$
因而,若
$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(k-1)!} = 0$$
,即
$$a_1 + \frac{a_2}{1!} + \frac{a_3}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{(n-1)!} = 0$$
,则积分
$$\int P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x dx$$
 是初等函数.

求积分:

[2093]
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 e^x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{2} e^{x} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^{2}}\right) e^{x} dx = e^{x} - 4 \operatorname{li}(e^{x}) - 4 \int e^{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = e^{x} - 4 \operatorname{li}(e^{x}) - \frac{4}{x} e^{x} + 4 \int \frac{e^{x}}{x} dx = e^{x} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right) + C.$$

[2094]
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-x} dx.$$

解
$$\int \left(1-\frac{1}{x}\right)e^{-x}dx = -e^{-x}-\text{li}(e^{-x})+C.$$

[2095]
$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2 - 3x + 2} dx.$$

$$\oint \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2 - 3x + 2} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x}}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x - 2} dx - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x - 1} dx$$

$$= e^4 \int \frac{e^{2(x - 2)} d(x - 2)}{x - 2} - e^2 \int \frac{e^{2(x - 1)} d(x - 1)}{x - 1} = e^4 \operatorname{li}(e^{2x - 4}) - e^2 \operatorname{li}(e^{2x - 2}) + C.$$

$$[2096] \int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\int xe^x d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) = -xe^x \frac{1}{x+1} + \int e^x dx = -\frac{xe^x}{x+1} + e^x + C = \frac{e^x}{x+1} + C.$$

[2097]
$$\int \frac{x^4 e^{2x}}{(x-2)^2} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int \frac{x^4 e^{2x}}{(x-2)^2} dx = \int (x^2 + 4x + 12) e^{2x} dx + 32 \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{x-2} + 16 \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{(x-2)^2} dx = e^{2x} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{21}{4} \right)^{\frac{2x}{3}} + 32 e^4 \ln(e^{2x-4}) - 16 \int e^{2x} d\left(\frac{1}{x-2} \right) dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \left(x^2 + 3x + \frac{21}{2} \right) + 32 e^4 \ln(e^{2x-4}) - \frac{16 e^{2x}}{x-2} + 32 \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{x-2} dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \left(x^2 + 3x + \frac{21}{2} - \frac{32}{x-2} \right) + 64 e^4 \ln(e^{2x-4}) + C,$$

*) 利用 2066 题的结果.

求含有 $\ln f(x)$, $\operatorname{arctan} f(x)$, $\operatorname{arcsin} f(x)$, $\operatorname{arccos} f(x)$ 等函数的积分, 其中 f(x)为代数函数:

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \ln^n x \, dx = x \ln^n x - n \int \ln^{n-1} x \, dx = x \ln^n x - nx \ln^{n-1} x + n(n-1) \int \ln^{n-2} x \, dx = \cdots \\
= x \left[\ln^n x - n \ln^{n-1} x + n(n-1) \ln^{n-2} x - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} n! \ln x + (-1)^n n! \right] + C.$$

$$[2099] \int x^3 \ln^3 x dx.$$

[2100]
$$\int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^3 dx.$$

[2101]
$$\int \ln[(x+a)^{x-a}(x+b)^{x+b}] \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+a)(x+b)}.$$

$$\Re \int \ln[(x+a)^{x+a}(x+b)^{x+b}] \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)} = \int \frac{\ln(x+a)}{x+b} dx + \int \frac{\ln(x+b)}{x+a} dx
= \int \ln(x+a) d \left[\ln(x+b)\right] + \int \ln(x+b) d \left[\ln(x+a)\right]
= \ln(x+a) \ln(x+b) - \int \ln(x+b) d \left[\ln(x+a)\right] + \int \ln(x+b) d \left[\ln(x+a)\right]
= \ln(x+a) \ln(x+b) + C.$$

[2102]
$$\int \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$$
.

$$\mathbf{f} \int \ln^{2}(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) dx = x \ln^{2}(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) - 2 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) dx$$

$$= x \ln^{2}(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) - 2 \int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) d(\sqrt{1+x^{2}})$$

$$= x \ln^{2}(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) - 2 \sqrt{1+x^{2}} \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) + 2 \int dx$$

$$= x \ln^{2}(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) - 2 \sqrt{1+x^{2}} \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) + 2x + C,$$

[2103]
$$\int \ln(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) dx.$$

[2104]
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

[2105]
$$\int x \arctan(x+1) dx.$$

M
$$\int x \arctan(x+1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan(x+1) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2\arctan(x+1) - \frac{1}{2}\int \left(1 - \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2\arctan(x+1) - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+2x+2) + C.$$

[2106] $\int \sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$.

$$\iiint_{x} \sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \arctan \sqrt{x} \, d(x^{\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x}{1+x} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx = \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+x) + C.$$

[2107] $\int x \arcsin(1-x) dx.$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int x \arcsin(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arcsin(1-x) d(x^2)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} dx.$$

对于积分
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} dx, \ \ 0 \ 1-x=t, \ \$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} dx = -\int \frac{1-2t+t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \int \frac{-t^2+1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt - 2\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} + 2\int \frac{tdt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$= \int \sqrt{1-t^2} dt - 2\arcsin t - 2\sqrt{1-t^2} = \frac{t}{2}\sqrt{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin t - 2\arcsin t - 2\sqrt{1-t^2} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{-3-x}{2}\sqrt{2x-x^2} - \frac{3}{2}\arcsin(1-x) + C_1.$$

于是, $\int x \arcsin(1-x) dx = \frac{2x^2-3}{4} \arcsin(1-x) - \frac{3+x}{4} \sqrt{2x-x^2} + C.$

[2108] $\int \arcsin \sqrt{x} \, dx.$

解
$$\int \arcsin \sqrt{x} \, dx = x \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \, dx$$
.

对于积分
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$
, 设 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 则 $dx = 2tdt$, 于是,

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = -2 \int \sqrt{1-t^2} dt + 2 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$= -t \sqrt{1-t^2} - \operatorname{arcsin} t + 2\operatorname{arcsin} t + C_1 = \operatorname{arcsin} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-x^2} + C_1.$$

因而,
$$\int \arcsin \sqrt{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x - x^2} + C.$$

[2109] $\int x \arccos \frac{1}{x} dx.$

$$\Re \int x \arccos \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arccos \frac{1}{x} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arccos \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arccos \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{sgn} x) \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C.$$

[2110] $\int \arcsin \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx.$

其中用到了

$$\left(\arcsin\frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x}\right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}\left[(1+x)\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-2\sqrt{x}\right]}{\sqrt{1-\frac{4x}{(1+x)^2}}} = \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{(1-x)^2}\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{1+x} \operatorname{sgn}(1-x)\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

[2112]
$$\int \frac{x \arccos x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{x \arccos x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \mathrm{d}x = \int \arccos x \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) = \frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x^2} = \frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C.$$

[2113]
$$\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx.$$

解
$$\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) \, \mathrm{d}(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \, x^2 \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \left[\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + \frac{2x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \right] \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \, x^2 \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x^2) \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x - \int x \arctan x \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \, x^2 \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \, x \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &+ \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \, x^2 \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\arctan x \ln(1+x^{2}) - \frac{1}{2}x\ln(1+x^{2}) + x - \arctan x + \frac{1}{2}\arctan x \ln(1+x^{2}) - \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\arctan x + \frac{1}{2}x$$
$$-\frac{1}{2}\arctan x + C$$

$$=x-\arctan x+\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2}\arctan x-\frac{x}{2}\right)[\ln(1+x^2)-1]+C.$$

$$\iint x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1-x^2}\right) dx = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x + C.$$

[2115]
$$\int \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} \int \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) = \frac{x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln\sqrt{1+x^2} + C.$$

求含有双曲函数的积分:

$$\int \sinh^2 x \cosh^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sinh^2 2x dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \sinh^2 2x d(2x) = -\frac{x}{8} + \frac{\sinh 4x}{32} + C.$$

*) 利用 1761 题的结果.

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} \int ch^4 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 + ch2x}{2}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}ch2x + \frac{1}{4}ch^2 2x\right) dx \\
= \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}sh2x + \frac{1}{8}\left(x + \frac{1}{4}sh4x\right)^{2} + C = \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}sh2x + \frac{1}{32}sh4x + C.$$

*) 利用 1762 题的结果.

$$\iint sh^3 x dx = \int sh^2 x sh x dx = \int (ch^2 x - 1) d(chx) = \frac{1}{3} ch^3 x - chx + C.$$

[2119] $\int shx sh2x sh3x dx$.

$$\mathbf{f} = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cosh x - \cosh 2x) \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cosh 4x - \cosh 2x) \, \sinh 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cosh 4x \, \sinh 2x \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cosh 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (\sinh 4x - \sinh 2x) \, dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sinh 4x \, dx = \frac{1}{24} \cosh 4x - \frac{1}{16} \cosh 4x - \frac{1}{8} \cosh 2x + C.$$

[2120] $\int thx dx.$

[2121] $\int \coth^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x.$

[2122] $\int \sqrt{\tanh x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$

[2123] $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{sh}x + 2\mathrm{ch}x}.$

解 设 th
$$\frac{x}{2} = t$$
, 则 $shx = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$, $chx = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}$, $x = ln \frac{1+t}{1-t}$, $dx = \frac{2}{1-t^2} dt$. 代人得

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh x + 2\cosh x} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + t + 1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1 + 2 \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

[2124] $\int shax sinbx dx.$

$$\iint shax sinbx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{ax} sinbx dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-ax} sinbx dx$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{x} \int e^{ax} sinbx dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-ax} sinbx dx$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{x} \int e^{ax} sinbx dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-ax} sinbx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{ax} \frac{a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-ax} \frac{a \sin bx + b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C = \frac{a \operatorname{ch} ax \sin bx - b \operatorname{ch} ax \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C.$$

*) 利用 1829 题的结果.

[2125] $\int shaxcosbxdx.$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{ax} \frac{a \cos bx + b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-ax} \frac{a \cos bx - b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C = \frac{a \cosh x \cos bx - b \sinh ax \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C.$$

*) 利用 1828 題的结果.

§ 6. 求函数积分的各种例子

求积分:

[2126]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^6 (1+x^2)}.$$

$$\iint_{x^{6}(1+x^{2})} \frac{dx}{x^{6}(1+x^{2})} = \int \frac{(x^{2}+1)-x^{2}}{x^{6}(1+x^{2})} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^{6}} - \int \frac{dx}{x^{4}(1+x^{2})} = -\frac{1}{5x^{5}} - \int \frac{(x^{2}+1)-x^{2}}{x^{4}(1+x^{2})} dx \\
= -\frac{1}{5x^{5}} - \int \frac{dx}{x^{4}} + \int \frac{x^{2}}{x^{4}(1+x^{2})} dx = -\frac{1}{5x^{5}} + \frac{1}{3x^{3}} + \int \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}\right) dx \\
= -\frac{1}{5x^{5}} + \frac{1}{3x^{3}} - \frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + C.$$

[2127]
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1-x^2)^3}.$$

*) 利用 1921 题的递推公式.

$$[2128] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^4+x^8}.$$

提示 注意
$$1+x^4+x^8=(x^4+x^2+1)(x^4-x^2+1)$$
, $x^4+x^2+1=(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)$, $x^4-x^2+1=(x^2+x\sqrt{3}+1)(x^2-x\sqrt{3}+1)$.

解 因为

$$1+x^4+x^8=(x^4+1)^2-x^4=(x^4+x^2+1)(x^4-x^2+1),$$

$$x^4+x^2+1=(x^2+1)^2-x^2=(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1),$$

$$x^4-x^2+1=(x^2+1)^2-3x^3=(x^2+x\sqrt{3}+1)(x^2-x\sqrt{3}+1).$$

所以,
$$\frac{1}{1+x^4+x^8} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} - \frac{x^2-1}{x^4-x^2+1} \right)$$
, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$, $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-x+1$

于是,
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^4+x^8} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{2x+\sqrt{3}}{x^2+x\sqrt{3}+1} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{2x-\sqrt{3}}{x^2-x\sqrt{3}+1} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right] + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \left[\ln(x^2+x\sqrt{3}+1) - \ln(x^2-x\sqrt{3}+1) \right] + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{1-x^2}{x\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \ln \frac{x^2+x\sqrt{3}+1}{x^2-x\sqrt{3}+1} + C.$$

提示
$$\diamondsuit\sqrt[6]{x} = t$$
.

解 设
$$\sqrt[6]{x} = t$$
, 则 $\sqrt{x} = t^3$, $\sqrt[3]{x} = t^2$, d $x = 6t^5$ d t . 代入得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 \, \mathrm{d}t}{t+1} = 6 \int \left(t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) \mathrm{d}t = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6\ln(1+t) + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6\ln(1+\sqrt[6]{x}) + C \quad (x > 0).$$

[2130]
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx.$$

提示
$$\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}=t$$
,并利用 1921 題的递推公式、

解 设
$$\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} = t$$
, 则 $x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$, $dx = -\frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2}dt$. 代入得
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx = -2 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^4}$$

$$= -2 \left[\frac{t}{6(t^2+1)^3} + \frac{5t}{24(t^2+1)^2} + \frac{5t}{16(t^2+1)} + \frac{5}{16} \arctan t \right]^{*} + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24} (8x^2 + 10x + 15) \sqrt{x(1-x)} - \frac{5}{8} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24} (8x^2 + 10x + 15) \sqrt{x(1-x)} + \frac{5}{8} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + C \quad (0 < x < 1).$$

*) 利用 1921 題的递推公式.

解 设
$$x=\sin t$$
,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $dx=\cos t dt$,代人得

$$\int \frac{x+2}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\sin t + 2}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} + 2 \int \frac{dt}{\sin^2 t} = \ln|\csc t - \cot t| - 2\cot t + C$$

$$= -\ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{|x|} - \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C \quad (0 < |x| < 1).$$

[2132]
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示
$$ext{\diamond}\sqrt{1-x\sqrt{x}}=t.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{1-x\sqrt{x}}=t$$
,则 $x=(1-t^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $dx=-\frac{4}{3}t(1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{3}}dt$. 代入得

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{4}{3} \int \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{4}{3}t + C = -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{1-x\sqrt{x}} + C \quad (0 < x < 1).$$

$$[2133] \int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{1+x^2}=t$$
, 则 $x^2=t^2-1$, $xdx=tdt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int (t^2-1)^2 dt = \int (t^4-2t^2+1) dt = \frac{1}{5}t^5 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + t + C = \frac{1}{15}(8-4x^2+3x^4)\sqrt{1+x^2} + C.$$

$$[2134] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}}.$$

提示
$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}}=t$$
.

解 设
$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}} = t$$
,则 $x = \frac{1}{t^3+1}$, $dx = -\frac{3t^2}{(t^3+1)^2}dt$. 代入得
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}} = -3\int \frac{t}{t^3+1}dt = \int \frac{dt}{t+1} - \int \frac{t+1}{t^2-t+1}dt$$

$$= \ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1}dt - \frac{3}{2}\int \frac{dt}{t^2-t+1} = \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{(t+1)^2}{t^2-t+1} - \sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C,$$

其中
$$t=\sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{x}}$$
.

$$[2135] \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{1+x^3+x^6}}.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^3+x^6}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^{-6}+x^{-3}+1}} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d\left(x^{-3}+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x^{-3}+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^{-6}+x^{-3}+1} \right| + C_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{2+x^3+2\sqrt{x^6+x^3+1}}{x^3} \right| + C.$$

注 以上实际已设 x>0. 对于 x<0,利用 1856 题的方法可得同一结果.

[2136]
$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}}.$$

$$\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^4-2x^2-1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^3\sqrt{1-2x^{-2}-x^{-4}}} = -\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{d(x^{-2}+1)}{\sqrt{2-(x^{-2}+1)^2}} = -\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{x^{-2}+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C_1 = \frac{1}{2}\arccos\left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2\sqrt{2}}\right) + C.$$

[2137]
$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

$$[2138] \int \frac{(1+x)dx}{x+\sqrt{x+x^2}}.$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \int \frac{(1+x)dx}{x+\sqrt{x+x^2}} = \int \frac{(1+x)(x-\sqrt{x+x^2})}{(x+\sqrt{x+x^2})(x-\sqrt{x+x^2})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x+x^2-\sqrt{x+x^2}-x\sqrt{x+x^2}}{-x} dx = -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \sqrt{x+x^2} dx$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2\int \sqrt{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} d(\sqrt{x}) + \int \sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1+x} + \ln(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}) + \frac{2x+1}{4}\sqrt{x+x^2} - \frac{1}{8}\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x+x^2}\right) + C_1$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5+2x}{4}\sqrt{x+x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln(2x+1+2\sqrt{x+x^2}) - \frac{1}{8}\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x+x^2}\right) + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2 + \frac{5+2x}{4}\sqrt{x+x^2} + \frac{3}{8}\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x+x^2}\right) + C,$$

其中设 x>0,对于 x<-1,同样可获得上述结果,但要注意在对数中要加绝对值.

[2139]
$$\int \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{(1+x)^2} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{(1+x)^2} dx = -\int \ln(1+x+x^2) d\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \int \frac{2x+1}{(x+1)(1+x+x^2)} dx = -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \int \left(\frac{x+2}{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{2x+1}{1+x+x^2} + \frac{3}{1+x+x^2}\right) dx - \ln|1+x|$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x+x^2) + \sqrt{3} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \ln|1+x| + C$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x+x^2)}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x+x^2} + \sqrt{3} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$$

[2140]
$$\int (2x+3)\arccos(2x-3)dx$$
.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int (2x+3)\arccos(2x-3)\,dx = \int \arccos(2x-3)\,d(x^2+3x) \\
= (x^2+3x)\arccos(2x-3) + \int \frac{x^2+3x}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}}\,dx \\
= (x^2+3x)\arccos(2x-3) - \int \sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}\,dx - 3\int \frac{-2x+3}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}}\,dx + 7\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}} \\
= (x^2+3x)\arccos(2x-3) - \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}\,d\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right) - 6\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2} \\
+ 7\int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}} \\
+ 7\int \frac{d\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}} \\$$

$$= (x^2 + 3x)\arccos(2x - 3) - \frac{2x - 3}{4}\sqrt{-x^2 + 3x - 2} - \frac{1}{8}\arcsin(2x - 3) - 6\sqrt{-x^2 + 3x - 2}$$
$$-7\arccos(2x - 3) + C_1$$

$$= \left(x^2 + 3x - \frac{55}{8}\right) \arccos(2x - 3) - \frac{2x + 21}{4} \sqrt{-x^2 + 3x - 2} + C \quad (1 < x < 2).$$

[2141]
$$\int x \ln(4+x^4) dx$$
.

$$\Re \int x \ln(4+x^4) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(4+x^4) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(4+x^4) - 2 \int \frac{x^5}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(4+x^4) - 2 \int \left(x - \frac{4x}{4+x^4}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(4+x^4) - x^2 + 2 \arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) + C.$$

[2142]
$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1+x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1+x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= (\operatorname{sgn} x) \int \frac{\arcsin x dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^{-2}-1}} + \int \arcsin x d(\arcsin x) = -(\operatorname{sgn} x) \int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{x^{-2}-1}) + \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2$$

$$= -(\operatorname{sgn} x) \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{|x|} \arcsin x - \int \frac{dx}{|x|} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \arcsin x + \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}(\arcsin x)^2 + \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2}(\arcsin x)^2 + C \quad (0 < |x| < 1).$$

[2143]
$$\int \frac{x \ln(1+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$$

[2144]
$$\int x \sqrt{x^2+1} \ln \sqrt{x^2-1} \, dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \ln \sqrt{x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \ln \sqrt{x^2 - 1} d \left[(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\
= \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{3} \int (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} dx,$$

对于右端的积分,设 $\sqrt{x^2+1}=t$,则 $x^2+1=t^2$, xdx=tdt. 于是,

$$-\frac{1}{3}\int (x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}\frac{x\mathrm{d}x}{x^2-1} = -\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{t^4\,\mathrm{d}t}{t^2-2} = -\frac{1}{3}\int \left(t^2+2+\frac{4}{t^2-2}\right)\mathrm{d}t$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9}t^3 - \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\ln\left|\frac{t-\sqrt{2}}{t+\sqrt{2}}\right| + C = -\frac{x^2+7}{9}\sqrt{1+x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\ln\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

最后得到

$$\int x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \ln \sqrt{x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \frac{x^2 + 7}{9} \sqrt{1 + x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + \sqrt{2}} + C$$

$$(|x| > 1).$$

$$[2145]^+ \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = -\int \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} d(\sqrt{1-x^2})$$

$$= -\sqrt{1-x^2} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}(2-x)}{x(1-x)} dx.$$

右端的积分

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}(2-x)}{x(1-x)} dx = \int \frac{(1-x^2)(2-x)}{x(1-x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{2+x-x^2}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -2 \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 1}} + \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$= -2\ln\left|\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1}\right| + \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C_1 = -2\ln\frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C_1.$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ln\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) \sqrt{1-x^2} - \ln\frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin x + C \quad (0 < x < 1).$$

于是,
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}}\right) \sqrt{1-x^2} - \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + C \quad (0 < x < 1).$$

[2146]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\sin x)^2}.$$

解 设
$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$
, 不妨限制 $-\pi < x < \pi$, 则 $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\sin x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+t^2}{(1+t+t^2)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+t+t^2) - \frac{1}{2}(2t+1) + \frac{1}{2}}{(1+t+t^2)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t+t^2} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(2t+1)dt}{(1+t+t^2)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t+t^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{1}{4(1+t+t^2)} + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{2t+1}{3(1+t+t^2)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right]^{-1} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{1+2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{\cos x}{3(2+\sin x)} + C_1$$

*) 利用 1921 題的遊推公式.

**)
$$\frac{1}{4(1+t+t^{2})} + \frac{2t+1}{12(1+t+t^{2})} = \frac{t+2}{6(1+t+t^{2})} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\frac{\sin\frac{x}{2} + 2\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1+\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\cos^{2}\frac{x}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sin x + 1 + \cos x = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin x + 1 + \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} \sin x + 1} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\cos x}{3(2 + \sin x)}.$$

$$[2147]^+ \int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{iff } x + \cos^8 x = (\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)^2 - 2\sin^4 x \cos^4 x = \left[(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x \right]^2 - \frac{1}{8} \sin^4 2x \\ & = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x \right)^2 - \frac{1}{8} \sin^4 2x = \frac{1}{8} (\sin^4 2x - 8\sin^2 2x + 8) \\ & = \frac{1}{8} (\sin^2 2x - 4 - 2\sqrt{2}) (\sin^2 2x - 4 + 2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{32} (\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2}) (\cos 4x + 7 - 4\sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

于是,
$$\int \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx = 32 \cdot \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \left[\int \frac{\sin 4x}{\cos 4x + 7 - 4\sqrt{2}} dx - \int \frac{\sin 4x}{\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2}} dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\cos 4x + 7 - 4\sqrt{2})}{\cos 4x + 7 - 4\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2})}{\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\cos 4x + 7 + 4\sqrt{2}}{\cos 4x + 7 - 4\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

[2148]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x \sqrt{1+\cos x}}.$$

解 设
$$1+\cos x=t^2$$
,并限制 $t>0$,则 $\sin x=t$ $\sqrt{2-t^2}$, $dx=-\frac{2}{\sqrt{2-t^2}}dt$. 代入得
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \sqrt{1+\cos x}} = -\int \frac{2dt}{t^2(2-t^2)} = -\int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{2-t^2}\right)dt = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\ln\frac{\sqrt{2}+t}{\sqrt{2}-t} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\ln\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1+\cos x}} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{ax^2 + b}{x^2 + 1} \arctan x dx = \int \left(a - \frac{a - b}{x^2 + 1}\right) \arctan x dx = ax \arctan x - a \int \frac{x dx}{1 + x^2} - \frac{a - b}{2} (\arctan x)^2$$

$$= a \left[x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2)\right] - \frac{a - b}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C.$$

[2150]
$$\int \frac{ax^2+b}{x^2-1} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{ax^2+b}{x^2-1} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| dx = \int \left(a + \frac{a+b}{x^2-1} \right) \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| dx$$

$$= ax \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - a \int \frac{2x dx}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{a+b}{2} \int \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| d\left(\ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right)$$

$$= a\left(x \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \ln |x^2 - 1| \right) + \frac{a+b}{4} \ln^2 \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C.$$

$$\iint \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \arctan x d(\sqrt{1+x^2}) = \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$

$$[2153]^+ \int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{\sqrt{1+\cos^4 x}}.$$

$$\iint \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^4 x}} = -\int \frac{d(1 + \cos^2 x)}{\sqrt{(1 + \cos^2 x)^2 + 4}} = -\ln(1 + \cos^2 x + \sqrt{(1 + \cos^2 x)^2 + 4}) + C_1$$

$$= -\ln(\cos^2 x + \sqrt{1 + \cos^4 x}) + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod \frac{x^3 \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int x^2 \arccos x d(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \\ & = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \left(2x \arccos x - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx \\ & = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{2}{3} \int \arccos x d[(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] - \int x^2 dx \\ & = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \arccos x - \frac{2}{3} \int (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \\ & = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \arccos x - \frac{2}{3} x + \frac{2}{9} x^3 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C \\ & = -\frac{6x+x^3}{9} - \frac{2+x^2}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}x^2 - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right)\arctan x + \frac{1}{2}(\arctan x)^2 + \frac{2}{3}\ln(1+x^2) + C.$$

*) 利用 1921 题的递推公式.

[2157]
$$\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{(1 - x^2)^2} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{(1 - x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) d\left(\frac{1}{1 - x^2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2(1 - x^2)} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(1 - x^2)\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}.$$

对于右端积分设 $x=\tan t$,并限制 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sec t$, $dx = \sec^2 t dt$. 代入得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{\sec t \, \mathrm{d}t}{1-\tan^2 t} = \int \frac{\cos t \, \mathrm{d}t}{\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin t)}{1-2\sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{2}\sin t}{1-\sqrt{2}\sin t} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}+x\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-x\sqrt{2}} \right| + C,$$

于是,
$$\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{(1 + x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{2(1 - x^2)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - x\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + x\sqrt{2}} \right| + C.$$

[2158]
$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx.$$

于是,
$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (\arcsin x)^2 + C \quad (|x| < 1).$$

[2159]
$$\int x(1+x^2)\operatorname{arccot} x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int x(1+x^2)\operatorname{arccot} x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{arccot} x dx \left[(1+x^2)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{4} (1+x^2)^2 \operatorname{arccot} x + \frac{1}{4} \int (1+x^2) dx \\
= \frac{1}{4} (1+x^2)^2 \operatorname{arccot} x + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^3}{12} + C.$$

[2160]
$$\int x^x (1+\ln x) dx$$
.

[2161]
$$\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx.$$

$$= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^{x} - \int \frac{d(e^{-x})}{\sqrt{(e^{-x})^{2} - 1}} = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^{x} - \ln(e^{-x} + \sqrt{e^{-2x} - 1}) + C$$

$$= x - e^{-x} \arcsin e^{x} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}) + C \quad (x < 0).$$

[2162]
$$\int \frac{\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1+e^x)} dx.$$

$$\oint \frac{\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1+e^{x})} dx = \int \left(e^{-\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{1+e^{x}}\right) \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= -2 \int \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} d(e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) - 2 \int \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} d(\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}}) = -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \int \frac{dx}{1+e^{x}} - (\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{2}$$

$$= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \int \left(1 - \frac{e^{x}}{1+e^{x}}\right) dx - (\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{2}$$

$$= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}} + x - \ln(1+e^{x}) - (\arctan e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{2} + C.$$

[2163]
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(e^{x+1}+1)^2-(e^{x-1}+1)^2}.$$

$$\iint \frac{dx}{(e^{x+1}+1)^2 - (e^{x-1}+1)^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(e^{x+1}-e^{x-1})(e^{x+1}+e^{x-1}+2)} = \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x}(e-e^{-1})(e+e^{-1}+2e^{-x})} \\
= \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} 2\sinh(2\cosh + 2e^{-x})} = \int \frac{dx}{4e^x \sinh(1+e^x \cosh 1)} = \frac{1}{4\sinh} \int \left(\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{\cosh 1}{1+e^x \cosh 1}\right) dx \\
= -\frac{e^{-x}}{4\sinh} - \frac{\cosh 1}{4\sinh} \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x \cosh 1}{1+e^x \cosh 1}\right) dx = -\frac{e^{-x}}{4\sinh} - \frac{\coth 1}{4} [x - \ln(1+e^x \cosh 1)] + C.$$

[2164]
$$\int \sqrt{\tanh^2 x + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\int \sqrt{\th^2 x + 1} \, dx = \int \frac{ \sinh^2 x + 1}{\sqrt{ \th^2 x + 1}} \, dx = \int \frac{ \sinh^2 x + \cosh^2 x}{\sqrt{ \th^2 x + 1}} \, dx \\
= \int \frac{2 \cosh^2 x - 1}{\sqrt{1 + \th^2 x}} \, d(\th x) = 2 \int \frac{ \cosh^2 x \, d(\th x)}{\sqrt{1 + \th^2 x}} - \int \frac{ d(\th x)}{\sqrt{1 + \th^2 x}} \\
= 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ \th^2 x + 1}} - \ln(\th x + \sqrt{1 + \th^2 x}) = 2 \int \frac{ \cosh x \, dx}{\sqrt{ \sinh^2 x + \cosh^2 x}} - \ln(\th x + \sqrt{1 + \th^2 x}) \\
= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2} \sinh x)}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \sinh^2 x}} - \ln(\th x + \sqrt{1 + \th^2 x}) = \sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} \sinh x + \sqrt{1 + 2 \sinh^2 x}) - \ln(\th x + \sqrt{1 + \th^2 x}) + C \\
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + \th^2 x} + \sqrt{2} \th x}{\sqrt{1 + \th^2 x} - \sqrt{2} \th x} - \ln(\th x + \sqrt{1 + \th^2 x}) + C.$$

$$[2165] \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} e^x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} e^{x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1+2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^{2}\frac{x}{2}}\right) e^{x} dx = \int \frac{e^{x}}{2\cos^{2}\frac{x}{2}} dx + \int e^{x} \tan\frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \int e^{x} d\left(\tan\frac{x}{2}\right) + \int \tan\frac{x}{2} d(e^{x}) = e^{x} \tan\frac{x}{2} - \int \tan\frac{x}{2} d(e^{x}) + \int \tan\frac{x}{2} d(e^{x}) = e^{x} \tan\frac{x}{2} + C.$$

[2166]
$$\int |x| \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 注意
$$|x| = (\operatorname{sgn} x)x$$
.

M
$$\int |x| dx = (\operatorname{sgn} x) \int x dx = (\operatorname{sgn} x) \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C = \frac{x|x|}{2} + C.$$

[2167] $\int x |x| dx.$

[2168] $\int (x+|x|)^2 dx.$

提示 利用 2167 题的结果.

$$\mathbf{f} \int (x+|x|)^2 dx = \int (x^2+2x|x|+x^2) dx = \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^2|x|}{3} + C = \frac{2x^2}{3}(x+|x|) + C.$$

*) 利用 2167 題的结果.

[2169]
$$\int (|1+x|-|1-x|) dx.$$

提示 利用 2166 题的结果.

*) 利用 2166 題的结果.

解題思路 由于 $e^{-|x|}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,故其原函数 F(x)必在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续可微,而且任意两个原函数之间差一常数. 可求满足 F(0)=0 的原函数 F(x). 易知

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} + C_1, & x \geq 0, \\ e^x + C_2, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

其中 C_1 , C_2 为常数,并注意 $0=F(0)=\lim_{x\to 0-0}F(x)$. 求得 C_1 , C_2 后即获解.

解 当
$$x \ge 0$$
 时, $\int e^{-|x|} dx = \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + C_1$,
当 $x < 0$ 时, $\int e^{-|x|} dx = \int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + C_2$.

由于 $e^{-|x|}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,故其原函数 F(x)必在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续可微,而且任意两个原函数之间差一常数. 今求满足F(0)=0的原函数 F(x). 由上述知,必有

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} + C_1, & x \ge 0, \\ e^x + C_2, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

其中 C_1 , C_2 是两个常数.由于 $0=F(0)=\lim_{x\to 0^-}F(x)$,即 $0=-1+C_1=1+C_2$,因此, $C_1=1$, $C_2=-1$.从而,

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x \ge 0, \\ e^{x} - 1, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

所以,

$$\int e^{-|x|} dx = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} + C, & x \ge 0, \\ e^{x} - 1 + C, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

[2171] $\int \max(1, x^2) dx.$

提示 仿 2170 题,可求满足 F(1)=1 的原函数 F(x).

解 仿 2170 题,

当
$$|x| \le 1$$
时, $\int \max(1, x^2) dx = \int dx = x + C_1$;
当 $x > 1$ 时, $\int \max(1, x^2) dx = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_2$;

当
$$x<-1$$
 时, $\int \max(1,x^2)dx = \int x^2dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_3$.

今求满足 F(1)=1 的原函数 F(x). 由上述知,必有

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x + C_1, & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_2, & x > 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_3, & x < -1, \end{cases}$$

其中 C_1 , C_2 , C_3 是三个常数. 由于 $1=F(1)=\lim_{x\to 1+0}F(x)$, 即 $1=1+C_1=\frac{1}{3}+C_2$, 故 $C_1=0$, $C_2=\frac{2}{3}$. 再由

 $F(-1) = \lim_{x \to -1-0} F(x)$,得 $-1 = -\frac{1}{3} + C_3$,故 $C_3 = -\frac{2}{3}$.由此可知,有

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -1 \le x \le 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}, & x > 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}, & x < -1. \end{cases}$$

最后得

$$\int \max(1, x^2) dx = \begin{cases} x + C, & |x| \leq 1, \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{sgn} x + C, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

【2172】 $\int \varphi(x) dx$, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 为数 x 至其最接近的整数之距离.

提示 仿 2170 题,可求满足 F(0)=0 的原函数 F(x).

显然 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续,故其原函数在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续可微. 今求满足 F(0)=0 的原 函数.由于

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x - n, & n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2}, \\ -x + n + 1, & n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n + 1, \end{cases}$$

故

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - nx + C_n, & n \leq x < n + \frac{1}{2}, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + (n+1)x + C'_n, & n + \frac{1}{2} \leq x < n + 1, \end{cases}$$

其中
$$C_n$$
, C'_n 是两个常数. 由 $\lim_{x \to (n+\frac{1}{2})^{-0}} F(x) = F\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 得, $C'_n = C_n - \left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$. 故
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - nx + C_n, & n \leqslant x < n + \frac{1}{2}, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + (n+1)x - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + C_n, & n + \frac{1}{2} \leqslant x < n + 1. \end{cases}$$

由 $\lim_{x\to(n+1)=0} F(x) = F(n+1)$ 得递推公式 $C_{n+1} = C_n + n + \frac{3}{4}$.

显然 $0=F(0)=C_0$. 由此得 $C_n=\frac{1}{4}n(2n+1)$. 于是,

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - nx + \frac{1}{4}n(2n+1) = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\left(x - n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left[1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2} - x - n\right)\right], \\ n \leqslant x < n + \frac{1}{2}, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + (n+1)x - \frac{1}{4}(2n+1)(n+1) = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\left(x - n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left[1 - 2\left(x - n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right], \\ n + \frac{1}{2} \leqslant x < n + 1. \end{cases}$$

记 (x)=x-[x] 表数 x 去掉其整数部分[x]后所剩下的零头部分,那么最后得

$$F(x) = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[(x) - \frac{1}{2} \right] \left\{ 1 - 2 \left| (x) - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right\} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

$$\int \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left[(x) - \frac{1}{2} \right] \left\{ 1 - 2 \left| (x) - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right\} + C \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

故

[2173] $\int [x] |\sin \pi x| dx \quad (x \ge 0).$

解 分别求出在区间[0,1),[1,2),[2,3),…,[[x],x]上满足 F(0)=0 的原函数 F(x)的增量如下:

在[0,1)上,
$$\int 0 \cdot \sin \pi x dx = C_1$$
, $F(1) - F(0) = 0$;

在[1,2)上,
$$-\int \sin \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x + C_2$$
, $F(2) - F(1) = \frac{2}{\pi}$;

在[2,3)上,
$$2\int \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{2}{\pi}\cos \pi x + C_3$$
, $F(3) - F(2) = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{\pi}$; ...

在[[x],x]上,
$$(-1)^{[x]}[x] \int \sin x dx = (-1)^{[x]}[x] \left(-\frac{1}{\pi}\right) \cos \pi x + C_{[x]+1}$$
,

$$F(x) - F([x]) = \frac{(-1)^{[x]}[x]}{\pi} (\cos \pi [x] - \cos \pi x).$$

从而,对于 x≥0,得到

$$\int [x] |\sin \pi x| dx = F(x) + C$$

$$= [F(1) - F(0)] + [F(2) - F(1)] + [F(3) - F(2)] + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor x \rfloor} \lfloor x \rfloor}{\pi} (\cos \pi \lfloor x \rfloor - \cos \pi x) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{\pi} + \cdots + \frac{2(\lfloor x \rfloor - 1)}{\pi} + \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor x \rfloor} \lfloor x \rfloor}{\pi} (\cos \pi \lfloor x \rfloor - \cos \pi x) + C$$

$$= \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor (\lfloor x \rfloor - 1)}{\pi} + \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor x \rfloor} \lfloor x \rfloor (-1)^{\lfloor x \rfloor}}{\pi} - \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor x \rfloor} \lfloor x \rfloor \cos \pi x}{\pi} + C$$

$$= \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{\pi} (\lfloor x \rfloor - (-1)^{\lfloor x \rfloor} \cos \pi x) + C.$$

【2174】
$$\int f(x) dx \quad \sharp \Phi \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2, & |x| \leq 1, \\ 1 - |x|, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

解 当|x|
$$\leq$$
1 时, $\int f(x)dx = \int (1-x^2)dx = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1$;

当
$$x > 1$$
 时, $\int f(x) dx = \int (1-|x|) dx = x - \frac{x|x|}{2} + C_2$;

当
$$x < -1$$
 时, $\int f(x) dx = \int (1-|x|) dx = x - \frac{x|x|}{2} + C_3$.

今求满足 F(0)=0 的原函数 F(x). 利用 F(0)=0, $\lim_{x\to 1+0}F(x)=F(1)$, $\lim_{x\to -1-0}F(x)=F(-1)$, 仿 2171 题,可得

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^3}{3}, & |x| \leq 1, \\ x - \frac{x|x|}{2} + \frac{1}{6}, & x > 1, \\ x - \frac{x|x|}{2} - \frac{1}{6}, & x < -1. \end{cases}$$

于是,

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C, & |x| \leq 1; \\ x - \frac{x|x|}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{sgn} x + C, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

解 当
$$-\infty < x < 0$$
时, $\int f(x) dx = \int dx = x + C_1$;

当 0
$$\leq x \leq 1$$
 时, $\int f(x) dx = \int (x+1) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C_2$;

当
$$1 < x < +\infty$$
时, $\int f(x) dx = \int 2x dx = x^2 + C_3$.

今求满足 F(0)=0 的原函数 F(x). 利用 F(0)=0, $\lim_{x\to 0-0}F(x)=F(0)$, $\lim_{x\to 1+0}F(x)=F(1)$, 仿 2171 题,可得

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -\infty < x < 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + x, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{2}, & 1 < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

于是,

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} x + C, & -\infty < x < 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{2} + C, & 1 < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

【2176】 求 $\int x f''(x) dx$.

M:
$$\int xf''(x)dx = \int xd[f'(x)] = xf'(x) - \int f'(x)dx = xf'(x) - f(x) + C$$
.

【2177】 求 $\int f'(2x) dx$.

解'
$$\int f'(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int f'(2x) d(2x) = \frac{1}{2} f(2x) + C.$$

*) 这里暗中分别假定了被积函数 f', f 是连续的.

【2178】 设
$$f'(x^2) = \frac{1}{x} (x > 0)$$
,求 $f(x)$.

解 由
$$f'(x^2) = \frac{1}{x}$$
,得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ (x>0). 于是,

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} + C.$$

【2179】 $^+$ 设 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$,求 f(x).

由 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ 得 f'(x) = 1 - x. 于是,

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (1-x) dx = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \quad (|x| \le 1).$$

【2180】 设
$$f'(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \le 1, \\ x, & 1 < x < +\infty, \end{cases}$$
 且 $f(0) = 0,$ 求 $f(x)$.

解 设
$$t=\ln x$$
, 则 $f'(t)=\begin{cases} 1, & -\infty < t \leq 0, \\ e', & 0 < t < +\infty. \end{cases}$ 于是,

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \begin{cases} x + C_1, & -\infty < x \le 0, \\ e^x + C_2, & 0 < x < +\infty, \end{cases}$$

其中 C_1 , C_2 是两个常数. 由假定 f(0)=0, 得 $C_1=0$. 再由 f(x)在 x=0 的连续性知, $f(0)=\lim_{x\to 0+} f(x)$, 由此 得 $C_2 = -1$. 于是,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -\infty < x \leq 0, \\ e^x - 1, & 0 < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

第四章 定 积 分

§ 1. 定积分是积分和的极限

 1° 黎曼积分 若函数 f(x) 在闭区间[a,b]上有定义且 $a=x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b$,则数

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\max |\Delta x_{i}| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i}, (x_{i} \leqslant \xi_{i} \leqslant x_{i+1}, \Delta x_{i} = x_{i+1} - x_{i})$$
(1)

称为函数 f(x)在区间[a,b]上的积分*.

极限(1)存在的充分必要条件为:

下积分和
$$S = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i \Delta x_i$$
 及 上积分和 $S = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i \Delta x_i$

当 $|\Delta x_i|$ → 0 时有共同的极限,其中

$$m_i = \inf_{x_i \leqslant x \leqslant x_i+1} f(x) \quad \not \boxtimes \quad M_i = \sup_{x_i \leqslant x \leqslant x_i+1} f(x),$$

若等式(1)右端的极限存在,则函数 f(x)称为相应区间上的可积函数(常义的),例如;(i)连续函数;(ii)具有有限个不连续点的有界函数;(ii)单调有界的函数,这些都是任意有限闭区间上的可积函数. 若函数 f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上无界,则它在[a,b]上不可积(常义的).

 2° 可积条件 函数 f(x) 在已知闭区间[a,b]上可积的充分必要条件为成立等式

$$\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i|\to 0}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\omega_i\,\Delta x_i=0,$$

式中 ω_i 为函数 f(x)有闭区间[x_i, x_{i+1}]上的振幅.

【2181】 把区间[-1,4]分为n个相等的子区间,并取这些子区间中点的坐标作自变量 ξ_i 的值(i=0, $1,\dots,n-1$). 求函数 f(x)=1+x 在此区间上的积分和 S_n .

解 每个子区间长为 $\frac{5}{n}$,第 i 个子区间为 $(-1+\frac{5i}{n},-1+\frac{5i}{n}+\frac{5}{n})$,其中点 $\xi_i=-1+(i+\frac{1}{2})\frac{5}{n}$. 于是,所求的积分和为

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left\{ 1 + \left[-1 + \left(i + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{5}{n} \right] \right\} \frac{5}{n} = \frac{25}{n^2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(i + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 12 \frac{1}{2}.$$

【2182】 把所给区间分为n个相等的子区间,求下列函数 f(x)在相应区间上的下积分和 S_n 及上积分和 S_n :

(1)
$$f(x) = x^3$$
 ($-2 \le x \le 3$); (2) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ($0 \le x \le 1$); (3) $f(x) = 2^x$ ($0 \le x \le 10$).

解 (1) 把区间[-2,3]n 等分,则每一个子区间的长为 $h=\frac{5}{n}$,且第 i 个子区间为 $[-2+ih,-2+(i+1)h](i=0,1,\cdots,n-1)$. 若令 m_i 及 M_i 分别表示函数 f(x) 在第 i 个子区间上的下确界及上确界,则因 $f(x)=x^3$ 为增函数,所以,

$$m_i = (-2+ih)^3$$
, $M_i = [-2+(i+1)h]^3$ $(i=0,1,2,\dots,n-1)$.

于是,
$$\underline{S}_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-2+ih)^3 h$$

^{*} 这里的和 $\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ 称为积分和.

$$= -8nh + 12h^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i - 6h^{3} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^{2} + h^{4} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^{3}$$

$$= -40 + \frac{12 \cdot 25n(n-1)}{2n^{2}} - \frac{125(2n^{3} - 3n^{2} + n)}{n^{3}} + \frac{625(n^{4} - 2n^{3} + n^{2})}{4n^{4}} = \frac{65}{4} - \frac{175}{2n} + \frac{125}{4n^{2}};$$

$$\overline{S_{n}} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_{i} \Delta x_{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[-2 + (i+1)h \right]^{3} = \frac{65}{4} + \frac{175}{2n} + \frac{125}{4n^{2}}.$$

(2)
$$h = \frac{1}{n}$$
, $m_i = \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}}$, $M_i = \sqrt{\frac{i+1}{n}}$ ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$).

于是,
$$\underline{S_n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}};$$
 $\overline{S_n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{i+1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}}.$

(3)
$$h = \frac{10}{n}$$
, $m_i = 2^h$, $M_i = 2^{(i+1)h}$ $(i=0,1,2,\dots,n-1)$.

于是,
$$\underline{S}_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h2^{ih} = \frac{h(2^{nh}-1)}{2^h-1} = \frac{10230}{n(2^{\frac{10}{n}}-1)}; \quad \overline{S}_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h2^{(i+1)h} = \frac{h2^h(2^{nh}-1)}{2^h-1} = \frac{10230 \cdot 2^{\frac{10}{n}}}{n(2^{\frac{10}{n}}-1)}.$$

【2183】 把闭区间[1,2]分为 n 份,使这分点的横坐标构成一等比数列* $^{\circ}$,求函数 $f(x)=x^{\circ}$ 在[1,2]上的下积分和. 当 $n\to\infty$ 时此和的极限等于什么?

解 设 $\sqrt{2} = q$ 或 $2 = q^n$,分点为 $1 = q^0 < q^1 < q^2 < \dots < q^n = 2$.由于 $f(x) = x^1$ 在[1,2]上为增函数,故下积分和为

$$\underline{S_n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i \, \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[(q^i)^4 (q^{i+1} - q^i) \right] = (q-1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (q^i)^5 = \frac{(q-1)(q^{5n} - 1)}{q^5 - 1} = \frac{31(\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)}{\sqrt[n]{32} - 1},$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \underline{S_n} = 31 \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{2} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{32} - 1} = 31 \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{16} + \sqrt[n]{8} + \sqrt[n]{4} + \sqrt[n]{2} + 1} = \frac{31}{5}.$$

*) 原题为"使这 n 份的长构成等比数列",现根据原题答案予以改正.

【2184】 从积分的定义出发,求 $\int_0^T (v_0 + gt) dt$,其中 T, v_0, g 为常数.

解 $f(t) = v_0 + gt$ 在[0,T]上为增函数(T>0).

$$h = \frac{T}{n}$$
, $m_i = v_0 + igh$, $M_i = v_0 + (i+1)gh$ ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$)

于是,
$$\underline{S}_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (v_0 + igh)h = nv_0h + gh^2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i = v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{2} - \frac{gT^2}{2n},$$

$$\overline{S}_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} [v_0 + (i+1)gh]h = v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{2} + \frac{gT^2}{2n}.$$

因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \underline{S_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \overline{S_n} = v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{2},$$

所以,
$$\int_0^T (v_0 + gt) dt = v_0 T + \frac{gT^2}{2}.$$

以适当的方法分割积分区间,并视积分为相应积分和的极限,计算下列定积分:

[2185]
$$\int_{-1}^{2} x^{2} dx.$$

解題思路 由于 $f(x)=x^2$ 在[-1,2]上连续,故所给的定积分存在,且它与分法无关,同时也与点 ξ 的取法无关. 本题将[-1,2]n 等分,得子区间的长 $h=\frac{3}{n}$,并取点 $\xi_i=-1+ih$ ($i=0,1,2,\cdots,n-1$),这种和的极限就是所求的定积分.以下各题如无特殊情况,不再说明定积分的存在性,直接对区间分段并取点 ξ_i ,作和求极限.

解 将区间[-1,2]n 等分, 得
$$h=\frac{3}{n}$$
. 取 $\xi_i=-1+ih$ ($i=0,1,\dots,n-1$).

且

作和
$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1+ih)^2 h = nh - 2h^2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i + h^3 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 = 3 + \frac{9-9n}{2n^2}.$$
 于是,
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = 3.$$

由于 $f(x)=x^2$ 在[-1,2]上连续,故积分 $\int_{-1}^2 x^2 dx$ 是存在的,且它与分法无关,同时也与点的取法无关.因 此,上述和的极限就是所求的积分值,即定积分

$$\int_{-1}^{2} x^{2} dx = 3.$$

[2186]
$$\int_0^1 a^x dx$$
 (a>0).

提示 当 $a \neq 1$ 时,将[0,1]n 等分,得 $h = \frac{1}{n}$,并取点 $\xi_i = ih$ ($i = 0,1,2,\dots,n-1$). 同时利用 541 題的结 果. 当 a=1 时,定积分显然为 1.

解 当 $a \neq 1$ 时,将区间[0,1]n 等分,得 $h = \frac{1}{n}$. 取 $\xi_i = ih$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$).

作和

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} ha^{ih} = \frac{h(a^{ih}-1)}{a^h-1} = \frac{a-1}{n(a^{\frac{1}{n}}-1)}.$$

于是,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a-1}{\frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}}-1}{1}} = \frac{a-1}{\ln a}, \quad \text{RP} \quad \int_0^1 a^x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{a-1}{\ln a} \quad (a\neq 1).$$

当 a=1 时,积分显然为 1.

[2187] $\int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx.$

解 将区间 $[0,\frac{\pi}{2}]n$ 等分,得 $h=\frac{\pi}{2n}$. 取 $\xi_i=ih$ ($i=0,1,\dots,n-1$).

作和

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h \sin ih.$$

由于

$$\sin ih = \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{h}{2}} \left(\cos\frac{2i-1}{2}h - \cos\frac{2i+1}{2}h\right),$$

$$S_{n} = \frac{h}{2\sin\frac{h}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\cos\frac{2i-1}{2}h - \cos\frac{2i+1}{2}h\right) = \frac{h}{2\sin\frac{h}{2}} \left(\cos\frac{h}{2} - \cos\frac{2n-1}{2}h\right).$$

最后得到

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{h}{2}}{\sin\frac{h}{2}} \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4n} - \cos\frac{2n-1}{4n}\pi\right) = 1,$$

即

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = 1.$$

[2188] $\int_{0}^{x} \cos t dt$.

将区间[0,x]n 等分,得 $h=\frac{x}{n}$. 取 $\xi_i=ih$ ($i=0,1,\cdots,n-1$). 与 2187 题类似,可得

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h \cos ih = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{h}{2 \sin \frac{h}{2}} \left(\sin \frac{h}{2} + \sin \frac{2n-1}{2}h \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{h}{2}}{\sin \frac{h}{2}} \left[\sin \frac{x}{2n} + \sin \frac{(2n-1)x}{2n} \right] = \sin x,$$

即

$$\int_0^x \cos t dt = \sin x.$$

[2189]
$$\int_a^b \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} \quad (0 < a < b).$$

提示 将[a,b]n等分,设分点为 $x_0 = a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$. 并取 $\xi_i = \sqrt{x_i x_{i+1}}$ (i=0,1,2,\dots,n-1).

解 将区间[a,b]n 等分,设分点为

$$x_0 = a < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b$$

取 $\xi_i = \sqrt{x_i x_{i+1}}$ ($i=1,2,\cdots,n-1$). 显然 $\xi_i \in [x_i,x_{i+1}]$. 作和

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{x_i x_{i+1}} (x_{i+1} - x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{1}{x_{i+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}.$$

于是,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}.$$

即

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}.$$

[2190]
$$\int_a^b x^m dx \quad (0 < a < b; m \neq -1).$$

提示 选择诸分点,使它们的横坐标构成一等比数列,即

$$a < aq^2 < \cdots < aq^i < \cdots < aq^{n-1} < aq^n = b$$

其中
$$q = \sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}}$$
, 并取 $\xi_i = aq^i (i=0,1,2,\dots,n-1)$.

解 选择诸分点,使它们的横坐标构成一等比数列,即

$$a < aq^2 < \dots < aq^i < \dots < aq^{n-1} < aq^n = b$$
, $\sharp \Leftrightarrow q = \sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}}$.

取 $\xi_i = aq^i$ (i=0,1,2,...,n-1),作和

$$S_{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (aq^{i})^{m} (aq^{i+1} - aq^{i}) = a^{m+1} (q-1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} q^{(m+1)i} = a^{m+1} (q-1) \frac{q^{n(m+1)} - 1}{q^{m+1} - 1}$$
$$= (b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}) \frac{q-1}{q^{m+1} - 1}.$$

由于limq=1,所以,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = (b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}) \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{q-1}{q^{m+1}-1} = (b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}) \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{q^m + q^{m-1} + \dots + 1} = \frac{b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}}{m+1},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} r^m dr = \frac{b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}}{q^m + q^{m+1}}$$

即

$$\int_a^b x^m \mathrm{d}x = \frac{b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}}{m+1}.$$

[2191]
$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x}$$
 (0

解 同 2190 题的区间分法及点 ξ 取法,得和

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (aq^i)^{-1} (aq^{i+1} - aq^i) = n(q-1) = n\left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}} - 1\right).$$

由于

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\alpha^{t}-1}{t} = \ln \alpha \ (\alpha > 0) \ (可用洛必达法则),$$

命 $\alpha = \frac{b}{a}$, 而 $\frac{1}{n}$ 是趋于 0 的变量, 应用这一极限即得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} n \left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}} - 1 \right) = \ln \frac{b}{a},$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

即

提示 分解多项式 a²ⁿ-1 为二次因式.

解 因为 $(1-|\alpha|)^2 \le 1-2\alpha\cos x+\alpha^2$,所以当 $|\alpha|\ne 1$ 时,被积函数是连续的,于是,积分就存在. 把区间 $[0,\pi]$ 分成 n 个相等部分,即有

$$S_{n} = \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \left(1 - 2\alpha \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} + \alpha^{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \left[(1+\alpha)^{2} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(1 - 2\alpha \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} + \alpha^{2} \right) \right].$$

另一方面,我们可以证明

$$t^{2n}-1=(t^2-1)\prod_{i=1}^{n-1}\left(1-2t\cos\frac{i\pi}{n}+t^2\right).$$

事实上,方程 $t^{2n}-1=0$ 共有 2n 个根,记作

$$1, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \cdots, \epsilon_{n-1}, \epsilon_n = -1, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \cdots, \epsilon_{n-1},$$

其中

$$\varepsilon_i = \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

及

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_i} = \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} - i \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} \quad (i^2 = -1).$$

于是,
$$t^{2n}-1=(t+1)(t-1)\prod_{i=1}^{n-1}(t-\epsilon_i)(t-\epsilon_i)$$

$$= (t^2 - 1) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(t - \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} - i \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} \right) \left(t - \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} \right) = (t^2 - 1) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(1 - 2t \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} + t^2 \right).$$

当 $t=\alpha$ 时,利用上式就可把 S_n 表成下面的形式

$$S_n = \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \left[\frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 1} (\alpha^{2n} - 1) \right].$$

于是,(1) 当 $|\alpha|$ < 1 时, $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = 0$,即 $\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1-2\alpha\cos x + \alpha^2) dx = 0$.

(2) 当 $|\alpha| > 1$ 时,把 S_n 改写成 $S_n = 2\pi \ln |\alpha| + \frac{\pi}{n} \ln \left[\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha-1} \cdot \frac{\alpha^{2n}-1}{\alpha^{2n}} \right]$ 后,由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2n}-1}{\alpha^{2n}} = 1$,从而, $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n$ $= 2\pi \ln |\alpha|$,即 $\int_0^\pi \ln(1-2\alpha\cos x + \alpha^2) dx = 2\pi \ln |\alpha|$.

【2193】 设函数 f(x)及 $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续,证明:

$$\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx.$$

$$x_i \leqslant \xi_i \leqslant x_{i+1}, x_i \leqslant \theta_i \leqslant x_{i+1} \quad (i=0,1,\dots,n-1),$$

其中

且

$$\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$$
 $(x_0 = a, x_n = b).$

 $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i \quad (x_0 = a, x_n = b)$

证 因为 f(x)及 $\varphi(x)$ 均在[a,b]上连续,所以,它们的乘积 $f(x)\varphi(x)$ 也在[a,b]上连续.因此,积分

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)\varphi(x) dx = \lim_{\max |\Delta x_{i}| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_{i})\varphi(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i}$$
 (1)

存在. 由于 f(x)在[a,b]连续,故有界,即存在常数 M>0,使|f(x)| $\leq M$ ($a\leq x\leq b$);又由于 $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b]连续,故一致连续,因此,任给 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 $\delta>0$,使当 $\max |\Delta x_i|<\delta$ 时,恒有

$$|\varphi(\theta_i)-\varphi(\xi_i)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{M(b-a)}$$
 (i=0,1,...,n-1).

从而,

$$\left|\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) - f(\xi_i) \varphi(\xi_i) \right] \Delta x_i \right| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |f(\xi_i)| \cdot |\varphi(\theta_i) - \varphi(\xi_i)| \cdot |\Delta x_i|$$

$$< \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M \frac{\varepsilon}{M(b-a)} |\Delta x_i| = \varepsilon.$$

由此可知

$$\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[f(\xi_i) \varphi(\theta_i) - f(\xi_i) \varphi(\xi_i) \right] \Delta x_i = 0.$$
 (2)

由(1)式和(2)式,最后得到 $\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i)\varphi(\theta_i)\Delta x_i$.

【2194】 证明:不连续函数 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$ 在区间[0,1]上可积.

证 首先注意,函数 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$ 在[0,1]上有界,其不连续点是

0, 1,
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
, $\frac{1}{3}$, ..., $\frac{1}{n}$, ...

并且, f(x)在[0,1]的任何部分区间上的振幅 $\omega \leq 2$.

任给 $\epsilon > 0$. 由于 f(x)在 $\left[\frac{\epsilon}{5}, 1\right]$ 上只有有限个不连续点,故可积. 因此,存在 $\eta > 0$,使得对 $\left[\frac{\epsilon}{5}, 1\right]$ 的任何分法,只要 $\max|\Delta x'_i| < \eta$,就有 $\sum_i \omega'_i \Delta x'_i < \frac{\epsilon}{5}$. 显然,若 $\left[\alpha, \beta\right] \subset \left[\frac{\epsilon}{5}, 1\right]$,则对于 $\left[\alpha, \beta\right]$ 的任何分法,只要 $\max|\Delta x'_i| < \eta$,也有 $\sum_i \omega'_i \Delta x'_i < \frac{\epsilon}{5}$.

令 $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{\epsilon}{5}, \eta\right\}$. 现设 $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_i < x_{i+1} < \dots < x_n = 1$ 是[0,1] 的满足 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$ 的任一分法,设 $x_{i_0} \leqslant \frac{\epsilon}{5} < x_{i_0+1}$.

由上述,有 $\sum_{i=i_0+1}^{i-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{5}$. 又显然有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{i_0} \omega_i \Delta x_i \leq 2 \sum_{i=0}^{i_0} \Delta x_i < 2 \frac{2\varepsilon}{5} = \frac{4\varepsilon}{5}.$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{i_0} \omega_i \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=i_0+1}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon.$$

$$\lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0.$$

故

由此可知

于是,f(x)在[0,1]可积.

【2195】 证明:黎曼函数

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \to \mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & x = \frac{m}{n} \quad (m \not D n(n \ge 1) \to \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$
 的整数)

在任何有限区间上可积分

证 为简单起见,我们只考虑闭区间[0,1](对于一般的有限闭区间[a,b],可类似地讨论之).

命 $\lambda > 0$ 将区间[0,1]分成长度 $\Delta x_i < \lambda$ 的若干部分区间,取任意的正整数 N,将所有的部分区间分成两类 . 把包含分母 $n \le N$ 的数 $\frac{m}{n}$ 的区间列入第一类 , 而把不包含上述数的那些区间列入第二类 . 对于第一类 ,由于满足条件 $n \le N$ 的数 $\frac{m}{n}$ 只有有限个,个数记为 $k = k_N$,所以,第一类区间的个数就不大于 2k,而它们长度的总和不超出 $2k\lambda$;对于第二类,由于在这些区间内除含有无理数外,仅能含 n > N 的有理数 $\frac{m}{n}$,而在这种有理点上, $\varphi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N}$,所以,振幅 ω_i 小于 $\frac{1}{N}$.

这样一来,和数 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i$ 就分成两部分,分别估计它们的值,即得

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < 2k_N \lambda + \frac{1}{N}.$$

对于任意给定的 $\epsilon > 0$,取定一个 $N > \frac{2}{\epsilon}$,然后取 $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{4k_N}$. 于是,当 $\lambda < \delta$ 时,必有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \omega_i \, \Delta x_i < \varepsilon,$$

$$\lim_{i \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \omega_i \, \Delta x_i = 0$$

故

所以,函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在[0,1]上可积.

【2196】 证明:函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{1}{x} \right], & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在闭区间[0,1]上可积.

首先注意,函数 f(x)在[0,1]上有界,其不连续点是

$$0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \cdots, \frac{1}{n}, \cdots$$

并且,f(x)在[0,1]的任何部分区间上的振幅 $\omega \leq 1$.

任给 $\epsilon > 0$. 由于 f(x)在[$\frac{\epsilon}{3}$,1]上只有有限个不连续点,故可积. 因此,存在 $\eta > 0$,使得对[$\frac{\epsilon}{3}$,1]的任何 分法,只要 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \eta$, 就有 $\sum_{\alpha'} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. 显然,若[α,β] $\subset [\frac{\varepsilon}{3},1]$,则对于[α,β]的任何分法,只要 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \eta$,也有 $\sum \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$.

 \diamondsuit $\delta = \min(\frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \eta)$. 现设 $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_i < x_{i+1} < \dots < x_n = 1$ 是[0,1]的满足 $\max|\Delta x_i| < \delta$ 的任一

分法. 设
$$x_{i_0} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} < x_{i_0-1}$$
. 由上述,有
$$\sum_{i=i+1}^{m-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

$$\sum_{i=i_0+1}^{n-1} \omega_i \, \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{3}.$$

又显然有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{i_0} \omega_i \, \Delta x_i \leqslant \sum_{i=0}^{i_0} \Delta x_i < \frac{2\varepsilon}{3}.$$

故

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{i_0} \omega_i \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=i_0+1}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon.$$

于是,

$$\lim_{\max|\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \, \Delta x_i = 0.$$

由此可知,f(x)在[0,1]上可积.

【2197】 证明:狄利克雷函数 $\chi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \to x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在任意区间上不可积.

提示 注意 $\omega_i = 1$.

在任意区间[a,b]的任何部分区间上均有 $\omega_i=1$, 所以, $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\omega_i \Delta x_i=b-a$,它不趋于零. 因此,函数 y(x)在[a,b]上不可积

【2198】 设函数 f(x)在[a,b]上可积,且

$$f_n(x) = \sup f(x) (x_i \leqslant x \leqslant x_{i+1}),$$

其中

即

$$x_i = a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a)(i=0,1,\dots,n-1;n=1,2,\dots).$$

证明:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_a^b f_n(x)\mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(x)\mathrm{d}x.$$

注意 $f_n(x)$ 是不超过(n+1)个不连续点的阶梯函数,因此,它在[a,b]上可积.于是,有

$$\left| \int_a^b f_n(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leqslant \int_a^b \left| f_n(x) - f(x) \right| dx,$$

从而,命题易获证.

 $f_n(x)$ 是不超过 n+1 个不连续点的阶梯函数,因此, $f_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上可积.于是,

$$\begin{split} \left| \int_{a}^{b} f_{n}(x) dx - \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \right| & \leq \int_{a}^{b} |f_{n}(x) - f(x)| dx \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} |f_{n}(x) - f(x)| dx \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} \omega_{i} dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_{i} \Delta x_{i} \to 0 \quad (\text{#max} | \Delta x_{i}) = \frac{b-a}{n} \to 0 \text{ B}, \\ & \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} f_{n}(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx. \end{split}$$

【2199】 证明:若函数 f(x)在[a,b]上可积,则存在连续函数 $\varphi_n(x)(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 的序列,使得在 $a \le c$ $\le b$ 时

$$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_a^c \varphi_n(x) dx.$$

证 将区间[a,b]n等分,设分点为

$$a = x_0^{(n)} < x_1^{(n)} < \cdots < x_{n-1}^{(n)} < x_n^{(n)} = b$$

即

$$x_i^{(n)} = a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a)$$
 (i=0,1,...,n).

在 $\Delta x_i^{(n)} = [x_{i-1}^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$ 上令 $\varphi_n(x)$ 为过点 $[x_{i-1}^{(n)}, f(x_{i-1}^{(n)})]$ 及 $[x_i^{(n)}, f(x_i^{(n)})]$ 的直线,即当 $x \in [x_{i-1}^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$ 时,令

$$\varphi_n(x) = f(x_{i-1}^{(n)}) + \frac{x - x_{i-1}^{(n)}}{x_i^{(n)} - x_{i-1}^{(n)}} [f(x_i^{(n)}) - f(x_{i-1}^{(n)})],$$

则 $\varphi_n(x)$ 是[a,b]上的连续函数,因此,它是可积的.

若令 $m_i^{(n)}$, $M_i^{(n)}$ 及 $\omega_i^{(n)}$ 分别表示函数 f(x) 在 $[x_{i-1}^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$ 上的下确界,上确界及振幅,则当 $x \in [x_{i-1}^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$ 时,

$$m_i^{(n)} \leqslant \varphi_n(x) \leqslant M_i^{(n)}, \quad m_i^{(n)} \leqslant f(x) \leqslant M_i^{(n)},$$

$$|\varphi_n(x) - f(x)| \leqslant \omega_i^{(n)}.$$

从而,

于是,当 $a \leq c \leq b$ 时,

$$\left| \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{c} \varphi_{n}(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{a}^{c} |f(x) - \varphi_{n}(x)| dx \leq \int_{a}^{b} |f(x) - \varphi_{n}(x)| dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}^{(n)}}^{x_{i}^{(n)}} |f(x) - \varphi_{n}(x)| dx \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_{i}^{(n)} \Delta x_{i}^{(n)}.$$

由于 f(x)在[a,b]上可积,因此,当 $\max |\Delta x_i^{(n)}| = \frac{b-a}{n} \rightarrow 0$ 时,必有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^{(n)} \Delta x_i^{(n)} \rightarrow 0.$$

由此可知 $\int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{a}^{c} \varphi_{n}(x) dx \quad (a \le c \le b).$

【2200】 证明:若有界的函数 f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上可积,则其绝对值|f(x)|在[a,b]上也可积,并且 $\left|\int_a^b f(x) dx\right| \leqslant \int_a^b |f(x)| dx.$

证明思路 设 x'及 x''为区间 $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$ 上的任意两点,则由

$$||f(x')| - |f(x'')|| \le |f(x') - f(x'')|$$

可知,函数f(x) 在 $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$ 上的振幅 ω_i 不超过 f(x) 在该区间上的振幅 ω_i ,因而,

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i \leqslant \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0,$$

即函数|f(x)|在[a,b]上可积.

其次,由 $-|f(x)| \le f(x) \le |f(x)|$,命題易获证.

证 对于区间 $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$ 上任意两点 x'及 x'',总有

$$||f(x')| - |f(x'')|| \le |f(x') - f(x'')|,$$

所以,函数|f(x)|在 $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$ 上的振幅 ω_i^* 不超过 f(x)在此区间上的振幅 ω_i ,因而,

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i \leqslant \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i \to 0,$$

即|f(x)|在[a,b]上可积.

其次,因为 $-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)|$, 所以,

$$-\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leqslant \int_a^b f(x) dx \leqslant \int_a^b |f(x)| dx,$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \int_a^b |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

【2201】 若函数 f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上绝对可积. 即积分 $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ 存在. 这个函数在[a,b]上是否为可积函数?

提示 不一定可积.例如,函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x 为有理数, \\ -1, & x 为无理数. \end{cases}$

解 一般地说,不.例如,函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \text{ 为有理数}, \\ -1, & x \text{ 为无理数}. \end{cases}$$

|f(x)|=1,它在[a,b]上连续,因此,它在[a,b]上可积. 但对于函数 f(x)而言,在[a,b]的任一部分区间上 $\omega_i=2$,所以,

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i \Delta x_i = 2(b-a),$$

它不趋向于零. 于是,函数 f(x)在[a,b]上不可积.

【2202】 设函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在闭区间[A,B]上有定义并连续,函数 f(x)在[a,b]上可积,并且当 $a \le x \le b$ 时 $A \le f(x) \le B$. 证明:函数 $\varphi[f(x)]$ 在[a,b]上可积.

证 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$,根据函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在[A,B]的一致连续性,存在 $\eta > 0$,使得在[A,B]中长度小于 η 的任一闭区间上,函数 φ 的振幅都小于 $\frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)}$. 用 Ω 表 $\varphi(x)$ 在[A,B]上的振幅. 由 f(x)在[a,b]的可积性知,必有 $\delta > 0$ 存在,使对[a,b]的任一分法,只要 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$,就有 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i < \frac{\eta \varepsilon}{2\Omega}$. $(\omega_i(f) \otimes f(x))$ 在 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上的振幅).

下证对[a,b]的任何分法,只要 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \delta$,就有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_i < \varepsilon.$$

事实上,将诸区间 $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$ 分成两组,第一组是满足 $\omega_i(f)$ $< \eta$ 的(其下标以"i""记之),第二组是满足 $\omega_i(f) \ge \eta$ 的(下标以"i""记之).于是,

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i'} \omega_{i'}(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_{i'} + \sum_{i'} \omega_{i'}(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_{i'} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} \sum_{i'} \Delta x_{i'} + \Omega \sum_{i'} \Delta x_{i'},$$

$$\underline{\theta} \qquad \qquad \underline{\eta \varepsilon}_{2\Omega} > \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i'} \omega_{i'}(f) \Delta x_{i'} + \sum_{i'} \omega_{i'}(f) \Delta x_{i'} \geqslant \sum_{i'} \omega_{i'}(f) \Delta x_{i'} \geqslant \eta \sum_{i'} \Delta x_{i'},$$

于是,
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_i(\varphi(f)) \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} (b-a) + \Omega \frac{\varepsilon}{2\Omega} = \varepsilon.$$

由此可知, $\varphi[f(x)]$ 在[a,b]上可积.

【2203】 若函数 f(x)及 $\varphi(x)$ 可积,则函数 $f[\varphi(x)]$ 是否也必定可积?

解題思路 不一定可积.例如,函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0, \\ 1, & x \neq 0. \end{cases}$ $\varphi(x)$ 为黎曼函数(参阅 2195 题). 并利用 2197 题的结果.

解 不一定可积.例如,函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0, \\ 1, & x\neq0, \end{cases}$ 及 $\varphi(x)$ 为黎曼函数(参阅 2195 题). 它们在任何有限 区间上均可积(前者不连续点仅为原点一个,且是有界函数,因而是可积分的).

但 $f[\varphi(x)] = \chi(x)$,利用 2197 题的结果得知,它在任何有限区间上不可积.

【2204】 设函数 f(x)在闭区间[A,B]上可积,证明:函数 f(x)有积分连续性,即

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0,$$

其中[a,b]⊂[A,B].

证 证法 1:

不妨设 A < a, b < B. 由于 f(x)在[A,B]可积,故对任给 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 $\eta > 0$,使对[A,B]的任何分法,只要 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \eta$,就恒有

$$\sum_{i} \omega_{i} \Delta x_{i} < \epsilon;$$

显然,对[A,B]的任一子区间[A',B']的任何分法,只要 $\max |\Delta x_i| < \eta$,也有

$$\sum_{i'} \omega_{i'}(f) \Delta x_{i'} < \varepsilon. \tag{1}$$

今设 $0 < h < \delta = \min\left\{\frac{\eta}{2}, \frac{B-b}{3}\right\}$,则对于 h,存在正整数 n = n(h),使有 $a + (2n-2)h < b \le a + 2nh < a + (2n+1)h < B$,用 ω_i 表 f(x)在 [a+ih, a+(i+2)h]上的振幅,则

$$\int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx \le \int_{a}^{a+2\pi h} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = \sum_{i=0}^{2\pi-1} \int_{a+ih}^{a+(i+1)h} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx \le \sum_{i=0}^{2\pi-1} \omega_{i} h$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\pi-1} \omega_{2i} 2h + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\pi-1} \omega_{2i+1} 2h.$$

显然, $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_{2i} 2h$ 是对于区间[a,a+2nh]的分法 $a < a+2h < a+4h < \cdots < a+2nh$ 所作的(1)式中的和,而 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_{2i+1} 2h$ 是对于区间[a+h,a+(2n+1)h]的分法 $a+h < a+3h < a+5h < \cdots < a+(2n+1)h$ 所作的(1)式中的和. 故

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \omega_{2i} 2h < \varepsilon, \qquad \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \omega_{2i+1} 2h < \varepsilon.$$
从而,
$$\int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$
由此可知
$$\lim_{h \to 0+} \int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0.$$
同理可证
$$\lim_{h \to 0-} \int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0.$$
于是,
$$\lim_{h \to 0} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0.$$

证法 2:

由 2199 题的结果可知:对于任意给定的 $\epsilon > 0$,由于 f(x)在[A,B]上可积,故存在[A,B]上的连续函数 $\varphi(x)$,使

$$\int_{A}^{B} |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

由于 $\varphi(x)$ 在[A,B]上一致连续,故存在 $\delta>0$,使当 $|x'-x''|<\delta$ $(x'\in[A,B],x''\in[A,B])$ 时,恒有

$$|\varphi(x')-\varphi(x'')|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)}.$$

于是,当|h|< δ 时,

$$\int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx \le \int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - \varphi(x+h)| dx + \int_{a}^{b} |\varphi(x+h) - \varphi(x)| dx + \int_{a}^{b} |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx$$

$$\le 2 \int_{A}^{B} |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx + \int_{a}^{b} |\varphi(x+h) - \varphi(x)| dx < 2 \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} (b-a) = \varepsilon.$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \int_{a}^{b} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0.$$

【2205】 设函数 f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上可积,证明:等式

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 0$$

当且仅当对属于闭区间[a,b]内函数 f(x)连续的一切点有 f(x)=0 时方成立.

证 先证必要性:

采用反证法. 设 f(x)在点 x_0 连续,但 $f(x_0) \neq 0$,则存在 $\delta > 0$, $[x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \subset [a, b]$,使当 $|x - x_0| \leq \delta$ 时

$$|f(x)| > \frac{|f(x_0)|}{2}$$
.

从而,

$$\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx \geqslant \int_{x_{0}-\delta}^{x_{0}+\delta} f^{2}(x) dx > \frac{f^{2}(x_{0})}{2} 2\delta = \frac{\delta f^{2}(x_{0})}{2} > 0.$$

这与假设 $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 0$ 矛盾.

再证充分性:

也即要证: f(x)在[a,b]上可积条件下,假设 f(x)在一切连续点 x_0 上均有 $f(x_0)=0$,则必有

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x = 0.$$

证明分两个部分. 第一,首先要指出当 f(x)在[a,b]上可积时,f(x)的连续点在[a,b]中必定是稠密的. 此处所谓"稠密"性是指:对于任意区间[a, β] \subset [a,b],总存在一点 x_o \in [a, β],使 f(x)在 x_o 连续. 第二,利用假设,并借助于稠密性,可证得充分性.

现在先证第二部分:由 f(x)在[a,b]上的全体连续点 X 的稠密性以及当 $x_0 \in X$ 时有 $f(x_0) = 0$ 的假设. 即知,对于区间[a,b]的任一分法,均可适当地取 $x_i \leq \xi_i \leq x_{i+1}$,使 $f(\xi_i) = 0$. 从而积分和 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f^2(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = 0$. 由此,再注意到 $f^2(x)$ 在[a,b]的可积性,便有

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = \lim_{\max |\Delta x_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f^2(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = 0.$$

如今再补证第一部分:应当首先指明,若 f(x)在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上可积,则对任给的 $\epsilon>0$,总存在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 的子区间 $[\alpha',\beta']$,使得振幅

$$\varepsilon(\alpha',\beta')<\varepsilon.$$

事实上,如果上述结论不成立,则存在一个 $\epsilon_0>0$,使对于 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 的任意分法,有

$$\sum_{i} \omega_{i} \Delta x_{i} \geqslant \epsilon_{0} \sum_{i} \Delta x = \epsilon_{0} (\beta - \alpha) > 0,$$

这与 f(x)在[α,β]可积矛盾,因此,结论为真.

今取[a, β]为[a_1 , b_1]。由于 f(x)在[$a_1 + \frac{b_1 - a_1}{4}$, $b_1 - \frac{b_1 - a_1}{4}$]上可积,故存在区间[a_2 , b_2] \subset [$a_1 + \frac{b_1 - a_1}{4}$, $b_1 - \frac{b_1 - a_1}{4}$] \subset [a_1 , b_1],使 ω [a_2 , b_2] $<\frac{1}{2}$. 同样,存在区间

$$[a_3,b_3]\subset [a_2+\frac{b_2-a_2}{4},\ b_2-\frac{b_2-a_2}{4}]\subset [a_2,b_2],$$

使 $\omega[a_3,b_3]<\frac{1}{3}$. 这样继续下去,得一串闭区间 $[a_n,b_n](n=1,2,3,\cdots)$,满足

$$\alpha = a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n < \cdots < b_n < \cdots < b_2 < b_1 = \beta$$

并且

$$b_n - a_n \leqslant \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2^{n-1}} \rightarrow 0$$
, $\omega[a_n, b_n] < \frac{1}{n}$ $(n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$.

由区间套定理,诸 $[a_n,b_n]$ 具有唯一的公共点 c. 显然 $a_n < c < b_n (n=1,2,3,\cdots)$. 下证 f(x)在点 c 连续.

任给 $\epsilon > 0$,取正整数 n_0 使 $n_0 > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$. 再取 $\delta > 0$ 使 $(c - \delta, c + \delta) \subset [a_{n_0}, b_{n_0}]$. 于是,当 $|x - c| < \delta$ 时,必有

$$|f(x)-f(c)| \leq \omega [a_{n_0},b_{n_0}] < \frac{1}{n_0} < \varepsilon.$$

故 f(x)在点 x=c 连续. 到此,充分性证毕.

§ 2. 利用不定积分计算定积分的方法

 1° 牛顿—莱布尼茨公式 若函数 f(x) 在闭区间[a,b]上有定义且连续,F(x)为它的原函数,即 F'(x) = f(x),则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_a^{b + 1}.$$

当 $f(x) \ge 0$ 时,定积分 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 在几何上表示由曲线y = f(x), OX 轴及垂直于 OX 轴的二直线x = a和 x = b 所围成的面积 $S(\mathbb{Z}[X])$.

 2° 分部积分法 若函数 f(x)和 g(x)在闭区间[a,b]上连续并有连续导数 f'(x)和g'(x)(即 $f(x),g(x)\in C^{(1)}(a,b)$),则

$$\int_a^b f(x)g'(x)\mathrm{d}x = f(x)g(x)\Big|_a^b - \int_a^b g(x)f'(x)\mathrm{d}x.$$

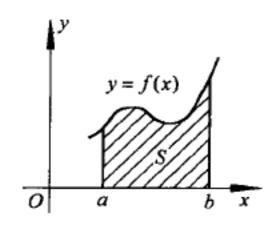


图 4.1

 3° 变量代换 若:(1)函数 f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上连续,(2)函数 $\varphi(t)$ 及其导数 $\varphi'(t)$ 皆在闭区间[α,β]上连续,其中 $a=\varphi(\alpha),b=\varphi(\beta)$;(3)复合函数 $f[\varphi(t)]$ 在闭区间[α,β]上有定义并连续,则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^\beta f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt.$$

利用牛顿一莱布尼茨公式,求下列定积分并绘出对应的曲边图形面积:

[2206]
$$\int_{-1}^{8} \sqrt[3]{x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int_{-1}^{8} \sqrt[3]{x} \, dx = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Big|_{-1}^{8} = 11 \frac{1}{4}$$
 (图 4.2).

[2207]
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx.$$

解
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2$$
 (图 4.3).

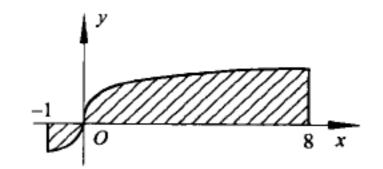


图 4.2

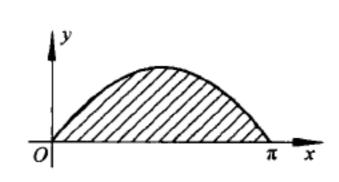
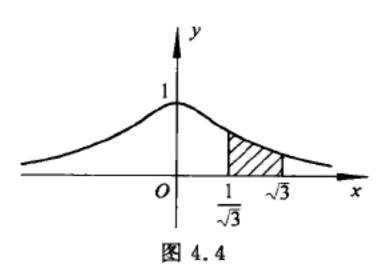


图 4.3



[2208]
$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}.$$

解
$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (图 4.4).$$

[2209]
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

解
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (图 4.5).$$

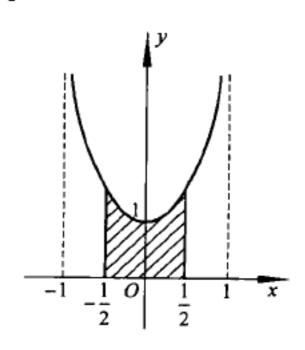


图 4.5

^{*} 本节个别题是收敛的广义积分,仍按此公式计算. ——《题解》作者注.

$$[2210] \int_{\sinh 1}^{\sinh 2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

解
$$\int_{\sinh 1}^{\sinh 2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_{\sinh 1}^{\sinh 2} = \operatorname{arsh}x \Big|_{\sinh 1}^{\sinh 2} = 1. \quad (图 4.6).$$

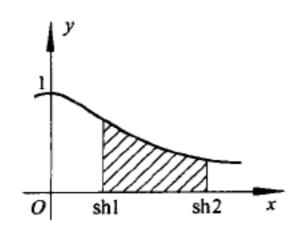


图 4.6

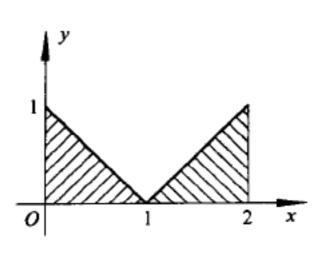


图 4.7

[2211]
$$\int_0^2 |1-x| \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解
$$\int_0^2 |1-x| dx = \int_0^1 (1-x) dx - \int_1^2 (1-x) dx = 1$$
 (图 4.7).

[2212]
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x\cos\alpha + 1} \quad (0 < \alpha < \pi).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \prod_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{2} - 2x\cos\alpha + 1} - \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} \arctan \frac{x - \cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} \Big|_{-1}^{1} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} \left[\arctan\left(\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \arctan\left(\cot\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{2} + \arctan\left[\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right] \right\} = \frac{\pi}{2\sin\alpha} \quad (\mathbb{Z} \ 4.8).
\end{aligned}$$

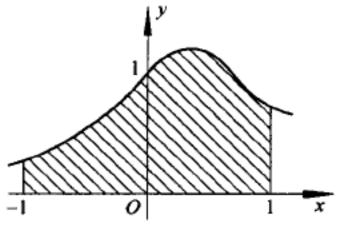


图 4.8

[2213]
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} \quad (0 \le \epsilon < 1).$$

解 令
$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$
,并记 $a = \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}}$,则有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\varepsilon \cos x} = \frac{2}{(1+\varepsilon)a} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(at)}{1+(at)^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}} \arctan(a\tan\frac{x}{2}) + C,$$

故 $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \left[\arctan(a \tan \frac{x}{2}) \Big|_0^{\pi^{-0}} + \arctan(a \tan \frac{x}{2}) \Big|_{\pi^{+0}}^{2\pi^{-0}} \right] = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}.$

[2214]
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2)}} \quad (|a|<1,|b|<1,ab>0).$$

解 在公式

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{Ax^2 + Bx + C}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \ln|Ax + \frac{B}{2} + \sqrt{A}\sqrt{Ax^2 + Bx + C}| + C^*$$

中,设 $Ax^2 + Bx + C = (1 - 2ax + a^2)(1 - 2bx + b^2)$, 两端求导数,得

$$Ax + \frac{B}{2} = -b(1-2ax+a^2)-a(1-2bx+b^2).$$

由此推得,当x=1时,在对数符号下的表达式的值为

$$-a(1-b)^2-b(1-a)^2+2\sqrt{ab}(1-a)(1-b)=-(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})^2(1+\sqrt{ab})^2$$

而当 x=-1 时,得到值 $-(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})^2(1-\sqrt{ab})^2$.于是,

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{ab}}{1-\sqrt{ab}}.$$

*) 利用 1850 题的结果.

[2215]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \quad (ab \neq 0).$$

提示 利用 2030 题的结果.

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{|ab|} \arctan\left(\frac{|a| \tan x}{|b|}\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2|ab|}$$

*) 利用 2030 题的结果.

【2216】 对于下列定积分:

(1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$
; (2) $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{2 + \tan^2 x}$; (3) $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$.

说明为什么运用牛顿-莱布尼茨公式会得到不正确的结果.

解 (1) 若应用公式得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} \bigg|_{-1}^{1} = -2 < 0.$$

这是不正确的. 事实上,由于函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$,所以,当积分存在时,其值必大于零. 原因在于该函数在区间[-1,1]上有第二类不连续点 x=0. 因而,不能运用公式.

(2) 若应用公式得

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{2 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \bigg|_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

但 $\frac{\sec^2 x}{2+\tan^2 x}$ > 0,故积分若存在,必为正. 原因在于原函数在[0,2 π]上 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$, $x=\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 为第一类不连续点,故不能直接运用公式.

(3) 若应用公式得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{x} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \arctan \frac{1}{x} \bigg|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0.$$

这是不正确的. 因为 $\frac{d}{dx}$ $\left(\arctan\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} < 0$. 所以,积分值必为负. 原因在于原函数 $\arctan\frac{1}{x}$ 在 x=0 为第一类不连续点,故不能直接运用公式.

【2217】 求
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dx.$$

解 我们有

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \Big|_{0}^{0} + \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

注意 被积函数 $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right)$ 显然在 x=0 不连续,但易知

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) = 0,$$

故 x=0 是可去不连续点. 若我们补充定义被积函数在 x=0 时的值为 0,则被积函数在整个[-1,1]上都是连续的,从而,积分 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{1}{1+2\frac{1}{x}}\right) \mathrm{d}x$ 存在. 以后,凡是被积函数有可去不连续点的情形,我们都按此法处理,理解为连续函数的积分,另外,

$$\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \bigg|_{-1}^{0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

以后,凡是定积分存在而原函数有不连续点的情况,都按此理解,省去取极限的式子,但应理解为取极限的结果.

[2218]
$$\Re$$

$$\int_{0}^{100\pi} \sqrt{1-\cos 2x} \, dx.$$

提示 在每一个区间[$(k-1)_{\pi},k_{\pi}$] $(k=1,2,\dots,100)$ 上积分,再相加.

$$\iint_{0}^{100\pi} \sqrt{1-\cos 2x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{k=1}^{100} \sqrt{2} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \sqrt{\sin^{2}x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{k=1}^{100} \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^{2}x} \, \mathrm{d}x = 100\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = 200\sqrt{2}.$$

利用定积分求下列和的极限值:

[2219]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right).$$

解 这是和的极限,该极限即为函数 f(x) = x 在区间[0,1]上的定积分. 事实上,函数 f(x) = x 在 [0,1]上是连续的. 因而可积分. 这样便可将[0,1]n 等分,并取 ξ , 为小区间的左端点,这样作出的和的极限就是题中所要求的极限.于是,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

以下各题不再说明.

[2220]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right).$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n+i} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2.$$

[2221]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right).$$

$$\underset{n\to\infty}{\text{ fill }} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{n}{n^2+i^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

[2222]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\sin\frac{\pi}{n}+\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}+\cdots+\sin\frac{(n-1)}{n}\pi\right].$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

[2223]
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^{p+1}}$$
 (p>0).

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^{p} \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{p} dx = \frac{1}{p+1}.$$

[2224]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right).$$

A
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{1+\frac{i}{n}} = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1+x} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} (2\sqrt{2}-1).$$

[2225]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}.$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln i \right) - n \ln n \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\ln \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) = \int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx^{+1} dx^{-1} dx^{-$$

从而,
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$
.

*) 参看后面 2388 题.

[2226]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right) \right].$$

$$\underset{n\to\infty}{\text{fin}} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right) \right] = \int_{0}^{1} f\left[a + (b-a)x\right] dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx.$$

弃掉高阶无穷小量,求下列和的极限值:

[2227]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) \sin\frac{\pi}{n^2} + \left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) \sin\frac{2\pi}{n^2} + \dots + \left(1+\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \sin\frac{(n-1)\pi}{n^2} \right].$$

解 由于对一切 k<n,3<n 有

$$0 \leqslant \frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2} \leqslant \tan\frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2} \leqslant \tan\frac{k\pi}{n^2} \left(1 - \cos\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right) \leqslant \frac{\sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2}}{\cos\frac{k\pi}{n^2}} \left(1 - \cos\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right) \leqslant \frac{2k\pi}{n^2} \left(1 - \cos\frac{\pi}{n^2}\right).$$

$$\text{ iff },\quad 0\leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right) \left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}-\sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)\leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{2k\pi}{n^2} \left(1-\cos\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \leqslant 2\pi \left(1-\cos\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \to 0 \quad (n\to +\infty).$$

于是,
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{k\pi}{n} + \frac{k^2\pi}{n^2}\right) = \int_0^1 \pi(x + x^2) dx = \frac{5\pi}{6}.$$

[2228]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sin\frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2+\cos\frac{k\pi}{n}}.$$

解 由于
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{n} = \frac{\pi}{n} (1 + \alpha_n)$$
, 式中 $\lim_{\alpha_n} = 0$. 于是,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2+\cos \frac{k\pi}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\alpha_n) \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2+\cos \frac{k\pi}{n}} = \left(\lim_{n\to1} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2+\cos \frac{k\pi}{n}}\right) \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\alpha_n)$$

$$=\pi \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2+\cos\pi x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{\tan\frac{\pi x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

[2229]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \sqrt{(nx+k)(nx+k+1)}}{n^2} \quad (x>0).$$

解 由于

$$0 \leq \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(x + \frac{k+1}{n}\right)} - \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \frac{\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(x + \frac{k+1}{n}\right) - \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)^{2}}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(x + \frac{k+1}{n}\right)} + \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)} \leq \frac{1}{2x}\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right)\frac{1}{n},$$

$$0 \le \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \sqrt{(nx+k)(nx+k+1)}}{n^2} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \left(x + \frac{k}{n} \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2xn^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(x + \frac{k}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{4x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

于是,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \sqrt{(nx+k)(nx+k+1)}}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(x+\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_{0}^{1} (x+t) dt = x+\frac{1}{2}.$$

[2230]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n+1} + \frac{2^{\frac{2}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right).$$

解 由于
$$0<\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{k}}=\frac{1}{n(nk+1)}<\frac{1}{n^2}$$
,故

$$0 < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2^{\frac{k}{n}} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{2^{\frac{k}{n}}}{n + \frac{1}{k}} < \frac{1}{n^{2}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2^{\frac{k}{n}} < \frac{2}{n} \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty).$$

于是,
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{k}} \cdot 2^{\frac{k}{n}} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2^{\frac{k}{n}} = \int_{0}^{1} 2^{x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2}.$$

【2231】 求:
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx$$
, $\frac{d}{da} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx$, $\frac{d}{db} \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx$.

$$\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_a^b \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = 0, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} \int_a^b \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} \int_b^a \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = -\sin a^2, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}b} \int_a^b \sin x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = \sin b^2.$$

【2232】 求:(1)
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt$$
; (2) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}}$; (3) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt$.

M (1)
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \left(\frac{d}{d(x^2)} \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt\right) \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) = 2x \sqrt{1+x^4}$$
;

(2)
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{0} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} + \frac{d}{dx} \int_{0}^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (x^3) \frac{d}{d(x^3)} \int_{0}^{x^3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} - \frac{d}{dx} (x^2) \frac{d}{d(x^2)} \int_{0}^{x^2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} = \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^{12}}} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^8}};$$

(3)
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{0} \cos(\pi t^2) dt + \frac{d}{dx} \int_{0}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt$$

$$= -\frac{d(\sin x)}{dx} \cdot \frac{d}{d(\sin x)} \int_{0}^{\sin x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt + \frac{d(\cos x)}{dx} \cdot \frac{d}{d(\cos x)} \int_{0}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt$$

$$= -\cos x \cos(\pi \sin^2 x) - \sin x \cos(\pi \cos^2 x)^{\bullet} = (\sin x - \cos x) \cos(\pi \sin^2 x).$$

*) $\cos(\pi \cos^2 x) = \cos(\pi - \pi \sin^2 x) = -\cos(\pi \sin^2 x)$.

【2233】 求:

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos x^2 dx}{x}$$
; (2) $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan x)^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$; (3) $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx\right)^2}{\int_0^x e^{2x^2} dx}$.

提示 利用洛必达法则及变上限积分的求导法则.

$$(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos x^2 \, dx}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x^2 = 1;$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan x)^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4};$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dx\right)^{2}}{\int_{0}^{x} e^{2x^{2} dx}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2e^{x^{2}} \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dx}{e^{2x^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dx}{e^{x^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2e^{x^{2}}}{2xe^{x^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

【2234】 证明: 当
$$x \to \infty$$
时, $\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx \sim \frac{1}{2x} e^{x^2}$.

提示 利用洛必达法则及变上限积分的求导法则.

证 由于
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx}{\frac{1}{2x}e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2x^2}\right)} = 1$$
,所以,当 $x \to \infty$ 时, $\int_0^x e^{x^2} dx \sim \frac{1}{2x}e^{x^2}$.

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan x} \, dx}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)} (\sin x)'}{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)} (\tan x)'} = \lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{\tan(\sin x)}{\sin x}} \frac{\sin x}{\tan x} \frac{\tan x}{\sin x (\tan x)} \lim_{x \to +0} \cos^3 x = 1.$$

【2236】 设 f(x)为连续正值函数,证明:当 $x \ge 0$ 时,函数

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt}$$

递增.

证 首先注意,
$$\lim_{x\to 0+} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{xf(x)}{f(x)} = 0$$
,故若规定 $\varphi(0) = 0$,则 $\varphi(x)$ 是 $x \ge 0$ 上的连续函数. 因为
$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2} \left\{ xf(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) \int_0^x tf(t) dt \right\} = \frac{f(x)}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2} \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt > 0$$
 (x>0),

所以,当 $x \ge 0$ 时,函数 $\varphi(x)$ 递增.

【2237】 求:

$$(1) \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx = \frac{5}{6}.$$

(2)
$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^t x dx + \int_t^1 t \frac{1-x}{1-t} dx = \frac{t}{2}$$
.

【2238】 计算下列积分,并作出这些积分对参数 α 的函数关系 $I=I(\alpha)$ 的图像:

(1)
$$I = \int_0^1 x |x - \alpha| dx$$
; (2) $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2} dx$; (3) $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2}}$.

解題思路 (1)分别就 $\alpha < 0,0 \le \alpha \le 1$ 及 $\alpha > 1$ 三种情况求积分.

- (2)分别就 $|\alpha| \le 1$ 及 $|\alpha| > 1$ 两种情况求积分,其中当 $|\alpha| > 1$ 时还要利用 2028 题(1)的结果.
- (3)分别就 $|\alpha| \leq 1$ 及 $|\alpha| > 1$ 求积分.

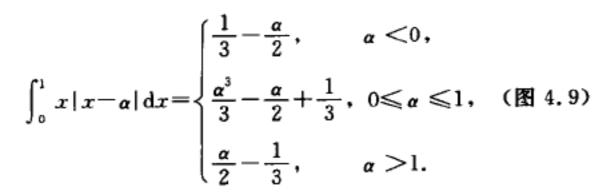
解 (1)分三种情况:

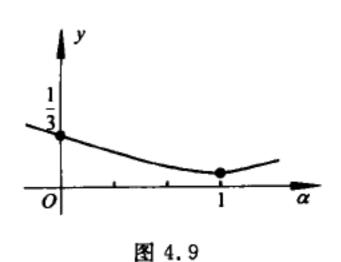
(1) 若
$$\alpha < 0$$
, 则 $I = \int_{0}^{1} x(x-\alpha) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2}$;

(ii) 若
$$\alpha > 1$$
, 则 $I = \int_0^1 x(\alpha - x) dx = \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$;

(iii) 若 0
$$\leq \alpha \leq 1$$
,则 $I = \int_0^a x(\alpha - x) dx + \int_a^1 x(x - \alpha) dx = \frac{\alpha^3}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$.

于是,





(2) 分两种情况:

(i) 若 | α | ≤1,则

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^\pi \frac{4\alpha^2 (1 - \cos^2 x) \, \mathrm{d}x}{(1 + \alpha^2) + 2\alpha \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\left[(1 + \alpha^2)^2 - 4\alpha^2 \cos^2 x \right] + \left[4\alpha^2 - (1 + \alpha^2)^2 \right]}{(1 + \alpha^2) + 2\alpha \cos x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^\pi \left[(1 + \alpha^2) - 2\alpha \cos x \right] \mathrm{d}x - \frac{(1 - \alpha^2)^2}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1 + \alpha^2) + 2\alpha \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \left[(1 + \alpha^2) x - 2\alpha \sin x \right] \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{(1 - \alpha^2)^2}{4\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1 - \alpha^2} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{1 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha}{1 + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^{*} \right|_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{(1 + \alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2} - \frac{(1 - \alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{split}$$

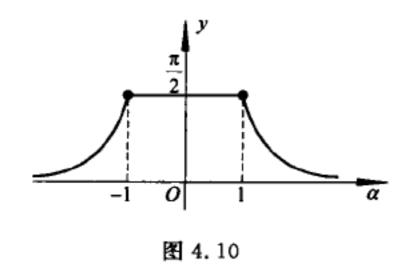
(ii) 若 |α|>1,则同上述情况类似有

$$I = \frac{(1+\alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2} - \frac{(\alpha^2-1)^2}{4\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha^2-1} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\alpha^2-2\alpha}{1+\alpha^2+2\alpha}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{(1+\alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2} - \frac{(1-\alpha^2)\pi}{4\alpha^2} = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha^2}.$$

于是,
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{2}x dx}{1 + 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^{2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & |\alpha| \leq 1, \\ \frac{\pi}{2\alpha^{2}}, & |\alpha| > 1. \end{cases}$$
 (图 4.10)

*) 利用 2028 题(1)的结果.

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 + \alpha^{2} - 2\alpha \cos x} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \begin{cases} 2, & |\alpha| \leq 1, \\ \frac{2}{|\alpha|}, & |\alpha| > 1. \end{cases}$$



2 -1 0 1 a

图 4.11

利用分部积分法公式,求下列定积分:

[2239]
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} x e^{-x} dx.$$

$$\iint_0^{\ln 2} x e^{-x} dx = -\int_0^{\ln 2} x d(e^{-x}) = -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} + \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e}{2}.$$

[2240]
$$\int_0^x x \sin x dx.$$

[2241]
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} x^{2} \cos x dx.$$

$$\iint_{0}^{2\pi} x^{2} \cos x dx = x^{2} \sin x \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} - 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx = 2 \left(x \cos x \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} - \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos x dx \right) = 4\pi.$$

[2242] +
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\epsilon} | \lg x | dx$$
.

提示 将区间[
$$\frac{1}{e}$$
,e]分成[$\frac{1}{e}$,1]及[1, $\frac{1}{e}$].

$$\Re \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} |\lg x| \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} (-\lg x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1}^{e} \lg x \, \mathrm{d}x = \left(-x \lg x\right)_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} \frac{1}{\ln 10} \, \mathrm{d}x\right) + x \lg x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{\ln 10} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= 2(1 - \frac{1}{e}) \lg e.$$

[2243]
$$\int_0^1 \arccos x dx.$$

$$\iint_{0}^{1} \arccos x \, dx = x \arccos x \left| \int_{0}^{1} + \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{0}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \, dx = -\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} \, \right|_{0}^{1-\epsilon} = 1.$$

[2244]
$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx$$
.

$$\iiint_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^{2}}{1+x^{2}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \arctan \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 2 \arctan \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

利用适当的变量代换,求下列定积分:

[2245]
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5-4x}}.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{5-4x}=t$$
,则 $\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{xdx}{\sqrt{5-4x}}=-\int_{3}^{1}\frac{5-t^{2}}{8}dt=\frac{1}{6}$.

[2246]
$$\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解 设
$$x=a\sin t$$
,则

$$\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{a^2}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{a^4}{8} \left(t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi a^4}{16}.$$

[2247]
$$\int_0^{0.75} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

提示
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} = t$$
.

解 设
$$t=\frac{1}{r+1}$$
,则

$$\int_{0}^{0.75} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int_{\frac{4}{7}}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2t^2-2t+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left(2t-1+\sqrt{4t^2-4t+2}\right) \int_{\frac{4}{7}}^{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{7}+\sqrt{\frac{50}{49}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{7 + 7\sqrt{2}}{1 + 5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{9 + 4\sqrt{2}}{7}.$$

[2248]
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^{x}-1} \, dx.$$

解 设
$$\sqrt{e^x-1}=t$$
,则

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} \, dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2 \, dt}{1 + t^2} = 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

[2249]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx.$$

解 设 $\sqrt{x}=t$,则

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\arcsin t}{\sqrt{1-t^{2}}} dt = (\arcsin t)^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4}.$$

【2250】 令
$$x-\frac{1}{x}=t$$
, 计算积分
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx.$$

解 由于被积函数是偶函数,于是,

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \lim_{N \to -\infty} 2 \int_{N}^{0} \frac{dt}{t^2+2} = \lim_{N \to -\infty} \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{N}^{0} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

【2251】 对于下列定积分和代换 $x=\varphi(t)$:

(1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx$$
, $t = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$; (2) $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$, $x = \frac{1}{t}$; (3) $\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{1+\sin^2 x}$, $\tan x = t$.

说明为什么用 $\varphi(t)$ 代换 x 会引致不正确的结果.

解 (1) $\int_{-1}^{1} dx = 2$. 但若作代换 $t = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$,则得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx = \pm \frac{3}{2} \int_{1}^{1} t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = 0.$$

其错误在于代换 $t=x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 的反函数 $x=\pm t^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 不是单值的.

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
. 但若作代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,则得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = -\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2},$$

于是得出错误的结果: $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 0$. 其错误在于 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 当t = 0 (0 属于[-1,1])时不连续.

(3)
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\sin^2 x}$$
大于零,但若作代换 $t=\tan x$,则得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}\tan x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0.$$

其错误在于 $t = \tan x$ 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处不连续.

【2252】 在积分 $\int_0^3 x \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx + 0 + 0 = \sin t$ 是否可以?

提示 不可以.

解 不可以. 因为 sint=x 不可能大于 1.

【2253】 若在积分 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ 中作变量代换 $x = \sin t$ 时,可否取数 π 和 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 作为新的积分上下限?

提示 可以. 因为满足定积分换元的条件.

解 可以, 因为满足定积分换元的条件, 事实上,

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin^{2}t} d(\sin t) = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos t| \cos t dt = -\int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}t dt = \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin 2t}{4}\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

【2254】 证明:若函数 f(x)在闭区间[a,b]内连续,则

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = (b-a) \int_{a}^{1} f[a+(b-a)x] dx.$$

提示 $\diamond x = a + (b-a)t.$

证 设 x=a+(b-a)t,则 dx=(b-a)dt. 代人得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = (b-a) \int_{0}^{1} f[a+(b-a)t] dt, \quad \text{II} \quad \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = (b-a) \int_{0}^{1} f[a+(b-a)x] dx.$$

【2255】 证明等式: $\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) dx \quad (a > 0).$

提示 $\diamond x = \sqrt{t}$.

证 设 $x=\sqrt{t}$,则

$$\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \int_0^{a^2} t^{\frac{3}{2}} f(t) \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} t f(t) dt, \quad \text{III} \quad \int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) dx.$$

【2256】 设 f(x)为闭区间[A,B] \supset [a,b]上的连续函数,当[a-x,b-x] \subset [A,B]时,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_a^b f(x+y)\mathrm{d}y$.

$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{a}^{b} f(x+y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{a+x}^{b+x} f(y) \, \mathrm{d}y = f(b+x) - f(a+x).$$

【2257】 证明: 若函数 f(x) 在闭区间[0,1]上连续,则

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$
; (2) $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$.

提示 (1) \diamondsuit $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$. (2) \diamondsuit $x = \pi - t$.

证 (1) 设 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ -t=x,则 dx=-dt,且 $f(\sin x)=f(\cos t)$. 代入得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt,$$
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx.$$

即

(2) 设 $\pi - t = x$,则 dx = -dt,且 $xf(\sin x) = (\pi - t)f(\sin t)$.代人得

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt,$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$$

即

【2258】 证明:若函数 f(x)在闭区间[-l,l]上连续,则

(1) 若函数
$$f(x)$$
为偶函数时,
$$\int_{-t}^{t} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx$$
;

(2) 若函数
$$f(x)$$
为奇函数时,
$$\int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx = 0.$$

给出这些事实的几何解释.

提示 (1) $\Rightarrow x = -t$, (2) β (1).

其几何解释如下:

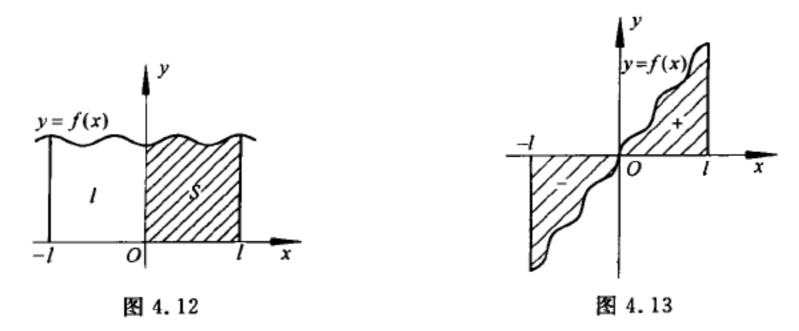
由于 f(x) = f(-x),故它的图像关于 Oy 轴对称.于是,由曲线 y = f(x),直线 x = -l 及 x = l 所围成的面积为由曲线y = f(x),直线 x = 0 及 x = l 所围成的面积 S 的两倍(图 4.12).

(2) 由于
$$f(x) = -f(-x)$$
,设 $x = -t$,则

$$\int_{-t}^{t} f(x) dx = -\int_{-t}^{0} f(-x) dx + \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx = \int_{t}^{0} f(t) dt + \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx = 0.$$

其几何解释如下:

由于 f(x) = -f(-x),故它的图像关于原点对称.于是,由一l 到 0 之间所围之面积,与由 0 到 l 之间所围成之面积绝对值相等,符号相反,故其面积的代数和为零(图 4.13).



【2259】 证明:偶函数的原函数中的一个为奇函数,而奇函数的一切原函数皆为偶函数.

证 设 f(x)在[-l,l]上定义*,且 F(x)是 f(x)的一个原函数. 当 f(-x)=f(x)时,由于

$$f(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} F(x)$$
 $\not \ge f(-x) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} F(-x)$,

故有 $\frac{d}{dx}[F(x)+F(-x)]=0$. 从而可得 $F(x)+F(-x)=C_1$,且 $C_1=2F(0)$.于是,f(x)有一个原函数 F(x)-F(0)是奇函数.

当 f(-x) = -f(x)时,类似地可得 $F(x) - F(-x) = C_2$,且 $C_2 = 0$.于是,F(-x) = F(x),即 f(x)的任一原函数F(x) + C(C为任意常数)也为偶函数.

*) 如果 f(x)在[-l,l]上可积,则由 $F_c(x)=\int_0^x f(t)dt+C$ (C是任意常数) 也可获证,其中 $F_c(x)$ 为 f(x)的全部原函数.

【2260】 引入新变量 $t=x+\frac{1}{x}$,计算积分

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \left(1+x-\frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx.$$
解 设 $t=x+\frac{1}{x}$,则
$$t^{2}-4=\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2}, \quad x=\frac{1}{2}(t\pm\sqrt{t^{2}-4}).$$
于是,
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \left(1+x-\frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left(1+x-\frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \left(1+x-\frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} \left(1+\sqrt{t^{2}-4}\right) e^{t} d\left[\frac{1}{2}(t+\sqrt{t^{2}-4})\right] + \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{2} \left(1-\sqrt{t^{2}-4}\right) e^{t} d\left[\frac{1}{2}(t-\sqrt{t^{2}-4})\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} \left(1+\sqrt{t^{2}-4}\right) e^{t} \left(1+\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2}-4}}\right) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} \left(1-\sqrt{t^{2}-4}\right) e^{t} \left(1-\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2}-4}}\right) dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{t} \left[\sqrt{t^{2}-4}+\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2}-4}}\right] dt = \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[\sqrt{t^{2}-4} d(e^{t})+e^{t} d\sqrt{t^{2}-4}\right]$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{t^{2}-4}\right) e^{t} \left|\frac{\frac{5}{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} e^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

【2261】 在积分 $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$ 中进行变量代换 $\sin x = t$.

解 $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{$

 $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_0^1 \left[f(\arcsin t) - f(\pi - \arcsin t) \right] dt + \int_{-1}^0 \left[f(2\pi + \arcsin t) - f(\pi - \arcsin t) \right] dt.$

【2262】 计算积分
$$\int_{e^{-2\pi n}}^{1} \left[\cos \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]' \left| dx (n 为正数). \right]$$

提示 令 x = e^{-t}.

解
$$\left[\cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right]' = \frac{\sin(-\ln x)}{x}$$
. 设 $x = e^{-t}$,则 $dx = -e^{-t}dt$, $\frac{\sin(-\ln x)}{x} = \frac{\sin t}{e^{-t}} = e^{t}\sin t$. 代入得
$$\int_{e^{-2\pi n}}^{1} \left[\cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right]' \left|dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi n} |\sin t| dt = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \int_{-(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} |\sin t| dt = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t dt = 2 \cdot 2n = 4n.$$

【2263】 求积分 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$

提示 利用 2257 题(2)的结果.

$$\iint_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx^{*} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[-\arctan(\cos x) \right] \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4}.$$

*) 利用 2257 題(2) 结果.

【2264】 设
$$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-1)}{x^3(x-2)}$$
, 求积分
$$\int_{-1}^3 \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} dx.$$

提示 参看 2217 题后面所加的注意.

$$\mathbf{f}'(x) = \int_{-1}^{3} \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^{2}(x)} dx = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^{2}(x)} dx + \int_{0}^{2} \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^{2}(x)} dx + \int_{2}^{3} \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^{2}(x)} dx$$

$$= \arctan f(x) \Big|_{-1}^{0} + \arctan f(x) \Big|_{0}^{2} + \arctan f(x) \Big|_{2}^{3}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - 0\right)^{\bullet, 0} + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \left(\arctan \frac{4^{2} \cdot 2}{3^{3} \cdot 1} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= \arctan \frac{32}{27} - 2\pi.$$

*) 参看 2217 题后的注意.

【2265】 证明:若 f(x)为定义在 $-\infty < x < +\infty$ 而周期为 T 的连续的周期函数,则

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$

式中 a 为任意的数.

提示 将区间[a,a+T]分成[a,0]、[0,T]及[T,a+T],并在积分 $\int_{T}^{a+T} f(x) dx$ 中,令x=t+T. 证

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx.$$

对上述等式右端的第三个积分,设x-T=t,则

$$\int_{T}^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{a} f(t+T) dt = \int_{0}^{a} f(t) dt.$$

$$\int_{T}^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} f(x) dx.$$

于是,

【2266】 证明:当n为奇数时,函数

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \sin^n x \, dx \quad \not B \quad G(x) = \int_0^x \cos^n x \, dx$$

为以 2π 为周期的周期函数;而当 n 为偶数时,则其中的任何一个皆为线性函数与周期函数之和.

证 当n 为奇数时, $\sin^n x$ 是奇函数,而且是以 2π 为周期的函数.于是,

$$F(x+2\pi) = \int_0^{x+2\pi} \sin^n x \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, dx + \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi+x} \sin^n x \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^{n}(\pi - x) dx + \int_{0}^{x} \sin^{n}x dx = 0 + \int_{0}^{x} \sin^{n}x dx = F(x)$$

$$E(x) = G(x) + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{n}x dx = G(x) + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{n}x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos^{n}x dx$$

$$= G(x) + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{n}x dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{n}(x + \pi) dx = G(x),$$

从而得知:F(x)和 G(x)都是以 2π 为周期的周期函数. 当 n 为偶数时,显然有

$$F(x+2\pi) = F(x) + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, dx, \quad G(x+2\pi) = G(x) + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx.$$

但因

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x = a > 0,$$

所以,F(x)和 G(x)都不是以 2π 为周期的周期函数.

设
$$F_1(x) = F(x) - \frac{a}{2\pi}x$$
,则

$$F_1(x+2\pi) = F(x+2\pi) - \frac{a}{2\pi}(x+2\pi) = F(x) + a - \frac{a}{2\pi}x - a = F(x) - \frac{a}{2\pi}x = F_1(x).$$

即 $F_1(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的周期函数,而

$$F(x) = F_1(x) + \frac{a}{2\pi}x.$$

所以,F(x)为周期函数与线性函数之和.

同理,可以证明 G(x)也是周期函数与线性函数之和.

一般地,当 f(x)为周期函数时,可以证明:函数 $F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$ 可表示成线性函数与周期函数之和.

【2267】 证明:若 f(x)为以 T 为周期的连续的周期函数,则函数

$$F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

在一般的情形下是线性函数与周期等于 T 的周期函数之和.

证明思路 注意

$$F(x+T) - F(x) = \int_{x}^{x+T} f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_0+T} f(x) dx = K \quad (K \ \text{5 mm}).$$

当 K=0 时,则 F(x)为一周期函数. 当 $K\neq 0$ 时,可令 $\varphi(x)=F(x)-\frac{K}{T}$ x,只要证明 $\varphi(x)$ 是以 T 为周期的周期函数.

证 因为 $F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(x) dx$, 所以,

$$F(x+T)-F(x)=\int_{x}^{x+T}f(x)dx.$$

又因 f(x)是一周期为 T 的连续函数,所以,

$$\int_{x}^{x+T} f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_0+T} f(x) dx = K.$$

于是,F(x+T)-F(x)=K.

如果 K=0,则 F(x)为周期等于 T 的周期函数.

如果 $K \neq 0$,可考虑函数 $\varphi(x) = F(x) - \frac{K}{T}x$,则因

$$\varphi(x+T) = F(x+T) - \frac{K}{T}(x+T) = F(x+T) - \frac{K}{T}x - K = F(x) - \frac{K}{T}x = \varphi(x)$$
,

所以, $\varphi(x)$ 为以 T 为周期的周期函数,从而, $F(x) = \varphi(x) + \frac{K}{T}x$,即 F(x) 是线性函数与周期等于 T 的周期函数之和.

计算下列积分:

[2268]
$$\int_0^1 x(2-x^2)^{12} dx.$$

$$\iint_{0}^{1} x(2-x^{2})^{12} dx = -\frac{1}{26}(2-x^{2})^{13} \bigg|_{0}^{1} = 315 \frac{1}{26}.$$

[2269]
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x dx}{x^2 + x + 1}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) \left| \int_{-1}^{1} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$[2270]^+ \int_1^\epsilon (x \ln x)^2 dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_{1}^{e} (x \ln x)^{2} dx = x^{3} \ln^{2} x \Big|_{1}^{e} - 2 \int_{1}^{e} x^{2} \ln x (1 + \ln x) dx = e^{3} - 2 \int_{1}^{e} x^{2} \ln x dx - 2 \int_{1}^{e} (x \ln x)^{2} dx.$$

移项合并得
$$\int_{1}^{e} (x \ln x)^{2} dx = \frac{e^{3}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int_{1}^{e} x^{2} \ln x dx = \frac{e^{3}}{3} - \left(\frac{2}{9}x^{3} \ln x - \frac{2}{27}x^{3}\right) \Big|_{1}^{e} = \frac{5}{27}e^{3} - \frac{2}{27}.$$

[2271]
$$\int_{1}^{9} x \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx.$$

提示
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{1-x}=t$$
.

解 设
$$\sqrt[3]{1-x} = t$$
,则
$$\int_{1}^{9} x \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx = -3 \int_{0}^{-2} (t^{3} - t^{6}) dt = -66 \frac{6}{7}.$$

[2272]⁺
$$\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

提示
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}$$
.

解 设
$$x = \frac{1}{t}$$
,则
$$\int_{-z}^{-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-1} = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$$

[2273]
$$\int_0^1 x^{15} \sqrt{1+3x^8} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示
$$1+3x^8=t.$$

解 设
$$1+3x^8=t$$
,则 $24x^7 dx=dt$, $x^8=\frac{1}{3}(t-1)$. 于是,

$$\int_0^1 x^{15} \sqrt{1+3x^8} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{72} \int_1^4 (t-1) t^{\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{29}{270}.$$

[2274]
$$\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx.$$

提示 使用分部积分法后,再令
$$\sqrt{x}=t$$
.

$$\frac{\pi}{1+x} \int_{0}^{3} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \, dx = x \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \Big|_{0}^{3} - \int_{0}^{3} \frac{\sqrt{x} \, dx}{2(1+x)} = \pi - \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^{2} \, dt}{1+t^{2}} \right|_{0}^{3}$$

$$= \pi - (t - \arctan t) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}.$$

*)
$$\partial \sqrt{x} = t$$
.

[2275]
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\cos x)(3+\cos x)}.$$

$$\frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)(3+\cos x)} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{2+\cos x} - \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{3+\cos x} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{2+\cos x} + \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{2-\cos x} - \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{3+\cos x} = 4 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{4-\cos^{2}x} - 6 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{9-\cos^{2}x} = 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4\sin^{2}x+3\cos^{2}x} - 12 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{9\sin^{2}x+8\cos^{2}x} - 12 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{9\sin^{2}x+8\cos^{2}x}$$

[2276]
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}.$$

提示 注意
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}$$
, 并利用 2035 题的结果.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^{4}x + \cos^{4}x} = 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^{4}x + \cos^{4}x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan 2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{*} \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 2\pi\sqrt{2}.$$

*) 利用 2035 题的结果.

 $[2277] \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx.$

提示 同 1167 题.

M
$$\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x - \cos 4x)\sin 2x = \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x - \frac{1}{4}(\sin 6x - \sin 2x).$$

于是,
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx = \left(-\frac{1}{16}\cos 4x + \frac{1}{24}\cos 6x - \frac{1}{8}\cos 2x\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

[2278]
$$\int_0^{\pi} (x \sin x)^2 dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f} & & \int_{0}^{\pi} (x \sin x)^{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{6} x^{3} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \cos 2x dx \\
&= \frac{\pi^{3}}{6} - \frac{x^{2}}{4} \sin 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx = \frac{\pi^{3}}{6} - \frac{x}{4} \cos 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos 2x dx = \frac{\pi^{3}}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$[2279] \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos^2 x dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$
,并利用 1828 题的结果.

$$\iint_{0}^{\pi} e^{x} \cos^{2} x dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{e^{x} (1 + \cos 2x)}{2} dx = \frac{e^{x}}{2} + \frac{e^{x}}{10} (\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x)^{*} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{3}{5} (e^{x} - 1).$$

*) 利用 1828 题的结果.

[2280]
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sinh^{4} x dx$$
.

提示 利用 1761 题的结果.

$$\mathbf{f}_{0}^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sh}^{4} x dx = \int_{0}^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sh}^{2} x (\operatorname{ch}^{2} x - 1) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sh}^{2} 2x dx - \int_{0}^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sh}^{2} x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{sh} 4x \right)^{*} \Big|_{0}^{\ln 2} - \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x \right)^{*} \Big|_{0}^{\ln 2} = \frac{3}{8} \ln 2 - \frac{225}{1042}.$$

*) 利用 1761 题的结果.

利用递推公式来计算下列依赖于取正整数值的参数 n 的积分:

[2281]
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx$$
.

提示
$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$
.

$$\mathbf{ff} \quad I_n = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x d(\cos x) = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx \\
= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx,$$

移项合并得

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}.$$

利用上述递推公式即可求得

$$I_{n} = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n=2k, \\ \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k+1)!!}, & n=2k+1. \end{cases}$$

[2282]
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx.$$

提示 $4\pi - x = t$,并利用 2281 题的结果.

解 设
$$\frac{\pi}{2} - x = t$$
,则 d $x = -dt$,且 $\cos x = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) = \sin t$.

代入得

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

因此,与2281题的结果相同.

[2283]
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n} x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示
$$I_n = \frac{1}{2n-1} - I_{n-1}$$
.

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-2} x (\sec^{2} x - 1) dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-2} x d(\tan x) - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-2} x dx = \frac{1}{2n-1} - I_{n-1},$$

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{2n-1} - I_{n-1},$$

即

$$I_n = \frac{1}{2n-1} - I_{n-1}$$

由于 $I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$,于是,利用上述递推公式即可求得

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{2n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{2n-3} - I_{n-2}\right) = \dots = \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n-3} + \frac{1}{2n-5} - \dots + (-1)^{n} I_{0}$$

$$= (-1)^{n} \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}\right)\right].$$

[2284]
$$I_n = \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx$$
.

提示 $令 x = \sin t$,并利用 2282 题的结果.

解 设 $x = \sin t$,代人得

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} t dt = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} = 2^{2n} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}.$$

[2285]
$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
.

解 设
$$x=\sin t$$
,代入得

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

因此,与 2281 题的结果相同.

[2286]
$$I_n = \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^n dx$$
.

提示
$$I_n = -\frac{n}{m+1} I_{n-1}$$
.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad I_n = \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \ln^n x \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{n}{m+1} \int_{0}^{1} x^m (\ln x)^{n-1} dx,$$

于是,
$$I_n = -\frac{n}{m+1}I_{n-1} = \left(-\frac{n}{m+1}\right)\left(-\frac{n-1}{m+1}\right)\cdots\left(-\frac{1}{m+1}\right)I_0 = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(m+1)^{n+1}}.$$

[2287]
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} \right)^{2n+1} dx.$$

提示 注意
$$\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \tan(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$$
及 $I_n = -\frac{1}{2n} - I_{n-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} & I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n+1} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-1} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \left[\sec^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - 1 \right] \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{2n-1} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \mathrm{d} \left[\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] - I_{n-1} = -\frac{1}{2n} - I_{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $I_n = -\frac{1}{2n} - I_{n-1}$. 递推之,得

$$I_n = -\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} - \frac{1}{2(n-2)} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2} + (-1)^n I_0.$$

41 $I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx = -\ln\left|\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\ln\sqrt{2}$

于是,
$$I_n = (-1)^n \left\{ -\ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \right] \right\}.$$

设 $f(x) = f_1(x) + if_2(x)$ 是实变量 x 的复函数,其中 $f_1(x) = \text{Re}f(x)$, $f_2(x) = \text{Im}f(x)$ 及 $i^2 = -1$,则按定义有:

$$\int f(x)dx = \int f_1(x)dx + i \int f_2(x)dx.$$

显然,
$$\operatorname{Re} \int f(x) dx = \int \operatorname{Re} f(x) dx$$
. $\operatorname{Im} \int f(x) dx = \int \operatorname{Im} f(x) dx$.

【2288】 利用欧拉公式 $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$,

证明:
$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{inx} e^{-imx} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n, \\ 2\pi, & m = n \end{cases} (n \otimes m \otimes m \otimes m).$$

证 当
$$m=n$$
 时, $\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{inx} e^{-imx} dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} dx = 2\pi$.

当 $m \neq n$ 时,

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{inx} e^{-imx} dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos nx + i \sin nx)(\cos mx - i \sin mx) dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos(m - n)x dx - i \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin(m - n)x dx = 0.$$

【2289】 证明:
$$\int_a^b e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} dx = \frac{e^{b(\alpha+i\beta)} - e^{a(\alpha+i\beta)}}{\alpha+i\beta} \quad (\alpha \ \mathcal{D}\beta \ \beta \ \%).$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{iE} & \int_{a}^{b} e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} dx = \int_{a}^{b} e^{\alpha x} \cos\beta x dx + i \int_{a}^{b} e^{\alpha x} \sin\beta x dx = \frac{e^{\alpha x} \left[\alpha \cos\beta x + \beta \sin\beta x + i \left(\alpha \sin\beta x - \beta \cos\beta x\right)\right]}{\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2}} \bigg|_{a}^{b} \\ & = \frac{e^{\alpha x} \left(\alpha - i\beta\right) \left(\cos\beta x + i \sin\beta x\right)}{(\alpha + i\beta) \left(\alpha - i\beta\right)} \bigg|_{a}^{b} = \frac{e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x}}{\alpha + i\beta} \bigg|_{a}^{b} = \frac{e^{(\alpha+i\beta)b} - e^{(\alpha+i\beta)a}}{\alpha + i\beta}. \end{split}$$

利用欧拉公式: $\cos x = \frac{1}{2} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})$, $\sin x = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{ix} - e^{-ix})$. 计算下列积分 $(m \ D \ n \ D)$ 正整数):

[2290] $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2\pi} x \, \mathrm{d}x.$

解 方法 1:记

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2n} x \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

易见 $I_0 = \frac{1}{4}I$,其中

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2n} x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

利用欧拉公式,有

$$\sin^{2m}x\cos^{2n}x = \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}\right)^{2m} \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}\right)^{2n} \\
= \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2n+2m}} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k e^{2(m-k)ix} \sum_{l=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^l e^{2(n-l)ix} \\
= \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2n+2m}} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \sum_{l=0}^{2n} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^l e^{2(m+n-k-l)ix} \\
= \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2n+2m}} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \sum_{l=0}^{2n} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^l \left[\cos 2(m+n-k-l)x + i \sin 2(m+n-k-l)x\right],$$

今不妨设 m≤n*,作积分计算,则有

$$I = \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m+2n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \sum_{l=0}^{2n} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^l \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \cos 2(m+n-k-l) x dx + i \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2(m+n-k-l) x dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m \pi}{2^{2m+2n-1}} \sum_{\substack{k+l=m+n \ 0 \leqslant k \leqslant 2m \ 0 \leqslant l \leqslant 2n}} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^l = \frac{(-1)^m \pi}{2^{2m+2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_{2m}^k C_{2n}^{m+n-k}$$

经计算,可以验证有**

$$(-1)^{m} \sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^{k} C_{2m}^{k} C_{2n}^{m+n-k} = \frac{(2m)!(2n)!}{m!n!(m+n)!}.$$

$$I_{0} = \frac{1}{4} I = \frac{\pi(2m)!(2n)!}{2^{2m+2n+1}m!n!(m+n)!}.$$

于是,得

方法 2: 令
$$I_{m,n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2n} x dx$$
. 显然有

$$\begin{split} I_{m,0} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m}x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \,, \\ I_{m,n} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m}x \cos^{2n-1}x \, \mathrm{d}(\sin x) = \frac{1}{2m+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n-1}x \, \mathrm{d}(\sin^{2m+1}x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2m+1} \cos^{2n-1}x \sin^{2m+1}x \, \bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2m+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m+1}x \, \mathrm{d}(\cos^{2n-1}x) \\ &= \frac{2n-1}{2m+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m+2}x \cos^{2n-2}x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2n-1}{2m+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m}x \, (1-\cos^2x) \cos^{2(n-1)}x \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{2n-1}{2m+1} I_{m,n-1} - \frac{2n-1}{2m+1} I_{m,n} \,, \end{split}$$

整理后得

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{2n-1}{2(m+n)} I_{m,n-1}.$$

由此不难得到

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n}(m+n)(m+n-1)\cdots(m+1)} I_{m,0} = \frac{(2n-1)!!m!}{2^{n}(m+n)!} \cdot \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

kan at to attack the

^{*} 若 m > n 作代換 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - u$ 即得.

^{**} 用 $C_m^k C_2^{m+n-k} n = C_{2n}^m C_{2n}^n (C_{m+n}^m)^{-2} C_{m+n}^k C_{m+n}^{2m-k}$,以及由恒等式 $(1-x)^{m+n} (1+x)^{m+n} = (1-x^2)^{m+n}$ 展开,取 x^{2m} 的系数的关系式 $\sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_{m+n}^k C_{m+n}^{2m-k} = (-1)^m C_{m+n}^m$ 可以验证.

$$=\frac{\pi(2n-1)!!(2m-1)!!}{2^{m+n+1}(m+n)!}=\frac{\pi(2m)!(2n)!}{2^{2m+2n+1}m!n!(m+n)!}.$$

$$[2291] \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx.$$

解 设
$$u = \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}$$
,利用欧拉公式得 $u = \frac{e^{inx} - e^{-inx}}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}$.

当 n=2k 时,

$$u = (e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx})(e^{i(k-1)x} + e^{i(k-3)x} + \dots + e^{-i(k-3)x} + e^{-i(k-1)x})$$

$$= e^{(2k-1)ix} + e^{(2k-3)ix} + \dots + e^{ix} + e^{-ix} + \dots + e^{-(2k-1)ix}$$

$$= 2[\cos(2k-1)x + \cos(2k-3)x + \dots + \cos x].$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} u dx = 2 \left[\frac{\sin(2k-1)x}{2k-1} + \frac{\sin(2k-3)x}{2k-3} + \dots + \sin x \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0.$$

当
$$n=2k+1$$
 时,同上得

$$u=2[\cos 2kx+\cos 2(k-1)x+\cdots+\cos 2x]+1$$
,

于是,
$$\int_0^{\pi} u dx = \pi$$
.

最后得到

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \pi, & n \text{ 为奇数.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2292 \end{bmatrix} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx.$$

$$\frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} = \frac{e^{i(2n+1)x} + e^{-i(2n+1)x}}{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}} = e^{2nix} - e^{2(n-1)ix} + \dots + (-1)^n + \dots + e^{-2nix}$$
$$= 2\left[\cos 2nx - \cos 2(n-1)x + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\cos 2x\right] + (-1)^n.$$

于是,

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} \mathrm{d}x = (-1)^n \pi.$$

[2293]
$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cos nx dx$$

$$\text{ \mathbb{R} } \cos^n x \cos nx = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})^n (e^{inx} + e^{-inx}) = \frac{1}{2^n} [\cos 2nx + C_n^1 \cos 2(n-1)x + \dots + C_n^{n-1} \cos 2x + 1].$$

于是,

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cos nx dx = \frac{\pi}{2^n}.$$

 $[2294] \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \sin nx dx.$

解 解法 1:

$$\begin{split} & \int_0^\pi \sin^n x \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{(2i)^{n+1}} \int_0^\pi \left[\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k e^{i(n-2k)x} (e^{inx} - e^{-inx}) \right] dx \\ & = \frac{1}{(2i)^{n+1}} \left[\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k \int_0^\pi e^{i(2n-2k)x} dx - \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k \int_0^\pi e^{-i2kx} dx \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2^{n+1} i^{n+1}} \left[(-1)^n C_n^n \pi^{-} (-1)^0 C_n^0 \pi \right] = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ M$ (a)$} \\ \frac{\pi}{2^n} (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}+1}, & n \text{ M$ (b)$} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

由于

$$\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}+1}, & n \text{ 为奇数,} \end{cases}$$

于是,

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \sin nx dx = \frac{\pi}{2^n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

解法 2: 设 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}-t$, 则

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \sin nx dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} - nt\right) dt = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t \cos nt dt - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t \sin nt dt$$

$$= \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cos nx dx = \frac{\pi}{2^n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

求下列积分(n为正整数):

[2295]
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1) x dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1) x dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x (\cos nx \cos x - \sin nx \sin x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x \cos nx d(\sin x) - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n} x \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{n} x \cos nx}{n} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n} x d(\cos nx) - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n} x \sin nx dx = 0.$$

[2296]
$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n+1) x dx.$$

提示 对积分 $\int_{0}^{x} \cos^{n+1} x \sin(n+1) x dx$ 使用两次分部积分.

$$I=\int_0^{\pi}\cos^{n+1}x\sin(n+1)x\mathrm{d}x,$$

并对它作两次分部积分,可得
$$I = I - \frac{n}{n+1} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n+1) x dx$$
.

于是,

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n+1) x dx = 0.$$

本题也可不用分部积分法.事实上, $\cos^{n-1}x\sin(n+1)x$ 是以 π 为周期的函数,又是奇函数,于是,

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n+1) x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n+1) x dx = 0.$$

[2297]
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos^{2n} x \, dx.$$

解 解法 1:
$$\cos^{2n}x = \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}\right)^{2n} = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left[C_{2n}^{n} + 2\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^{k} \cos 2(n-k)x\right]$$

于是,
$$I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos^{2n}x dx = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left\{ C_{2n}^{n} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} dx + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^{k} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos^{2}(n-k)x dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{a} C_{2n}^{n} e^{-ax} \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^{k} \frac{(2n-2k)\sin^{2}(n-k)x - a\cos^{2}(n-k)x}{a^{2} + (2n-2k)^{2}} e^{-ax} \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{a} C_{2n}^{n} (e^{-2\pi a} - 1) - a(e^{-2\pi a} - 1) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{2C_{2n}^{k}}{a^{2} + (2n-2k)^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi a}}{2^{2n}} \left\{ C_{2n}^{n} + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^{k} \frac{a^{2}}{a^{2} + (2n-2k)^{2}} \right\},$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos^{2n} x \, dx = \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi a}}{2^{2n} a} \left\{ C_{2n}^n + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^k \frac{a^2}{a^2 + (2n - 2k)^2} \right\}.$$

解法 2:由于
$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{(\alpha+ik)x} dx = \frac{e^{(\alpha+ik)x}}{\alpha+ik} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{e^{2\pi\alpha}-1}{\alpha+ik} = \frac{(e^{2\pi\alpha}-1)(\alpha-ik)}{\alpha^2+k^2},$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{(\alpha+ik)x} dx = \frac{\alpha(e^{2\pi\alpha}-1)}{\alpha^{2}+k^{2}}.$$

于是,
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \cos^{2n}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}\right)^{2n} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-ax} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^{k} e^{i(2n-2k)x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^{k} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-a+i(2n-2k)x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^{k} \frac{e^{-2\pi a} - 1}{-a + i(2n - 2k)} = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^{k} \frac{a(1 - e^{-2\pi a})}{a^{2} + (2n - 2k)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-2\pi a}}{2^{2n} a} \left[C_{2n}^{n} + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^{k} \frac{a^{2}}{a^{2} + (2n - 2k)^{2}} \right].$$

[2298] $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \cos 2nx dx.$

解 利用分部积分法,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \cos 2nx dx = \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \ln \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2n} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx \sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= 0^{*} \cdot + \frac{1}{4n} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos (2n-1)x}{\cos x} dx - \frac{1}{4n} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos (2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx.$$

对于上述等式右端的第二项和第三项的被积函数有下列等式:

$$\frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{\cos x} = \frac{e^{i(2n-1)x} + e^{-i(2n-1)x}}{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}} = 2[\cos 2(n-1)x - \cos 2(n-2)x + \dots + (-1)^{n-2}\cos 2x] + (-1)^{n-1},$$

$$\frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} = 2[\cos 2nx - \cos 2(n-1)x + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\cos 2x] + (-1)^{n}.$$

由于积分

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2kx \, \mathrm{d}x \quad (k \ 为任意的正整数)$$

的值恒等于零,所以,积分

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{\cos x} dx \quad \mathcal{B} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx$$

分别等于 $(-1)^{n-1}\frac{\pi}{2}$ 及 $(-1)^n\frac{\pi}{2}$. 这样,我们得到

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \cos 2nx dx = \frac{1}{4n} \left[(-1)^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{2} - (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{4n} (-1)^{n-1}.$$

*) 在 x=0 处, $\sin 2nx \ln \cos x=0$; 而在 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 处, 为"0·∞"型, 采用洛必达法则定值:

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} = 0} \sin 2nx \ln \cos x = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} = 0} \frac{\frac{\ln \cos x}{1}}{\frac{1}{\sin 2nx}} = \frac{1}{2n} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} = 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x \sin^2 2nx}{\cos x \cos 2nx}}{\cos x \cos 2nx}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2n} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} = 0} \frac{\cos x \sin^2 nx + 4n \sin x \sin 2nx \cos 2nx}{-\sin x \cos 2nx - 2n \cos x \sin 2nx} = 0.$$

【2299】 利用多次的分部积分法,计算欧拉积分:

$$B(m,n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx,$$

式中 m 及 n 为正整数.

$$B(m,n) = \frac{1}{m} x^m (1-x)^{n-1} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{n-1}{m} \int_{0}^{1} x^m (1-x)^{n-2} dx = \frac{n-1}{m} B(m+1,n-1).$$

继续利用分部积分法,可得

$$B(m,n) = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\cdots 2\cdot 1}{m(m+1)\cdots(m+n-2)} \int_0^1 x^{m+n-2} dx = \frac{(n-1)!(m-1)!}{(m+n-2)!} \cdot \frac{1}{m+n-1} x^{m+n-1} \Big|_0^1$$
$$= \frac{(n-1)!(m-1)!}{(m+n-1)!}.$$

【2300】 勒让德多项式 $P_{\kappa}(x)$ 可由下面公式来定义:

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n] \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

证明:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_{m}(x) P_{n}(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n, \\ \frac{2}{2n+1}, & m = n. \end{cases}$$

证 当 $m \neq n$ 时,不失一般性,设 n < m.由于 $P_m(x)$ 为一 m 次的多项式,我们记 $P_m(x) = R^{(m)}(x),$

其中 $R(x) = \frac{1}{2^n m!} (x^2 - 1)^m$. 利用多次分部积分法,得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_{m}(x) P_{n}(x) dx$$

$$= \left[P_{n}(x) R^{(m-1)}(x) - P'_{n}(x) R^{m-2}(x) + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} P_{n}^{(m-1)}(x) R(x) \right]_{-1}^{1} + (-1)^{m} \int_{-1}^{1} R(x) P_{n}^{(m)}(x) dx$$

$$= 0.$$

当 m=n 时,

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{d^n (x^2 - 1)^n}{dx^n} \right]^2 dx,$$

设 $u = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^n - 1)^n], v = (x^2 - 1)^n, 则$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_{n}^{2}(x) dx = \frac{1}{2^{2n}(n!)^{2}} \left[uv^{(n-1)} - u'v^{(n-2)} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} u^{(n-1)} v \right]_{-1}^{1} + (-1)^{n} \frac{1}{2^{2n}(n!)^{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} vu^{(n)} dx \\
= \frac{(-1)^{n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{2} - 1)^{n} \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} \left[(x^{2} - 1)^{n} \right] dx = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n-1}(n!)^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - x^{2})^{n} dx = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n-1}(n!)^{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} t dt^{n} dt^{n}$$

- *) 设 x=sint.
- **) 利用 2282 题的结果.

【2301】 设函数 f(x)在[a,b]上可积,函数 F(x)在[a,b]内除了有限个内点 $c_i(i=1,\cdots,p)$ 及点 a 与 b 外皆满足等式F'(x) = f(x),而在这些点上 F(x)有第一类不连续点(广义原函数),证明:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b-0) - F(a+0) - \sum_{i=1}^b [F(c_i+0) - F(c_i-0)].$$

证 为确定起见,设 $a < c_1 < c_2 < \cdots < c_p < b$,并记 $a = c_0$, $b = c_{p+1}$. 由于 f(x) 在[a,b]上可积,故

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\eta \to 0+} \sum_{i=1}^{p} \int_{c_{i}+\eta}^{c_{i+1}-\eta} f(x) dx.$$

显然,在 $[c_i+\eta,c_{i+1}-\eta]$ 上F'(x)=f(x),从而可应用牛顿—莱布尼茨公式,得

$$\int_{c_{i}+\eta}^{c_{i+1}-\eta} f(x) dx = F(c_{i+1}-\eta) - F(c_{i}+\eta),$$

由此可知

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\eta \to 0+} \sum_{i=0}^{p} \left[F(c_{i+1} - \eta) - F(c_{i} + \eta) \right] = \sum_{i=0}^{p} \left[F(c_{i+1} - 0) - F(c_{i} + 0) \right]$$
$$= F(b-0) - F(a+0) - \sum_{i=1}^{p} \left[F(c_{i} + 0) - F(c_{i} - 0) \right].$$

【2302】 设函数 f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上可积,而 $F(x)=C+\int_a^x f(\xi)d\xi$ 为 f(x)的不定积分.证明:函数 F(x)连续,且在函数 f(x)连续的一切点处成立等式

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$
,

问在函数 f(x)的不连续点处函数 F(x)的导数是什么?

解 由于 f(x)在[a,b]上可积,故必有界: $|f(x)| \leq M$ (a $\leq x \leq b$).因此,对任何 $x \in [a,b]$,有



$$|F(x+\Delta x)-F(x)|=\left|\int_x^{x+\Delta x}f(\xi)\mathrm{d}\xi\right|\leqslant M\;|\Delta x|\to 0\quad (\triangleq \Delta x\to 0\;\mathrm{ff}).$$

由此可知 F(x)在[a,b]上连续.

现设 $f(\xi)$ 在点 $\xi=x$ 处连续. 于是,任给 $\epsilon>0$,存在 $\delta>0$,使当 $|\xi-x|<\delta$ 时,恒有 $|f(\xi)-f(x)|<\epsilon$. 于是,当 $0<|\Delta x|<\delta$ 时,恒有

$$\left|\frac{F(x+\Delta x)-F(x)}{\Delta x}-f(x)\right|=\left|\frac{1}{\Delta x}\int_{x}^{x+\Delta x}\left[f(\xi)-f(x)\right]\mathrm{d}\xi\right|<\frac{1}{|\Delta x|}\epsilon|\Delta x|=\epsilon,$$

故 F'(x)存在,且

$$F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x).$$

而在不连续点处 F'(x) 可能存在也可能不存在. 例如,设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x = \frac{1}{n}, \\ 0, & x \neq \frac{1}{n} \end{cases} (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots).$$

则 f(x)在[0,1]的可积性可仿 2194 题证明,而且显然有

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = 0 \quad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1).$$

然而在点 $x = \frac{1}{n}$ 处, F(x) = C 的导数 F'(x) = 0 是存在的.

但函数 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x$,它在[-1,1]上是可积的,且

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = |x|,$$

然而在 x=0 点处, F(x)=|x|+C 的导数 F'(x)不存在.

求下列有界不连续函数的不定积分:

[2303]
$$\int \operatorname{sgn} x dx.$$

$$\iiint \operatorname{sgn} x dx = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn} x dx + C = |x| + C.$$

[2304] $\int \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x) dx.$

解 由于 sgn(sinx)在任何有限区间上都可积,故其原函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x sgn(sint)dt$ 是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数.对任何 x,必存在唯一的整数 k 使 $k\pi \leqslant x \leqslant (k+1)\pi$. 于是,

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt = \int_0^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt + \int_{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin t) dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} + \operatorname{arccos}(\cos t) \Big|_{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}^x$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \operatorname{arccos}(\cos x) - \frac{\pi}{2} = \operatorname{arccos}(\cos x).$$

故

$$\int \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \arccos(\cos x) + C \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

[2305]
$$\int [x] dx \quad (x \geqslant 0).$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int [x] dx = C + \int [x] dx = C + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor x \rfloor - 1} \int_{k}^{k+1} x dx + \int_{\lfloor x \rfloor}^{x} [x] dx \\
= C + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor x \rfloor - 1} k + \lfloor x \rfloor (x - \lfloor x \rfloor) = x \lfloor x \rfloor - \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor^{2} + \lfloor x \rfloor}{2} + C.$$

[2306]
$$\int x[x]dx$$
 ($x \ge 0$).

$$\int x[x]dx = C + \int_{0}^{x} x[x]dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor x\rfloor-1} \int_{k}^{k+1} kt dt + \int_{\lfloor x\rfloor}^{x} [x]t dt + C$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor x\rfloor-1} \left(\frac{kt^{2}}{2} \Big|_{k}^{k+1}\right) + \frac{\lfloor x\rfloor t^{2}}{2} \Big|_{\lfloor x\rfloor}^{x} + C = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor x\rfloor-1} \left(k^{2} + \frac{k}{2}\right) + \frac{\lfloor x\rfloor (x^{2} - \lfloor x\rfloor^{2})}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{(\lfloor x\rfloor-1) \lfloor x\rfloor (2\lfloor x\rfloor-1)}{6} + \frac{\lfloor x\rfloor (\lfloor x\rfloor-1)}{4} + \frac{x^{2} \lfloor x\rfloor - \lfloor x\rfloor^{3}}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{x^{2} \lfloor x\rfloor}{2} - \frac{6\lfloor x\rfloor^{3} - 3\lfloor x\rfloor (\lfloor x\rfloor-1) - 2\lfloor x\rfloor (\lfloor x\rfloor-1) (2\lfloor x\rfloor-1)}{12} + C$$

$$= \frac{x^{2} \lfloor x\rfloor}{2} - \frac{\lfloor x\rfloor (\lfloor x\rfloor+1) (2\lfloor x\rfloor+1)}{12} + C.$$

[2307]
$$\int (-1)^{[x]} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int (-1)^{[x]} dx = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin \pi x) dx + C = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos(\cos \pi x) \Big|_0^{x+1} + C = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos(\cos \pi x) + C.$$

*) 利用 2304 題的结果.

【2308】
$$\int_0^x f(x) dx, 其中 f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < l, \\ 0, & |x| > l. \end{cases}$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{x} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx + \int_{t}^{x} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{t} 1 dx + \int_{t}^{x} 0 dx = t \quad (x \ge t),$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{x} 1 dx = x \quad (|x| < t),$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} f(x) dx = -\int_{x}^{-t} f(x) dx - \int_{-t}^{0} f(x) dx = -t \quad (x \le -t),$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (|t+x| - |t-x|).$$

合并得

[2309]
$$\int_0^3 \operatorname{sgn}(x-x^3) dx.$$

提示 注意
$$sgn(x-x^3) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (0,1), \\ -1, & x \in (1,3]. \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{f} \quad \operatorname{sgn}(x-x^3) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (0,1), \\ -1, & x \in (1,3]. \end{cases}$$

于是,

$$\int_{0}^{3} \operatorname{sgn}(x-x^{3}) dx = \int_{0}^{1} dx - \int_{1}^{3} dx = -1.$$

[2310]
$$\int_0^2 [e^x] dx.$$

提示 将区间[0,2]分成[0,ln2],[ln2,ln3],[ln3,ln4],…,[ln7,2].

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int_0^2 \left[e^x \right] dx = \int_0^{\ln 2} 1 dx + \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} 2 dx + \int_{\ln 3}^{\ln 4} 3 dx + \dots + \int_{\ln 7}^2 7 dx \\
= \ln 2 + 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) + 3(\ln 4 - \ln 3) + \dots + 7(-\ln 7 + 2) \\
= 14 - (\ln 2 + \ln 3 + \ln 4 + \dots + \ln 7) = 14 - \ln 7!.$$

[2311]
$$\int_0^6 [x] \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} dx.$$

提示 将区间[0,6]分成[0,1],[1,2],[2,3],…,[5,6].

[2312]
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx.$$

提示 将区间
$$[0,\pi]$$
分成 $[0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$ 及 $[\frac{\pi}{2},\pi]$.

【2313】
$$\int_{1}^{n+1} \ln[x] dx, 其中 n 为正整数.$$

提示 将区间[1,n+1]分成[1,2],[2,3],[3,4],…,[n,n+1].

$$\iint_{1}^{n+1} \ln[x] dx = \int_{2}^{3} \ln 2 dx + \int_{3}^{4} \ln 3 dx + \dots + \int_{n}^{n+1} \ln n dx = \ln n!.$$

[2314] $\int_0^1 \operatorname{sgn}[\sin(\ln x)] dx.$

提示 注意原式=
$$\int_{e^{-\kappa}}^{1} (-1) dx + \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \int_{e^{-(k+1)\kappa}}^{e^{-k\kappa}} dx$$
.

$$\mathbf{f}_{0}^{1} \operatorname{sgn}[\sin(\ln x)] dx = \int_{e^{-\pi}}^{1} (-1) dx + \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \int_{e^{-(k+1)\pi}}^{e^{-k\pi}} dx$$

$$= -1 + 2e^{-\pi} \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k-1} e^{-(k-1)x} = -1 + \frac{2e^{-\pi}}{1 + e^{-\pi}} = \frac{e^{-\pi} - 1}{e^{-\pi} + 1} = -\operatorname{th} \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

【2315】 求 $\int_{E} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx$,其中 E 为闭区间[0,4 π]中使被积分式有意义的一切值的集合.

提示 E 中使被积函数有意义的区域为 $[0,\pi]$ 及 $[2\pi,3\pi]$;再将区间 $[0,\pi]$ 分成 $[0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$ 及 $[\frac{\pi}{2},\pi]$,将区间 $[2\pi,3\pi]$ 分成 $[2\pi,\frac{5\pi}{2}]$ 及 $[\frac{5\pi}{2},3\pi]$.

$$\iint_{\mathcal{E}} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx \\
= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\cos x) \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx + \int_{2\pi}^{\frac{5\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx + \int_{\frac{5\pi}{2}}^{3\pi} (-\cos x) \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx \\
= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} \, dx = \frac{8}{3} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8}{3}.$$

§ 3. 中值定理

1°函数的平均值 数

$$M[f] = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

称为函数 f(x)在区间[a,b]上的平均值.

若函数 f(x)在[a,b]上连续,则可求得一点 $c \in (a,b)$,使得 M[f] = f(c).

 2° 第一中值定理 若:(1)函数 f(x)和 $\varphi(x)$ 在闭区间[a,b]上有界并可积;(2)当 a < x < b 时,函数 $\varphi(x)$ 不变号,则

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \mu \int_a^b \varphi(x)dx,$$

式中 $m \leq \mu \leq M$ 且 $M = \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x)$, $m = \inf_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x)$; (3)此外,若函数 f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上连续,则 $\mu = f(c)$, 其中 $a \leq c \leq b$ (作者注:可以证明,c 可取值使 a < c < b).

 3° 第二中值定理 若: (1)函数 f(x)和 $\varphi(x)$ 在闭区间[a,b]上有界并可积; (2)当 a < x < b 时,函数 $\varphi(x)$ 是单调的,则

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(a+0)\int_a^b f(x)dx + \varphi(b-0)\int_a^b f(x)dx,$$

式中 $a \leq \xi \leq b$; (3)此外,若函数 $\varphi(x)$ 单调下降(广义的)且不为负,则

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x) dx = \varphi(a+0) \int_a^\xi f(x) dx \quad (a \le \xi \le b);$$

(3')若函数 $\varphi(x)$ 单调上升(广义的)且不为负,则

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x) dx = \varphi(b-0) \int_{\xi}^b f(x) dx \quad (a \le \xi \le b).$$

【2316】 确定下列定积分的符号:

(1)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$$
; (2) $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$; (3) $\int_{-2}^2 x^3 2^x dx$; (4) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^2 \ln x dx$.

提示 (2)及(3)使用第一中值定理.

(2) 由第一中值定理知

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t + \pi} dt = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x(x + \pi)} dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi^{2} \sin c}{c(c + \pi)} > 0, \quad (\sharp + 0 < c < \pi).$$

(3) 由第一中值定理知

$$\int_{-2}^{2} x^{3} e^{x} dx = \int_{-2}^{0} x^{3} e^{x} dx + \int_{0}^{2} x^{3} e^{x} dx = \int_{2}^{0} t^{3} e^{-t} dt + \int_{0}^{2} x^{3} e^{x} dx = \int_{0}^{2} x^{3} (e^{x} - e^{-x}) dx$$

$$= 2c^{3} (e^{c} - e^{-c}) > 0 \quad (\sharp + 0 < c < 2).$$

(4)
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x^{2} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} c^{2} \ln c < 0 \quad (\sharp \div \frac{1}{2} < c < 1).$$

【2317】 确定哪个积分较大:

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} x dx$$
 或 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$; (2) $\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx$ 或 $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$;

(3)
$$\int_0^{\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx$$
 of $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx$.

解 (1) 当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时, $0 < \sin x < 1$,从而, $0 < \sin^{10} x < \sin^2 x$. 于是,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} x \mathrm{d}x \leqslant \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \mathrm{d}x.$$

(2) 当 0 < x < 1 时, $x > x^2$,从而, $e^{-x} < e^{-x^2}$.于是,

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \leqslant \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx.$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-(\pi+x)^2} \cos^2 x dx \le \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x^2} \cos^2 x dx.$$

【2318】 求下列函数在所给区间内的平均值:

(1)
$$f(x) = x^2$$
 $\text{te}[0,1]$:

(2)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$
 在[0,100]上;

(3)
$$f(x) = 10 + 2\sin x + 3\cos x$$
 在[0,2 π]上; (4) $f(x) = \sin x \sin(x + \varphi)$ 在[0,2 π]上.

(4)
$$f(x) = \sin x \sin(x + \varphi)$$
 在 $\lfloor 0, 2\pi \rfloor$ 上.

解 (1)
$$M[f] = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3};$$

(2)
$$M[f] = \frac{1}{100} \int_0^{100} \sqrt{x} dx = 6 \frac{2}{3}$$
;

(3)
$$M[f] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (10 + 2\sin x + 3\cos x) dx = 10;$$

(4)
$$M[f] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \sin(x+\varphi) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi$$
.

【2319】 求椭圆之焦径 $r = \frac{p}{1 - \epsilon \cos \theta}$ (0< ϵ <1)之长的平均值.

解 设 $\varphi=\pi+t$,则

$$M(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{p}{1 - \epsilon \cos\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon \cos\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{p}{2\pi} \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{1 -$$

其中 6 为椭圆的短半轴.

*) 利用 2213 题的结果.

【2320】 求初速度为 τω 之自由落体的速度之平均值.

解 自由落体的速度为 $v=v_0+gt$,从 t=0 到 t=T 时间内的速度的平均值为

$$M[v] = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (v_0 + gt) dt = \frac{1}{2} gT + v_0 = \frac{1}{2} (v_0 + v_T).$$

物理意义:平均速度等于初速与末速之和的一半.

【2321】 电流强度依规律

$$i=i_0\sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}+\varphi\right)$$
,

变化,其中 i_0 为振幅,t为时间,T为周期, φ 为初相,求电流强度之平方的平均值.

$$\mathbf{M}(i^{2}) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} i_{0}^{2} \sin^{2}\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi\right) dt = \frac{i_{0}^{2}}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi\right) - \frac{1}{4}\sin^{2}\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi\right)\right]_{0}^{T} = \frac{i_{0}^{2}}{2}.$$

将上式开平方,即得电流的有效值 $\frac{i_0}{\sqrt{2}}$.

[2322] $\hat{\sigma} \int_0^x f(t) dt = x f(\theta x), \bar{x} \theta, \bar{y};$ (1) $f(t) = t^n (n > -1);$ (2) $f(t) = \ln t;$ (3) $f(t) = e^t$,

limθ及 lim θ 等于什么?

解 (1)
$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x t^n dt = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$
, 从而, $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \theta^n x^{n+1}$. 于是, $\theta = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n+1}}$.

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} \ln t dt = t(\ln t - 1) \Big|_{0}^{x} = x(\ln x - 1), 从而, x(\ln x - 1) = x \ln \theta x.$$
 于是, $\theta = \frac{1}{e}$.

$$(3) \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} e^{t} dt = e^{x} \Big|_{0}^{x} = e^{x} - 1, 从而, e^{x} - 1 = xe^{\theta x}, 于是, \theta = \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x}.$$
 由于 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} = 1$,故

当 x→0 时, $\frac{1}{x}$ ln $\frac{e^x-1}{x}$ 是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型不定式. 因此,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \theta = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{x}{e^{x} - 1} \cdot \frac{xe^{x} - (e^{x} - 1)}{x^{2}} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xe^{x} - e^{x} + 1}{x(e^{x} - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xe^{x}}{e^{x} - 1 + xe^{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{e^{-x} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} + 1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \theta = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{xe^x - e^x + 1}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{xe^x}}{1 - \frac{1}{e^x}} = 1.$$

于是, $\lim_{x\to 0}\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ 及 $\lim_{x\to +\infty}\theta = 1$.

利用第一中值定理,估计积分:

[2323]
$$\int_{0}^{2x} \frac{dx}{1+0.5\cos x}.$$

$$\frac{1}{1+0.5} \leqslant \frac{1}{1+0.5\cos x} \leqslant \frac{1}{1-0.5},$$

即

$$\frac{2}{3} \le \frac{1}{1+0.5\cos x} \le 2.$$

于是,

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} \leqslant \int_0^{2x} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + 0.5\cos x} \leqslant 4\pi$$

$$\int_{0}^{2x} \frac{dx}{1+0.5\cos x} = \frac{8\pi}{3} \pm \frac{4\pi}{3}\theta \quad (|\theta| \le 1).$$

[2324]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^9}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx$$
.

解 由于
$$\frac{x^9}{\sqrt{2}} \leqslant \frac{x^9}{\sqrt{1+x}} \leqslant x^9 \quad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1)$$
,从而,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{1} x^{9} dx \leq \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{9}}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \leq \int_{0}^{1} x^{9} dx,$$

$$\frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}} \leq \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{9}}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \leq \frac{1}{10}.$$

即

[2325]
$$\int_{0}^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x+100} dx.$$

$$I = \int_0^{50} \frac{e^{-x}}{x + 100} dx + \int_{50}^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x + 100} dx = \frac{1}{100 + \xi_1} \int_0^{50} e^{-x} dx + \frac{1}{100 + \xi_2} \int_{50}^{100} e^{-x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1 - e^{-50}}{100 + \xi_1} + \frac{e^{-50} - e^{-100}}{100 + \xi_2},$$

其中 0≤€≤50,50≤€≤100. 显然

$$\frac{\frac{1-e^{-50}}{100+\xi_1}+\frac{e^{-50}-e^{-100}}{100+\xi_2}\leqslant \frac{1-e^{-50}}{100+\xi_1}+\frac{e^{-50}-e^{-100}}{100+\xi_1}=\frac{1-e^{-100}}{100+\xi_1}<\frac{1}{100},$$

$$\frac{1-e^{-50}}{100+\xi_1}+\frac{e^{-50}-e^{-100}}{100+\xi_2}>\frac{1-e^{-50}}{100+\xi_1}\geqslant \frac{1-e^{-50}}{150}>\frac{1}{200},$$

故 $\frac{1}{200} < I < \frac{1}{100}$, 即 $I = 0.01 - 0.005\theta$, $0 < \theta < 1$. 此外,按中值定理,可写

$$I = \int_0^{100} \frac{e^{-x}}{x + 100} dx = \frac{1}{\xi + 100} \int_0^{100} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{\xi + 100} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{100}} \right),$$

其中 $0 \le \xi \le 100$,如果改写 I 为 $I = 0.01 - 0.005\theta$,则有 $\theta = f(\xi) = \frac{2}{100 + \xi} \left(\xi + \frac{100}{e^{100}}\right)$.

易见导数

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{200(1-e^{-100})}{(100+\xi)^2} > 0$$

 $f(\xi)$ 单调上升,故在[0,100]上有 $f(0) \leqslant f(\xi) \leqslant f(100)$,也即有 $\frac{2}{e^{100}} \leqslant \theta \leqslant 1 + \frac{1}{e^{100}}$.

根据前面的估计 $0 < \theta < 1$,综合起来,便有

$$\frac{2}{e^{100}} \leq \theta \leq 1$$
.

这个结果比原来的估计又好了一些. 如果更精确一些,采用些近似计算方法,还可进一步明确 θ 的数值范围. 此处从略.

【2326】 证明等式: (1) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0$; (2) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = 0$.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1+\xi_n} \int_0^1 x^n dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+\xi_n} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 0;$$

(2) 任意给定 $\varepsilon > 0$,且设 $\varepsilon < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则

$$0 \leqslant \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x \leqslant \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon} \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x + \epsilon \leqslant \epsilon + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon\right) \sin^n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon\right).$$

当 n→∞时,上述不等式的第二项趋于零,于是,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^nx\,\mathrm{d}x=0.$$

【2327】 设函数 f(x)在[a,b]上连续,而 $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续且在(a,b)上可微,并且当 a < x < b 时 $\varphi'(x) \ge 0$,应用分部积分法及第一中值定理,证明第二中值定理.

证 设
$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$
,则

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x)dF(x) = F(x)\varphi(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} F(x)\varphi'(x)dx$$

$$= F(b)\varphi(b) - F(a)\varphi(a) - F(\xi) \int_{a}^{b} \varphi'(x)dx = F(b)\varphi(b) - F(a)\varphi(a) - F(\xi)[\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)]^{*}$$

$$= \varphi(b)[F(b) - F(\xi)] + \varphi(a)[F(\xi) - F(a)] = \varphi(b) \int_{\xi}^{b} f(x)dx + \varphi(a) \int_{a}^{\xi} f(x)dx.$$

*) 一般数学分析教程中已有第二中值定理的证明,本题限用分部积分法证明,应加 $\varphi'(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续的条件.

利用第二中值定理,估计积分:

[2328]
$$\int_{100\pi}^{200\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

$$f(x) = \sin x, \ \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x},$$

则 f(x)及 $\varphi(x)$ 在[100π , 200π]上满足第二中值定理的条件,又 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 单调下降且不为负,于是,

$$\int_{100\pi}^{200\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{100\pi} \int_{100\pi}^{\xi} \sin x dx = \frac{1 - \cos \xi}{100\pi} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\xi}{2}}{50\pi} = \frac{\theta}{50\pi},$$

其中 100π≤ξ≤200π 及 0≤θ≤1.

[2329]
$$\int_a^b \frac{e^{-ax}}{x} \sin x dx \quad (a \ge 0; \ 0 < a < b).$$

解 设
$$f(x) = \sin x$$
, $\varphi(x) = \frac{e^{-ax}}{x}$,同上题,有

$$\int_a^b \frac{e^{-ax}}{x} \sin x dx = \frac{e^{-ax}}{a} \int_a^{\xi} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{a e^{ax}} (\cos a - \cos \xi) = -\frac{2}{a} e^{-ax} \sin \frac{a+\xi}{2} \sin \frac{a-\xi}{2} = \frac{2}{a} \theta,$$

其中 a≤ξ≤b 及 |θ|<1.

$$\int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a^2}^{b^2} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt.$$

其次,设 $f(t) = \sin t$, $\varphi(t) = (\sqrt{t})^{-1}$,则 $\varphi(t)$ 单调下降,且 $\varphi(t) > 0$.于是,

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{a^2}^{b^2} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{a^2}^{\xi} \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2a} (\cos a^2 - \cos \xi) = \frac{1}{a} \sin \frac{\xi + a^2}{2} \sin \frac{\xi - a^2}{2} = \frac{1}{a} \theta,$$

其中

$$a^2 \leq \xi \leq b^2$$
, $|\theta| \leq 1$.

所以,

$$\int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = \frac{\theta}{a} \quad (|\theta| \leqslant 1).$$

【2331】 设函数 $\varphi(x)$ 及 $\psi(x)$ 和它们的平方在区间[a,b]上可积.证明柯西—布尼亚科夫斯基不等式:

$$\left\{\int_a^b \varphi(x)\psi(x)\,\mathrm{d}x\right\}^2 \leqslant \int_a^b \varphi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x\int_a^b \psi^2(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 考虑积分 $\int_a^b \left[\varphi(x) - \lambda \psi(x)\right]^2 dx$, 其中 λ 为任意实数.

证 证法 1:我们有

$$\begin{split} &\left(\int_a^b \varphi^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right) \left(\int_a^b \psi^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right) - \left(\int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_a^b \varphi^2(y) \, \mathrm{d}x\right) \left(\int_a^b \psi^2(y) \, \mathrm{d}x\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_a^b \psi^2(y) \, \mathrm{d}x\right) \left(\int_a^b \varphi^2(y) \, \mathrm{d}y\right) - \left(\int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right) \left(\int_a^b \varphi(y) \psi(y) \, \mathrm{d}y\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \left\{\int_a^b \left[\varphi(x) \psi(y) - \psi(x) \varphi(y)\right]^2 \, \mathrm{d}x\right\} \mathrm{d}y \geqslant 0\,, \end{split}$$

故

$$\left\{ \int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx \right\}^{2} \leqslant \int_{a}^{b} \varphi^{2}(x) dx \int_{a}^{b} \psi^{2}(x) dx.$$
$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[\varphi(x) - \lambda \psi(x) \right]^{2} dx.$$

其中λ为任意实数. 从而有

证法 2:考虑积分

$$\int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx - 2\lambda \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx + \lambda^2 \int_a^b \psi^2(x) dx \ge 0.$$

这是关于变量λ的不等式,左端是二次三项式.于是,其判别式

$$\left\{ \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right\}^2 - \int_a^b \varphi^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \int_a^b \psi^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \leqslant 0,$$

$$\left\{ \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right\}^2 \leqslant \int_a^b \varphi^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \int_a^b \psi^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

即

【2332】 设函数 f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上连续可微且f(a)=0,证明不等式:

$$M^2 \leqslant (b-a) \int_a^b f'^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

其中 $M=\sup |f(x)|$.

提示 利用 2331 题的结果,有

$$\left[\int_{a}^{x} f'(t) dt\right]^{2} \leqslant \int_{a}^{x} 1 dt \int_{a}^{x} f'^{2}(t) dt.$$

证 设 x 为[a,b]上任一点,利用柯西一布尼亚科夫斯基不等式得到

$$\left\{ \int_a^x f'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right\}^2 \leqslant \int_a^x 1 \, \mathrm{d}x \int_a^x f'^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

即

$$f^{2}(x) = [f(x) - f(a)]^{2} \leq (x - a) \int_{a}^{x} f'^{2}(x) dx \leq (b - a) \int_{a}^{b} f'^{2}(x) dx.$$

由此可知 $M^2 = \sup_{x \in [a,b]} f^2(x) \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx$.

【2333】 证明:等式

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_n^{n+p}\frac{\sin x}{x}\mathrm{d}x=0.$$

提示 使用第一中值定理或第二中值定理.

证 证法 1:应用第一中值定理,知

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{n}^{n+p}\frac{\sin x}{x}\mathrm{d}x=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sin \xi_{n}}{\xi_{n}}\ p=0\,,$$

其中 & 为界于 n 与 n + p 之间的某值.

证法 2:应用第二中值定理,得

$$\left| \int_{n}^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| = \frac{1}{n} \left| \int_{n}^{\xi_{n}} \sin x dx \right| = \frac{1}{n} \left| \cos n - \cos \xi_{n}' \right| \leqslant \frac{2}{n} \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty),$$

其中 ξ_n 是界于 n 与 n+p 之间的某值. 于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{p}^{n+p}\frac{\sin x}{x}\mathrm{d}x=0$.

§4. 广义积分

 1° 函数的广义可积分性 若函数 f(x)在每一个有限区间[a,b]上依寻常的意义是可积的,则可定义

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx.$$
 (1)

若函数 f(x)在点 b 的邻域内无界且在每一个区间 $(a,b-\epsilon)(\epsilon>0)$ 内依寻常的意义是可积的,则取

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{x \to 0} \int_{a}^{b-x} f(x) dx. \tag{2}$$

若极限(1)或(2)存在,则相应的积分称为收敛的,否则称为发散的(在基本的意义上),

 2° **柯西准则** 积分(1)收敛的充要条件为:对于任意的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在数 $b = b(\epsilon)$,当 b' > b 及 b'' > b 时,下面

的不等式成立:

$$\left| \int_{b'}^{b'} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon.$$

对于形如(2)的积分柯西准则的表述是类似的.

3° 绝对收敛的判别法 若|f(x)|是广义可积的,则函数 f(x)所对应的积分(1)或(2)称为绝对收敛的,而且显然也是收敛的.

比较判别法 I. 设当 $x \ge a$ 时 $|f(x)| \le F(x)$. 若 $\int_a^{+\infty} F(x) dx$ 收敛,则积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 绝对收敛.

比较判别法 $[\![. \\ \, : \\$

比較判别法 Π . (1) 设当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $f(x) = O^*\left(\frac{1}{x^p}\right)$. 在这种情况下,当 p > 1 时,积分(1)收敛;当 $p \le 1$ 时,积分(1)发散.

(2) 设当 $x \to b - 0$ 时, $f(x) = O^* \left[\frac{1}{(b-x)^p} \right]$. 在这种情况下,当 p < 1 时,积分(2)收敛;当 $p \ge 1$ 时,积分(2)发散.

4° **收敛性的较精密的判别法** 若(1)当 x→ +∞时,函数 $\varphi(x)$ 单调地趋近于零;(2)函数 f(x)有有界的原函数

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(\xi) \,\mathrm{d}\xi,$$

则积分

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)\varphi(x) \,\mathrm{d}x$$

收敛,但一般地说,并非绝对收敛.

在特殊情形下,若 p>0,则积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{p}} dx \quad \mathcal{R} \quad \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p}} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

收敛.

5° 柯西主值 若对于任意的 $\epsilon > 0$,函数 f(x)的积分

$$\int_{a}^{c-\epsilon} f(x) dx \quad \mathcal{R} \quad \int_{c+\epsilon}^{b} f(x) dx \quad (a < c < b)$$

存在,则柯西主值(V·P·)为

$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[\int_{a}^{c-\epsilon} f(x) dx + \int_{c+\epsilon}^{b} f(x) dx \right].$$

$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{c \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx.$$

相仿地,

计算下列积分:

[2334]
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}} \quad (a > 0).$$

解 由于
$$\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{1}{a}$$
, 所以, $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{a}$.

[2335]
$$\int_0^1 \ln x dx.$$

解 由于
$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{\epsilon}^{1} \ln x dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} (\epsilon - \epsilon \ln \epsilon - 1) = -1$$
, 所以, $\int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx = -1$.

$$[2336] \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}.$$

解 由于
$$\lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \pi$$
, 所以, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \pi$.

[2337]
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

解由于
$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{-1+\epsilon}^{0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \lim_{\epsilon' \to +0} \int_{0}^{1-\epsilon'} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[-\arcsin(-1+\epsilon) \right] + \lim_{\epsilon' \to +0} \arcsin(1-\epsilon') = \pi,$$

所以,
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \pi$$
.

[2338]
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}+x-2}.$$

解由于
$$\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{2}^{b} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + x - 2} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right) \Big|_{2}^{b} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(\ln \frac{b - 1}{b + 2} + 2 \ln 2 \right) = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2$$

所以,
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2$$
.

[2339]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)^2}.$$

提示 从定义出发,并利用 1921 题的递推公式.

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{2x+1}{3(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

由于

$$\lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^{2} + x + 1)^{2}} + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^{2} + x + 1)^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \left[\frac{2a + 1}{3(a^{2} + a + 1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2a + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \right\}$$

$$+ \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left\{ \left[\frac{2b + 1}{3(b^{2} + b + 1)} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2b + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

所以,
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

*) 利用 1921 题的递推公式。

$$[2340] \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^3}.$$

提示 从定义出发,并利用 1881 题的结果.

解 由于
$$\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^3} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]^{*} \Big|_0^b = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

所以,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^3} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$
.

*) 利用 1881 題的结果.

[2341]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

提示 从定义出发,并利用 1712 题的结果.

解 由于
$$\lim_{\substack{b \to +\infty \\ t \to +0}} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{4}+1} dx = \lim_{\substack{b \to +\infty \\ t \to +0}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^{2}-1}{x\sqrt{2}} \right)^{*} \right) \bigg|_{c}^{b} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}, 所以, \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{4}+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

*) 利用 1712 題的结果.

[2342]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}.$$

提示 $\sqrt{1-x}=t$,并从定义出发,

解 先求
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}$$
. 设 $\sqrt{1-x}=t$, 则 $x=1-t^2$, $\mathrm{d}x=-2t\mathrm{d}t$, $2-x=1+t^2$.

代人得
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = -2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} = -2\arctan t + C = -2\arctan\sqrt{1-x} + C.$$

$$\exists \exists \exists \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left(-2\arctan\sqrt{1-x} \Big|_0^{1-\epsilon} \right) = -2\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[\arctan\sqrt{1-(1-\epsilon)} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

所以,
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

[2343]
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}}.$$

提示 令 $\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}=t-x^5$, 并从定义出发.

解 设
$$\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}=t-x^5$$
. 则当 $1 \le x < +\infty$ 时, $1+\sqrt{3} \le t < +\infty$. 代入得

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}} = \frac{2}{5} \int_{1+\sqrt{3}}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^2-1} = \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} \Big|_{1+\sqrt{3}}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{5} \ln 1 - \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left(1+\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right).$$

*) 牛顿--莱布尼茨公式对于广义积分也成立. 例如,

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = F(+\infty) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{+\infty},$$

其中 $F(+\infty)$ 是一个符号,代表 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} F(x)$ (假定此极限存在有限),下同,不再说明.

[2344]
$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)} dx.$$

解 我们有

$$\int \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) = -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)}$$

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx = -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} + C.$$

由于
$$\lim_{\substack{\epsilon \to +0 \\ b \to +\infty}} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} dx = \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \to +0 \\ b \to +\infty}} \left[-\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^{2})} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^{2}}{1+x^{2}} \right]_{\epsilon}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \to +0 \\ b \to +\infty}} \left[-\frac{\ln b}{2(1+b^{2})} + \frac{\ln \epsilon}{2(1+\epsilon^{2})} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{b^{2}}{b^{2}+1} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{\epsilon^{2}+1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[-\frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2(\epsilon^{2}+1)} \ln \epsilon + \frac{1}{4} \ln (\epsilon^{2}+1) \right] = 0,$$

所以,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = 0.$$

[2345]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

解 设
$$x = \tan t$$
,则
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \sec^2 t dt}{\sec^3 t} = (t \sin t + \cos t) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.$$

[2346]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx \quad (a>0).$$

*) 利用 1828 題的结果.

[2347]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx dx \quad (a>0).$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx dx = \left(\frac{-a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{-ax} \right)^{*} = \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

*) 利用 1829 题的结果.

利用递推公式计算下列广义积分(n)为正整数):

[2348]
$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$
.

提示 $I_n = nI_{n-1}$.

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n d(-e^{-x}) = -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = n I_{n-1}.$$

即 $I_n = nI_{n-1}$,利用此递推公式及 $I_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$,

$$I_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$$

容易得到 $I_n = n(n-1)\cdots 2 \cdot 1I_0 = n!$.

[2349]⁺
$$I_n = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^n} (ac - b^2 > 0).$$

解题思路 利用 1921 题的递推公式及定义可得

$$I_n = \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} \cdot \frac{a}{ac-b^2} I_{n-1}$$

并注意 $I_1 = \frac{\pi \operatorname{sgn} a}{\sqrt{ac-b^2}}$.

$$|\mathbf{f}| = \frac{ax+b}{2(n-1)(ac-b^2)(ax^2+2bx+c)^{n-1}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{a}{2(ac-b^2)} I_{n-1} \cdot \cdot = \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} \cdot \frac{a}{ac-b^2} I_{n-1} ,$$

$$I_n = \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} \cdot \frac{a}{ac-b^2} I_{n-1} \quad (n>1).$$

$$I_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} = \frac{\mathrm{sgn}a}{\sqrt{ac - b^2}} \arctan \frac{\left|a\right| \left(x + \frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{ac - b^2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi \mathrm{sgn}a}{\sqrt{ac - b^2}}.$$

利用递推公式及 11 容易得到

$$I_{n} = \frac{(2n-3)(2n-5)\cdots 3\cdot 1}{(2n-2)(2n-4)\cdots 4\cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi a^{n-1}\operatorname{sgn}a}{(ac-b^{2})^{n-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi a^{n-1}\operatorname{sgn}a}{(ac-b^{2})^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

*) 利用 1921 题的结果.

$$[2350]^+ I_n = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)}.$$

解 由于
$$x^{n+1}$$
 $\frac{1}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)}$ \rightarrow 1 (当 $x\rightarrow+\infty$ 时),且 $n+1>1$,所以,积分 I_n 收敛.

其次,我们来计算 1,.. 由于

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} = \frac{1}{n!x} - \frac{1}{(n-1)!(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2!(n-2)!(x+2)} - \dots + (-1)^k \frac{1}{k!(n-k)!(x+k)} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!(x+n)},$$

所以,
$$I_n = \frac{1}{n!} \int_1^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+k} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k \ln(x+k) \Big|_1^{+\infty},$$

其中 C 为从 n 个元素中每次取 k 个的组合数.

对于 n,不论是偶数还是奇数,用上限代入(此处理解为趋近于无穷时的极限)后均为零.事实上,当 n=

2m 时,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_n^k \ln(x+k) = \ln \frac{x(x+2)^{C_{2n}^2} \cdots (x+2m)^{C_{2m}^2}}{(x+1)^{C_{2m}^1} (x+3)^{C_{2m}^3} \cdots (x+2m-1)^{C_{2m}^{2m-1}}}.$$

由于

$$1 + C_{2m}^2 + \dots + C_{2m}^{2m} = C_{2m}^1 + C_{2m}^3 + \dots + C_{2m}^{2m-1}$$

所以,当
$$m→+∞$$
时

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k C_n^k \ln(x+k) \to \ln 1 = 0;$$

当 n=2m-1 时,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2m-1} (-1)^k C_n^k \ln(x+k) = \ln \frac{x(x+2)^{C_{2n-1}^2} \cdots (x+2m-2)^{C_{2m-1}^{2m-2}}}{(x+1)^{C_{2m-1}^1} (x+3)^{C_{2m-1}^3} \cdots (x+2m-2)^{C_{2m-1}^{2m-1}}} \to 0$$

$$(\stackrel{\underline{\mathsf{M}}}{=} m \to +\infty \stackrel{\underline{\mathsf{M}}}{=} 1).$$

最后我们得到 $I_n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} C_n^k \ln(1+k)$.

[2351]
$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)}}$$

解题思路 注意到当 x→1-0 时,

$$\sqrt{1-x} \frac{x''}{\sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
,

故积分 [, 收敛.

解 由于
$$\sqrt{1-x}$$
 $\frac{x^n}{\sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)}}$ $\to \frac{1}{2}$ (当 $x \to 1-0$ 时),且 $p = \frac{1}{2} < 1$,所以,积分 I_n 收敛.

其次,设
$$x = \sin t$$
,则
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \, dt = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n = 2k, \end{cases}$$
$$\frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k-1)!!}, & n = 2k-1.$$

*) 利用 2281 题的结果,

$$[2352] I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^{n+1}x}.$$

提示 令 $x=\ln\left(\tan\frac{t}{2}\right)$,并利用 2282 题的结果.

解 设
$$x = \ln\left(\tan\frac{t}{2}\right)$$
,则当 $0 \le x < +\infty$ 时 $,\frac{\pi}{2} \le t \le \pi$,

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{ch}^{n+1}x} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{n}t \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n}u \, \mathrm{d}u = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n=2k, \end{cases}$$

*) 利用 2282 题的结果.

[2353] (1) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$; (2) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx$.

解题思路 首先,容易证明它们是收敛的.

其次,令
$$t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$$
,可得 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx = A$. 相加即得 $2A = A - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$.

解 先证明它们是收敛的. 事实上, 当 $x \to +0$ 时, \sqrt{x} $\ln \sin x \to 0$, 所以, 积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$ 收敛.

同法可证积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx$ 也收敛.

其次,求这两个积分的值. 设 $t=\frac{\pi}{2}-x$,则有

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = A.$$

$$\begin{split} 2A &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\ln \sin x + \ln \cos x \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin 2x \mathrm{d}x - \ln 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin t \mathrm{d}t - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t \mathrm{d}t + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln \sin t \mathrm{d}t \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t \mathrm{d}t - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = A - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \,, \end{split}$$

于是, $2A = A - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$, $A = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$, 即

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$\int_E e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx,$$

【2354】 求

其中 E 表区间(0,+ ∞)中使被积分式有意义的一切 x 值的集合.

解題思路 首先,注意到

原式=
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx.$$

其次,将 $[2k\pi,(2k+1)\pi]$ 分成 $[2k\pi,(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi]$ 及 $[(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi,(2k+1)\pi]$,并注意到

$$(2e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\sqrt{\sin x})'=e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\frac{\cos x-\sin x}{\sqrt{\sin x}},$$

分区间积分即易获解.

$$\iint_{E} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx,$$

对于广义积分
$$\int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$$
 作如下处理:

$$\int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx + \int_{(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$$

$$= 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} \left| \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi} - 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} \right|_{(2k+\frac{1}{4})\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} = 2\sqrt[4]{8} e^{-k\pi} e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}}.$$

注意到

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\pi} 2\sqrt[4]{8} e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}} e^{-k\pi} = 2\sqrt[4]{8} e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{1-e^{-(n+1)\pi}}{1-e^{-\pi}},$$

当 n→+∞时,上式的极限为 $2\sqrt{8}$ $e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}}\frac{1}{1-e^{-\pi}}$. 于是,

$$\int_{E} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{|\sin x - \cos x|}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt[4]{8} e^{-\frac{x}{8}}}{1 - e^{-x}}.$$

【2355】 证明等式:
$$\int_0^{+\infty} f\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{x^2 + 4ab}) dx.$$

其中 a>0, b>0 (假定等式左端的积分有意义).

证 设
$$ax - \frac{b}{x} = t$$
,则当 $0 < x < + \infty$ 时, $-\infty < t < + \infty$, $ax + \frac{b}{x} = \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}$.

将此二式相加得

$$x = \frac{1}{2a}(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}).$$

^{*} 记号 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} S_k$ 理解为极限 $\lim_{n\to+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} S_k$. 以后题解中不再说明.

从而有

$$\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2a} \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} \mathrm{d}t.$$

代入要证的等式左端,得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab} - t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab} - t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4ab} + t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{t^2 + 4ab}) dt,$$

于是,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{x^2 + 4ab}) dx.$$

【2356】 数

$$M[f] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(\xi) \, \mathrm{d}\xi$$

称为函数 f(x)在区间(0,+ ∞)上的平均值. 求下列函数在此区间上的平均值:

(1)
$$f(x) = \sin^2 x + \cos^2(x\sqrt{2})$$
; (2) $f(x) = \arctan x$; (3) $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \sin x$.

解 (1) 由于

$$\int_{0}^{x} \left[\sin^{2} \xi + \cos^{2} (\xi \sqrt{2}) \right] d\xi = \int_{0}^{x} \left[\frac{1 - \cos 2\xi}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos (2\xi \sqrt{2})}{2} \right] d\xi = x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \sin (2x\sqrt{2}),$$

所以,

$$M[f] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \left[\sin^2 \xi + \cos^2 (\xi \sqrt{2}) \right] d\xi = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{4x} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4x\sqrt{2}} \sin (2x\sqrt{2}) \right] = 1;$$

(2)
$$M[f] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \arctan\xi d\xi = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \left[x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{2x} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x}{2(1+x^2)} = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

(3) 利用第二中值定理,得

$$\int_0^x \sqrt{\xi} \sin \xi d\xi = \sqrt{x} \int_c^x \sin \xi d\xi = \sqrt{x} (\cos c - \cos x) \quad (0 \le c \le x).$$

于是, $M[f] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sqrt{\xi} \sin \xi d\xi = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\cos \xi - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0.$

【2357】 求:

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \int_{x}^{1} \frac{\cos t}{t^{2}} dt$$
; (2) $\lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{1+t^{4}} dt}{x^{3}}$; (3) $\lim_{x\to +0} \frac{\int_{x}^{+\infty} t^{-1} e^{-t} dt}{\ln \frac{1}{x}}$; (4) $\lim_{x\to +0} x^{a} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{f(t)}{t^{a+1}} dt$,

其中 a>0, f(t) 为闭区间[0,1]上的连续函数.

解 (1) 由于
$$1 - \frac{t^2}{2} \le \cos t \le 1$$
,所以, $\int_x^1 \frac{1 - \frac{t^2}{2}}{t^2} dt \le \int_x^1 \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt \le \int_x^1 \frac{dt}{t^2}$,

计算得
$$-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{r} \le \int_{1}^{1} \frac{\cos t}{t^{2}} dt \le -1 + \frac{1}{r}$$
. 又由于

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1 \quad \text{Re} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1,$$

故最后得到 $\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{-t^2}^1 \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt = 1$;

(2) 由于 $t^2 < \sqrt{1+t^4}$,所以, $\int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} \, dt \ge \int_0^x t^2 \, dt = \frac{x^3}{3}$,从而,当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $\int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} \, dt \to +\infty$. 利用洛必达法则,得

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{1+t^{4}} \, dt}{x^{3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^{4}}}{3x^{2}} = \frac{1}{3};$$

(3) 由于 $\lim_{t\to +0} t(t^{-1}e^{-t})=1$,故广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{-1}e^{-t}dt$ 发散. 从而,所求的极限是 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型不定式. 利用洛必 达法则,得

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\int_{x}^{+\infty} t^{-1} e^{-t} dt}{\ln \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-e^{-x} x^{-1}}{-\frac{1}{x}} = 1;$$

(4) 由于 f(t)在 t=0 处右连续,故对任意的 $\epsilon>0$,存在 $\delta'>0$,使当 $0< t<\delta'$ 时,有 $|f(t)-f(0)|<\frac{a\epsilon}{2}$. 今又取 $0<\delta<\delta'$,使当 $0< x<\delta$ 时,有

$$\left| x^a \right|_{t}^1 \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t^{a+1}} \mathrm{d}t \left| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

于是,当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时,就有

$$\left| x^{a} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t^{a+1}} dt \right| = \left| x^{a} \int_{x}^{\delta'} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t^{a+1}} dt + x^{a} \int_{\delta'}^{1} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t^{a+1}} dt \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{a\varepsilon}{2} x^{a} \int_{x}^{\delta'} \frac{dt}{t^{a+1}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} x^{a} \left(\frac{1}{x^{a}} - \frac{1}{\delta'^{a}} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

故

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{a} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t^{a+1}} dx = 0,$$

最后得到

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{a} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{f(t)}{t^{a+1}} dt = \lim_{x \to +0} x^{a} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{f(0)}{t^{a+1}} dt = \lim_{x \to +0} x^{a} f(0) \left[-\frac{1}{a} t^{-a} \right]_{x}^{1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +0} x^{a} f(0) \left(\frac{1}{a x^{a}} - \frac{1}{a} \right) = \frac{f(0)}{a}.$$

*) 原題(3)、(4)中 x→+0 误印为 x→0.

研究下列积分的收敛性:

[2358]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 1}.$$

提示 注意当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $x^2 = \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \to 1$.

解 由于
$$x^2 \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \to 1$$
 (当 $x \to +\infty$ 时), 所以,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 1}$ 收敛.

[2359]
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{3}\sqrt{x^{2}+1}}.$$

提示 注意当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $x^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}} \to 1$.

解 由于
$$x^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{1}{x\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} \to 1$$
 (当 $x \to +\infty$ 时), 所以,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}$ 收敛.

 $[2360] \int_0^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\ln x}.$

提示 注意由
$$(1-x)$$
 $\frac{1}{-\ln x}$ $\rightarrow 1$ (当 $x \rightarrow 1-0$),即知 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\ln x}$ 发散.从而,原积分也发散.

解 当 0\ln x<0. 由于
$$\lim_{x\to 1-0} (1-x) \frac{1}{-\ln x} = \lim_{x\to 1-0} \frac{-1}{-\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$
,

所以,积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\ln x}$ 发散,从而,积分 $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\ln x}$ 也发散.

[2361]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

解题思路 先将原积分分成

原式=
$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$$
.

对于上式右端第一个积分,只要注意当 $x \to +0$ 时, $x^{1-p}(x^{p-1}e^{-x}) \to 1$;而对于第二个积分,只要注意当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $x^2(x^{p-1}e^{-x}) \to 0$. 从而,当 p>0 时,原积分收敛.

解 将积分分成

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

对于积分 $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$. 由于 $x^{1-p}(x^{p-1} e^{-x}) \rightarrow 1$ (当 $x \rightarrow +0$ 时),故当 p > 0 时 (从而 1-p < 1),积分 $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛.

对于积分
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$$
. 由于

$$x^2(x^{p-1}e^{-x})=\frac{x^{p+1}}{e^x}\to 0$$
 (当 $x\to +\infty$ 时),

故对于一切 p 值,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$ 恒收敛.

于是,当 p>0 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛.

[2362]
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

解 将积分分成

$$\int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

对于积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx$,由于

$$\lim_{x\to 1^{-0}} (1-x)^{-q} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x\to 1^{-0}} x^p \left(\frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{1-x}\right)^q = \left(\lim_{x\to 1^{-0}} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{1-x}\right)^q = \left[\lim_{x\to 1^{-0}} \frac{x\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{-1}\right]^q = 1,$$

故积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 当 -q < 1 (即 q > -1) 时收敛,当 $-q \ge 1$ (即 q < -1) 时发散. 于是,当 q < -1 时,积分 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 必发散. 故下面可在 q > -1 的假定下来讨论 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx$.

若 p>-1,可取 $\tau>0$ 充分小,使 $p-\tau>-1$. 于是,

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{-p+r} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^{q}}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{r}} = 0.$$

由于 $-p+\tau<1$,故此时 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{r} dx$ 收敛;

若 $p \le -1$ (设 q > -1),则

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{p} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx \ge \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-1} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx = -\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{q} d \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{\left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{q+1}}{q+1} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} = +\infty.$$

故此时 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散.

总之,仅当 p>-1 且 q>-1 时,积分 $\int_0^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$ 收敛.

[2363] $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx \quad (n \ge 0).$

对于上式右端第一个积分,只要注意当 $x\to +0$ 时, $x^{-m}\frac{x^m}{1+x^n}\to 1$;而对于第二个积分,只要注意当 $x\to +\infty$ 时, $x^{n-m}\frac{x^m}{1+x^n}\to 1$.

从而,当m > -1且n-m > 1时,原积分收敛.

解 先考虑积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx$. 由于

故积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx$ 仅当-m < 1,即仅当 m > -1 时收敛.

再考虑积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{n}} dx$. 由于 $x^{n-m} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{n}} \rightarrow 1$ (当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时),

故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx$ 仅当 n-m>1 时收敛.

于是, 当 m > -1 且 n - m > 1 时, 积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{1 + x^{n}} dx \ (n \ge 0)$ 收敛.

[2364] $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx \quad (a \neq 0).$

解 由于 $\arctan ax = -\arctan(-ax)$,故可设 a>0,先考虑积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx$.由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{n-1} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\arctan ax}{x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\frac{a}{1+a^2 x^2}}{1} = a,$$

故积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx$ 仅当 n-1 < 1 即当 n < 2 时收敛.

再考虑积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x''} dx$. 由于

故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^{n}} dx$ 仅当 n > 1 时收敛.

于是,当 1 < n < 2 时,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^n} dx \ (a \neq 0)$ 收敛.

 $[2365] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx.$

解 先考虑积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$. 当 n>1 时,取 a>0 充分小,使 n-a>1. 由于

故此时积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{n}} dx$ 收敛. 当 $n \le 1$ 时,由于

$$x^n \xrightarrow{\ln(1+x)} \to +\infty \quad (\stackrel{\text{iff}}{=} x \to +\infty \text{ iff}),$$

故此时积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$ 发散.

再考虑积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$. 由于 $\lim_{x \to +0} x^{n-1} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$,

故积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$ 仅当 n-1<1 即当 n<2 时收敛.

于是,当 1 < n < 2 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$ 收敛.

[2366] $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx \quad (n \ge 0).$

解题思路 付 2361 题,有

原式 =
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx.$$

对于上式右端第一个积分,只要注意当 x→+0 时, $x^{-m-1}\frac{x^m \operatorname{arctan} x}{2+x^n} → \frac{1}{2}$;而对于第二个积分,只要注

意当
$$x \to +\infty$$
时, $x^{n-m} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} \to \frac{\pi}{2}$.

从而,当m > -2且n-m > 1时,原积分收敛.

解 先考虑积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx$.

由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{-m-1} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

故积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx$ 仅当-m-1 < 1 即当 m > -2 时收敛.

再考虑积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \arctan x}{2+x^{n}} dx$. 由于

故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \arctan x}{2+x^{n}} dx$ 仅当 n-m > 1 时收敛.

于是,当m > -2且 n-m > 1 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \arctan x}{2+x^n} dx \ (n \ge 0)$ 收敛.

 $[2367]^+ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} \mathrm{d}x \quad (n \ge 0).$

解 当 $a\neq 0$ 时,设 $f(x)=\cos ax$, $g(x)=\frac{1}{1+x^n}$,则对于任意的 A>0,均有 $\left|\int_0^A f(x) \,\mathrm{d}x\right| \leqslant \frac{2}{a}$;其次,当 n>0 时,g(x) 单调下降且趋于零 $(n\to +\infty)$.从而得知积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} \,\mathrm{d}x$ 收敛. 至于当 n=0 时,积分显然发散.

当 a=0 时,由于 $x^n \frac{1}{1+x^n}$ →1 (当 $x\to +\infty$ 时),故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx$ 仅当 n>1 时收敛.

于是,当 $a\neq 0$,n>0 及 a=0,n>1 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx$. 收敛.

 $[2368] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx.$

解題思路 首先,注意到 $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{x} \right).$

其次,易证 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x} dx$ 收敛. 而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x}$ 发散. 于是,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 发散,从而,原积分也发散. 解 方法 1: $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{x} \right).$

积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x}$ 显然发散.

又因对于任意的 A>1, $\left|\int_1^A\cos 2x\mathrm{d}x\right|\leqslant 2$,且当 $x\to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调地趋于零,故积分 $\int_1^{+\infty}\frac{\cos 2x}{x}\mathrm{d}x$ 收敛.

于是,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 发散,从而,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 发散.

方法 2:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{2} t}{t + n\pi} dt \geqslant \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2} t dt \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n},$$

由于不论 N 取多大,只要取 p=N,就有

$$\sum_{k=N+1}^{N+p} \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=N+1}^{2N} \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{N+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2N} > \underbrace{\frac{1}{2N} + \frac{1}{2N} + \dots + \frac{1}{2N}}_{N+1} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2N}}_{N+1} N = \underbrace{\frac{1}$$

故递增数列 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 的极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n$ 是 $+\infty$,即 $\sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{1}{k} = +\infty$.

于是,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 发散.

 $[2369] \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}.$

解 先考虑积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}$. 对于任何 q 值,由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{p} \frac{1}{\sin^{p} x \cos^{q} x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^{p} \lim_{x \to +0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^{q} x}\right) = 1,$$

故积分 $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\sin^{p}x \cos^{q}x}$ 仅当 p < 1 (q 为任意值)时收敛.

再考虑积分 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$. 对于任何 p 值,由于

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^{q} \frac{1}{\sin^{p} x \cos^{q} x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}{\cos x} \right)^{q} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^{p} x} \right) = \lim_{t \to +0} \left(\frac{t}{\sin t} \right)^{q} = 1,$$

故积分 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$ 仅当 q < 1 (p 为任意值) 时收敛.

于是,当p < 1 且 q < 1 时,积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$ 收敛.

[2370] $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

解 先考虑积分 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$. 由于 $\lim_{x\to +0} \left(x^{-n} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) = 1$,故积分 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 仅当 -n < 1 即当 n > -1 时收敛.

再考虑积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{x^{n}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$. 对于任意的 n, 由于

$$\lim_{x\to 1-0} \left(\sqrt{1-x} \, \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) = \lim_{x\to 1-0} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

故积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ 恒收敛.

于是, 当 n > -1 时, 积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 收敛.

$$[2371] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p + x^q}.$$

解 先考虑积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p + x^q}$. 不妨设 $\min(p,q) = p$,由于

$$\lim_{x\to +0} \left(x^p \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p + x^q} \right) = \lim_{x\to +0} \frac{1}{1 + x^{q-p}} = 1,$$

故积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p + x^q}$ 仅当 p < 1,即当 $\min(p,q) < 1$ 时收敛.

再考虑积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x'+x''}$. 不妨设 $\max(p,q)=q$,由于

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x^q \frac{1}{x^p + x^q} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{-(q-p)} + 1} = 1,$$

故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p + x^q}$ 仅当 q > 1 即当 $\max(p,q) > 1$ 时收敛.

于是,当 $\min(p,q) < 1$ 且 $\max(p,q) > 1$ 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p + x^q}$ 收敛.

[2372]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^{2}} dx.$$

解 先考虑积分 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$. 由于 $\lim_{x\to +0} \left(\sqrt{x} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2}\right) = 0$,故积分 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$ 收敛. 再考虑积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$. 由于 $\lim_{x\to 1^{-0}} \left(\sqrt{1-x} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2}\right) = 0$,故积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$ 收敛.

于是,积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx$ 收敛.

[2373]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

解 由于
$$\lim_{x \to +0} \left[x^{\frac{5}{6}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sqrt{x}} \right] = \lim_{x \to +0} \left[\left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt[3]{\sin x} \ln(\sin x) \right] = 0,$$

故积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛.

$$[2374] \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p \ln^q x}.$$

解 先考虑 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x}$. 对于任意的 p,由于

$$\lim_{x\to 1+0} \left[(x-1)^q \frac{1}{x^p \ln^q x} \right] = \lim_{x\to 1+0} \left[\frac{1}{x^p} \left(\frac{x-1}{\ln x} \right)^q \right] = \left(\lim_{x\to 1+0} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \right)^q = \left(\lim_{x\to 1+0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^q = 1,$$

故积分 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x}$ 仅当 q < 1 且 p 为任意值时收敛.

再考虑积分 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x}$. 如果 p>1,取 $\alpha>0$ 充分小,使 $p-\alpha>1$,则对于任意的 q,由于

$$\lim_{r\to+\infty} \left(x^{p-a} \frac{1}{x^p \ln^q x} \right) = \lim_{r\to+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^a \ln^q x} \right) = 0,$$

故积分 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q}x}$ 收敛;如果 $p \leq 1$, q < 1,由于

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x} \ge \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^{q} x} = \frac{(\ln x)^{1-q}}{1-q} \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} = +\infty,$$

故积分 $\int_{z}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q}x}$ 发散.

于是,当 p>1 且 q<1 时,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q}x}$ 收敛.

[2375]
$$\int_{c}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} (\ln x)^{q} (\ln \ln x)^{r}}.$$

解 先考虑积分 $\int_{c}^{3} \frac{dx}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}$. 对于任意的 p 和 q ,由于

$$\lim_{x \to e+0} \frac{(x-e)^r}{x^r (\ln x)^q (\ln \ln x)^r} = \frac{1}{e^p} \left(\lim_{x \to e+0} \frac{x-e}{\ln \ln x} \right)^r = \frac{1}{e^p} \left(\lim_{x \to e+0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x \ln x}} \right)^r = e^{r-p},$$

故积分 $\int_{c}^{3} \frac{dx}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)}$ 仅当 r < 1 和 p < q 为任意值时收敛.

再考虑积分 $\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)}$. 分三种情形讨论:

(1) 如果 p>1, q 和 r 为任意值、取 $\alpha>0$ 充分小, 使 $p-\alpha>1$, 由于

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{x^{p-a}}{x^p(\ln x)^q(\ln\ln x)^r}=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{1}{x^a(\ln x)^q(\ln\ln x)^r}=0,$$

故此时积分 $\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)}$ 收敛;

(2) 当 p=1 时,则有

$$\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} (\ln x)^{q} (\ln \ln x)^{r}} = \int_{\ln 3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{q} (\ln x)^{r}},$$

利用 2374 题的结果得知,当 p=1,q>1 和 r<1 时,积分 $\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}$ 收敛;

(3) 当 p < 1 时,取 $\delta > 0$ 充分小,使 $p + \delta < 1$. 对于任意的 q 和 r,由于

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{x^{p+\delta}}{x^p(\ln x)^q(\ln\ln x)^r}=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{x^\delta}{(\ln x)^q(\ln\ln x)^r}=+\infty,$$

故此时积分 $\int_{s}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{r^{p}(\ln r)^{q}(\ln \ln r)^{r}}$ 发散.

于是,当p>1,q是任意的,r<1和当p=1,q>1,r<1时,积分 $\int_{c}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}(\ln x)^{q}(\ln \ln x)^{r}}$ 收敛.

[2376]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{|x-a_1|^{p_1}|x-a_2|^{p_2}\cdots|x-a_n|^{p_n}} (a_1 < a_2 < \ldots < a_n).$$

解 首先,被积函数关于 $\frac{1}{x}$ 是 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i$ 级无穷小(当 $x \to \pm \infty$ 时).

其次,

$$\lim_{x \to a_i} \left(|x - a_i|^{p_i} \frac{1}{|x - a_1|^{p_1} |x - a_2|^{p_2} \cdots |x - a_n|^{p_n}} \right) = c_i, \quad (0 < c_i < +\infty, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

故积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{|x-a_1|^{p_1}|x-a_2|^{p_2}\cdots|x-a_n|^{p_n}}$ 当 $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i > 1$ 且 $p_i < 1$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 时收敛.

【2377】 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} dx.$ 式中 $P_m(x)$ 及 $P_n(x)$ 为次数分别为 m 及 n 的互素的多项式.

解 当 $P_n(x)=0$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上有根 λ 并设其重数为 $r(\ge 1)$ 时,由于 $P_n(x)$ 与 $P_m(x)$ 互素,故 λ 不是 $P_m(x)$ 的根. 从而有

$$\lim_{x\to\lambda}\left[(x-\lambda)^r\,\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}\right]=a\neq0,$$

而且显然在点 λ 的右(左)近旁, $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$ 都保持定号。由于 $r \ge 1$,故积分发散。由于 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[x^{n-m} \, \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right] = b \ne 0$,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 仅当 n-m > 1 即当 n > m+1 时收敛。

于是,当 $P_n(x)$ 在区间 $[0,+\infty)$ 内无根且 n>m+1 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛.

研究下列积分的绝对收敛性和条件收敛性:

$$[2378] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

解题思路 易证积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 收敛. 而积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 显然收敛,故积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 收敛. 其次,由 $\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \ge \frac{\sin^2 x}{x}$ (x>0) 及 2368 题的结果可知,原积分不是绝对收敛的.

解 对于任意的 A>1,由于 $\left|\int_{1}^{A}\sin x dx\right| \leq 2$,且当 $x\to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调地趋于零,故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty}\frac{\sin x}{x}dx$ 收敛. 而积分 $\int_{0}^{1}\frac{\sin x}{x}dx$ 是普通的定积分 $\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在 x=0 有可去不连续点,故补充定义其值为 1 后, $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 可视为 $\left[0,1\right]$ 上的连续函数 $\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)$,故积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{\sin x}{x}dx$ 收敛. 但它不是绝对收敛的.

事实上,当x>0时, $\left|\frac{\sin x}{x}\right| \ge \frac{\sin^2 x}{x}$,由 2368 题知,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 发散,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \left|\frac{\sin x}{x}\right| dx$ 发散. 【2379】 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{x+100} dx$.

解 对于任意的 A>0,由于 $\left|\int_0^A \cos x dx\right| \le 2$,且当 $x\to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100}$ 单调地趋于零,因此,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}\cos x}{x+100} dx$ 收敛. 但它不是绝对收敛的.

事实上,由于

$$\frac{\sqrt{x} |\cos x|}{x+100} \ge \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos^2 x}{x+100} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100} - \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos 2x}{x+100} \right),$$

且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100} \right) = 1$,故积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100} dx$ 发散. 仿照前半段证明,可知 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos 2x}{x+100} dx$ 收敛. 从而,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos^2 x}{x+100} dx$ 发散.

于是,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} |\cos x|}{x+100} dx$ 发散.

[2380] $\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p} \sin(x^{q}) dx \quad (q \neq 0).$

解 设 $t=x^q$,则 $dx=\frac{1}{q}t^{\frac{1}{q}-1}$.于是,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^p \sin(x^q) dx = \frac{1}{|q|} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt.$$

先考虑积分 $\int_0^1 t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$. 由于

$$\lim_{t \to +0} (t^{-\frac{p+1}{q}} \cdot t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t) = \lim_{t \to +0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1,$$

故积分 $\int_0^1 t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 仅当 $-\frac{p+1}{q} < 1$,即当 $\frac{p+1}{q} > -1$ 时收敛. 又由于被积函数在 [0,1] 上非负,故也是绝对收敛的.

再考虑积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \operatorname{sintdt}$. 如果 $\frac{p+1}{q} < 1$,则由于对任意的 A > 1, $\left| \int_{1}^{A} \operatorname{sintdt} \right| \leq 2$ 且 $t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1}$ 单调地趋于零(当 $t \to +\infty$ 时),故此时积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \operatorname{sintdt}$ 收敛. 如果 $\frac{p+1}{q} = 1$,则积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \operatorname{sintdt}$ 显然发散.

从而,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 也发散. 如果 $\frac{p+1}{q} > 1$,则由于 $\lim_{t \to +\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} = +\infty$,故对任给的 A > 0,总存在正整数 N,使有 $2N\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} > A$,且当 $t > 2N\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} > \sqrt{2}$.

今取
$$A'=2N_{\pi}+\frac{\pi}{4}$$
, $A''=2N_{\pi}+\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则有

$$\left| \int_{A'}^{A'} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \operatorname{sin} t dt \right| > \sqrt{2} \left| \int_{A'}^{A'} \operatorname{sin} t dt \right| = 1,$$

它不可能小于任给的 $\epsilon(0 < \epsilon < 1)$,因而,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 发散,从而,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} t dt$ 也发散.

于是,仅当一1 $<\frac{p+1}{q}<$ 1 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 收敛,且当 $\frac{p+1}{q}>$ — 1 时,积分 $\int_0^1 t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 绝对 收敛.

下面我们考虑积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 的绝对收敛性. 分三种情形讨论:

(1) 当
$$\frac{p+1}{q}$$
<0时,由于

$$\left| t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t \right| \leqslant t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \quad (1 \leqslant t < +\infty).$$

且 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} dt$ 收敛,故当 $\frac{p+1}{q}$ < 0 时,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 绝对收敛;

(2) 当
$$\frac{p+1}{q}$$
=0时,由于

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t \right| dt = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin t}{t} \right| dt = +\infty$$

故此时积分不绝对收敛(但条件收敛);

(3) 当
$$\frac{p+1}{q}$$
>0时,由于

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} |t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t| dt \geqslant \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt = +\infty,$$

故此时积分也不是绝对收敛的.

于是,当
$$-1 < \frac{p+1}{q} < 0$$
 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1} \sin t dt$ 绝对收敛.

最后我们得到:当 $-1 < \frac{p+1}{q} < 0$ 时,积分 $\int_0^+ x^p \sin(x^q) dx$ 绝对收敛;当 $0 \le \frac{p+1}{q} < 1$ 时,积分条件收敛.

[2381]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\rho} \sin x}{1 + x^{q}} dx \quad (q \ge 0).$$

解 先考虑积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$. 由于

$$\lim_{r \to +0} \left(x^{-1-r} \frac{x^r \sin x}{1+x^q} \right) = \lim_{r \to +0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^q} \right) = 1,$$

故积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x' \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$ 仅当-1-p<1 即当 p>-2 时收敛,且是绝对收敛的.

再考虑积分
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$$
.

(1)若 $p \geqslant q$,则对任何 A > 1,必存在正整数 N,使 $2N\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} > A$ 且当 $x \geqslant 2N\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时,恒有 $\frac{x^p}{1+x^q} > \frac{1}{3}$. 于是,对 $A' = 2N\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$, $A'' = 2N\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$,有

$$\left| \int_{A'}^{A'} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} \sin x dx \right| > \frac{1}{3} \int_{A'}^{A'} \sin x dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6},$$

它不可能小于任给的 ϵ , 故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\rho} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 发散.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{q-p-a} \frac{x^{p}}{1+x^{q}} |\sin x| = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x^{q}}{1+x^{q}} \cdot \frac{|\sin x|}{x^{a}} \right) = 0,$$

故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+r^{q}} dx$ 绝对收敛.

(3)现设 $q-1 \le p < q$. 先证 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} |\sin x|}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 发散. 事实上,此时,可取 $A_{0} > 1$,使当 $x \ge A_{0}$ 时, $\frac{x^{p+1}}{1+x^{q}} > \frac{1}{3}$; 故

$$\int_{A_0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^p |\sin x|}{1+x^q} dx = \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^{p+1}}{1+x^q} \cdot \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \right) dx \geqslant \frac{1}{3} \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = +\infty,$$

从而, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} |\sin x|}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 发散.

再证 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 收敛. 事实上,若 q=0,则 $-1 \leqslant p \leqslant 0$,此时积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{p} \sin x dx$ 显然收敛;若 q>0,由于 $\left(\frac{x^{p}}{1+x^{q}}\right)' = \frac{x^{p-1} \left[p-(q-p)x^{q}\right]}{(1+x^{q})^{2}} \leqslant 0$ (当 x 充分大时),故当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{x^{p}}{1+x^{q}}$ 单调递减趋于零. 而 $\left|\int_{1}^{A} \sin x dx\right| = |\cos 1 - \cos A| \leqslant 2$ 有界,故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 收敛. 总之,我们证明了:当 $q-1 \leqslant p \leqslant q$ 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p} \sin x}{1+x^{q}} dx$ 条件收敛.

于是,最后得结论:积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^q} dx$ 当 p>-2, q>p+1 时绝对收敛;当 p>-2, $p<q\leqslant p+1$ 时条件收敛.

[2382]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x''} dx.$$

解 当 $n \le 0$ 时,积分显然是发散的.

当 n>0 时,首先考虑积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx$ (a>1). 由于

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x''} dx = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(1-\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x''\left(1-\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)} dx,$$

面

$$\left| \int_a^A \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \sin \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \mathrm{d}x \right| = \left| \cos \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right) - \cos \left(A + \frac{1}{A} \right) \right| \leq 2.$$

又当x充分大时,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}x^{n}\left(1-\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)=nx^{n-3}\left(x^{2}-\frac{n-2}{n}\right)>0$$

故当 x 充分大时,函数 $x''\left(1-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$ 是递增的,从而,函数 $\frac{1}{x''\left(1-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}$ 当 $x\to +\infty$ 时递减趋于零.由此可知,

积分
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^{n}} dx$$
 当 $n > 0$ 时收敛.

由前所述,此积分仅当 2-n>0 即当 n<2 时收敛.

请注意, $\int_{a'}^{a} \frac{\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x''} dx$ (0<a'<1<a)是一个通常的积分,它对任意 n 均有意义. 于是,当 0<n<2 时,积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx$$

收敛.

可以证明:积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x''} dx$$
 当 $0 < n < 2$ 时发散. 事实上,
$$\frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x''} \geqslant \frac{\sin^2\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x''} = \frac{1-\cos\left(2x+\frac{2}{x}\right)}{2x''},$$

而当 $0 < n \le 1$ 时,积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{n}}$ 显然发散,积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos\left(2x + \frac{2}{x}\right)}{x^{n}} \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛(仿前半段证明),故当 $0 < n \le 1$ 时,

积分
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^{n}} dx$$
 发散,从而,当 $0 < n \le 1$ 时,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^{n}} dx$ 发散.

对于 1 < n < 2 的情况,可考虑对积分作变换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,则得

$$\int_0^a \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^n} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right)\right|}{t^{2-n}} dt.$$

仿前可知,当 $0 < 2 - n \le 1$ 即当 $1 \le n < 2$ 时,积分

$$\int_0^a \frac{\left| \sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right|}{x^n} dx$$

发散. 从而,当 1<n<2 时,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\left|\sin\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right|}{x^{n}} dx$ 发散.

最后我们得到:当 0 < n < 2 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} dx$ 条件收敛.

【2383】 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{P_{m}(x)}{P_{n}(x)} \sin x dx$,式中 $P_{m}(x)$ 及 $P_{n}(x)$ 为整多项式,且若 $x \ge a$, $P_{n}(x) > 0$.

解 今仿 2381 题解之,设

$$P_m(x) = a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + a_m$$
, $P_n(x) = b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_n$,

其中m,n是非负整数, $a_0\neq 0,b_0\neq 0$.

(1) 若 n>m+1,可取 a>0 充分小,使 n-a>m+1. 由于

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}x^{n-m-a}\left|\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}\sin x\right|=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\left|\frac{x^nP_m(x)}{x^mP_n(x)}\right|\frac{|\sin x|}{x^a}=0,$$

而 n-m-a>1,故积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$ 绝对收敛.

(2) 若 n=m+1. 我们证明此时 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{P_{m}(x)}{P_{n}(x)} \sin x dx$ 条件收敛. 事实上,由于 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{xP_{m}(x)}{P_{n}(x)} = \frac{a_{0}}{b_{0}}$,故存在 $A_{0}>a$,使当 $x \geqslant A_{0}$ 时,恒有 $\left|\frac{xP_{m}(x)}{P_{n}(x)}\right| > \frac{|a_{0}|}{2|b_{0}|}$,于是,

$$\int_{A_0}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| dx = \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx \ge \frac{|a_0|}{2|b_0|} \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = +\infty,$$

故 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| dx$ 发散. 此外,易知(n=m+1)时

$$\left(\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}\right)' = \frac{1}{[P_n(x)]^2} \left\{ -a_0b_0x^{2m} - 2a_1b_0x^{2m-1} + \dots + (a_{m-1}b_{m+1} - a_mb_m) \right\},\,$$

故若 $a_0b_0>0$,则当 x 充分大时, $\left(\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}\right)'<0$,函数 $\frac{P_n(x)}{P_n(x)}$ 递减;若 $a_0b_0<0$,则当 x 充分大时, $\left(\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}\right)'$ >0,函数 $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$ 递增. 总之,当 $x\to+\infty$ 时, $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$ 单调地趋于零. 又显然可知 $\left|\int_a^A \sin x dx\right| \leq 2$,因此,积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$ 收敛.

(3)若 n < m+1. 由于 n, m 都是非负整数,故 $n \le m$. 因此,

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_0}{b_0}, & n = m, \\ +\infty, & n < m \leq 1, a_0, b_0 > 0, \\ -\infty, & n < m \leq 1, a_0, b_0 < 0. \end{cases}$$

于是,存在 $A^*>a$ 及 $\tau>0$,使当 $x\geqslant A^*$ 时, $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}$ 保持定号且 $\left|\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)}\right|>\tau$. 今对任何 A>a,可取正整数 N,使 $2N\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}\geqslant \max\{A,A^*\}$. 令 $A'=2N\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}$, $A''=2N\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}$,则

$$\left| \int_{A'}^{A'} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx \right| > \tau \int_{A'}^{A'} \sin x dx = \frac{\tau \sqrt{2}}{2},$$

它不能小于任意的 ϵ (0 $<\epsilon<\frac{r\sqrt{2}}{2}$),故 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_r(x)} \sin x dx$ 发散.

最后,我们得出: $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx \, \, \text{sin} x d$

【2384】 若 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛,则当 $x \to +\infty$ 时是否必有 $f(x) \to 0$? 研究例子:

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$$
; (2) $\int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx$.

解 不一定.例如,

- (1) 积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$ 收敛. 事实上,它是 2380 题之特例:p=0,q=2. 但是, $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \sin(x^2)$ 不存在;
- (2) 先证积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx$ 收敛. 事实上,对任何 A>0,存在唯一的非负整数 n,使 $\sqrt{n} \leq A < \sqrt{n+1}$.

显然 $A \rightarrow +\infty$ 相当于 $n \rightarrow \infty$. 当 $\sqrt{k} \le x < \sqrt{k+1} (k-1)$ 作 整数)时, $[x^2] = k$. 于是,

$$\int_{0}^{A} (-1)^{\left[x^{2}\right]} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\sqrt{k}}^{\sqrt{k+1}} (-1)^{k} dx + (-1)^{n} (A - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}} + (-1)^{n} (A - \sqrt{n}).$$

由于 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}+\sqrt{k}}$ 递减趋于0(当 $k\to\infty$ 时),故 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{r-1}(-1)^k\frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}+\sqrt{k}}$ 存在有限(参看 2656 题前面的变号级数的莱布尼茨判别法),设为S. 又显然

$$|(-1)^n(A-\sqrt{n})| < \sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}} \to 0 \quad (\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n \to \infty \text{ ff}),$$

故 $\lim_{A\to +\infty} \int_a^A (-1)^{[x^2]} dx = S$,因此,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx$ 收敛.但显然 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]}$ 不存在.

【2385】 设函数 f(x)在[a,b]上有定义且无界,可否把函数 f(x)的收敛广义积分

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

看作对应积分和

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i) \Delta x_i \quad (x_i \leqslant \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \leqslant x_{i+1}, \Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i)$$

的极限?

提示 不能.

解 不能. 因为若 $c(a \le c \le b)$ 是瑕点,则对于[a,b] 的任何分法,不论其 $\max |\Delta x_i|$ 多么小,当分法确定以后,设 $c \in [x_j,x_{j+1}]$,则总可以取 ξ_j ,使 $\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$ 大于任何预先给定的值. 因此,当 $\max |\Delta x_i| \to 0$ 时, $\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$ 不可能具有有限极限.

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) \mathrm{d}x \tag{1}$$

收敛,函数 $\varphi(x)$ 有界,则积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)\varphi(x) dx \tag{2}$$

是否必定收敛? 举出适当的例子.

若积分(1)绝对收敛,问积分(2)的收敛性如何?

解題思路 不一定收敛. 例如,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 收敛, $\varphi(x) = \sin x$ 有界,但是,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 发散. 其次,设 $|\varphi(x)| \leq L$,则由 $|f(x)\varphi(x)| \leq L |f(x)|$ 及 $\int_0^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$ 收敛,即知 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x)\varphi(x) dx$ 绝对收敛.

解 不一定. 例如,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 收敛*',且 $\varphi(x) = \sin x$ 有界,但是积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 是发散的**'。 若积分(1)绝对收敛, $\varphi(x)$ 有界,则积分(2)一定是绝对收敛的. 事实上,设 $|\varphi(x)| \leq L$,则由不等式

$$|f(x)\varphi(x)| \leqslant L|f(x)|$$
 及 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$

的收敛性即可获证.

- *) 利用 2378 题的结果.
- **) 利用 2368 题的结果.

【2387】 证明:若 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, f(x) 为单调函数,则

$$f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x}$$
.

证明思路 不妨设 f(x)单调递减(若 f(x)单调递增,可用-f(x)代替 f(x)即可). 用反证法易证,当 $x \ge a$ 时, $f(x) \ge 0$. 任给 $\epsilon > 0$,由于 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,故存在 A > a,使当 x > A 时,恒有

$$\left| \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(t) \mathrm{d}t \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

但是,

$$\left| \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(t) dt \right| = \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(t) dt \geqslant f(x) \left(x - \frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{x}{2} f(x),$$

故当 x > A 时, $0 \le x f(x) < \varepsilon$. 于是, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x f(x) = 0$, 即 $f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

证 不妨设 f(x)单调递减. 先证当 $x \ge a$ 时, $f(x) \ge 0$. 若不然,则存在点 $c \ge a$,使 f(c) < 0. 由于 f(x) 单调递减,故当 $x \ge c$ 时, $f(x) \le f(c)$,从而,

$$\int_{c}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leqslant \int_{c}^{+\infty} f(c) dx = -\infty.$$

因此,积分 $\int_{t}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散,这与积分 $\int_{x}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛矛盾. 于是, f(x) 为非负的单调函数.

下面证明 $f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$. 由于积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛,故对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,总存在 A > a,使当 x > A 时,

恒有

$$\left|\int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(t) dt\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

但是, $\left| \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(t) dt \right| = \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(t) dt \geqslant f(x) \left(x - \frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{x}{2} f(x),$ 故当 x > A 时, $0 \leqslant x f(x) < \varepsilon$,即

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} x f(x) = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

如果 f(x)单调递增,则可考虑-f(x)(它是单调递减的). 同法可证得 $f(x)=o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

*) 原题为 $f(x)=O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$,现在的结果更好.

【2388】 设函数 f(x)在区间 $0 < x \le 1$ 内是单调函数,且在点 x=0 的邻域内是无界的,证明:

若 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 存在,则

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) \,\mathrm{d}x.$$

证 设函数 f(x)在(0,1]内是单调递减的. 这时 $\lim_{x\to +0} f(x) = +\infty$. 先设 $f(x) \ge 0$ (0< $x \le 1$ 时). 由于积分 $\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$ 存在,故把区间[0,1]n 等分后,即得

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x) dx < \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n} < \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx + \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n}.$$

另一方面,又有 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx > \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n}$. 从而就有

$$0 < \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) < \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx.$$

由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x)dx=0$,故

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) \,\mathrm{d}x.$$

如果不满足 $f(x) \ge 0$,即 f(x)可正可负. 则函数 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - f(1)$ 满足 $\varphi(x) \ge 0$ (0 $< x \le 1$),且同样是单调递减, $\lim_{x \to +0} \varphi(x) = +\infty$. 故根据已证的结果,知

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n\varphi\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)=\int_0^1\varphi(x)dx,$$

即

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n\left[f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)-f(1)\right]=\int_0^1\left[f(x)-f(1)\right]\mathrm{d}x,$$

由此即得 $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$.

当 f(x)在[0,1]单调递增时(这时 $\lim_{x\to +0} f(x) = -\infty$),只需对函数-f(x)应用上述结果即获证.

【2389】 证明:若函数 f(x)在区间 0 < x < a 内是单调的,且 $\int_0^a x^p f(x) dx$ 存在,则 $\lim_{x \to +0} x^{p+1} f(x) = 0$.

不妨设 f(x)在 0 < x < a 单调递减. 先设存在 $0 < \delta < a$ 使当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时, $f(x) \ge 0$. 这时, 当 $0 < x < \delta$ 时,有

$$\int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} t^{p} f(t) dt \geqslant f(x) \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} t^{p} dt = C_{p} x^{p+1} f(x) \geqslant 0,$$

$$C_{p} = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p+1}}{p+1}, & p \neq -1, \end{cases}$$

其中

故 C_p 是正的常数. 于是,由 $\int_0^x x^p f(x) dx$ 存在,知 $\lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^x t^p f(t) dt = 0$,

 $\lim_{x \to +0} x^{p+1} f(x) = 0.$ 从而,

再设不存在上述 δ. 于是,由 f(x)的递减性知,当 0 < x < a 时,恒有 f(x) < 0. 于是,当 $0 < x < \frac{a}{2}$ 时,有

$$\int_{x}^{2x} t^{p} f(t) dt \leq f(x) \int_{x}^{2x} t^{p} dt = C_{p}^{*} x^{p+1} f(x) < 0,$$

$$\left[\frac{2^{p+1} - 1}{t^{p} + 1}, \quad p \neq -1, \right]$$

其中

$$C_{p}^{*} = \begin{cases} \frac{2^{p+1}-1}{p+1}, & p \neq -1, \\ \ln 2, & p = -1. \end{cases}$$

故
$$C_p$$
 也是正的常数.于是, $|x^{p+1}f(x)| < \frac{1}{C_p} \left| \int_x^{2x} t^p f(t) dt \right|$.

由 $\int_{0}^{a} x^{p} f(x) dx$ 的存在性知, $\lim_{x \to +0} \int_{0}^{2x} t^{p} f(t) dt = 0$, 从而, $\lim_{x \to +0} x^{p+1} f(x) = 0$, 证毕.

【2390】 证明:(1) V. P. $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x} = 0$; (2) V. P. $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = 0$; (3) V. P. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x dx = 0$,

提示 从定义出发.

 $\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E} \quad (1) \, \mathbf{d}\mathbf{f} = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left\{ \int_{-1}^{0-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} + \int_{0+\epsilon}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} \right\} = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} (\ln \epsilon - \ln 1 + \ln 1 - \ln \epsilon) = 0,$

所以, V.P. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} = 0 \end{bmatrix}$;

(2) 由于

$$\lim_{\stackrel{\epsilon \to +0}{b \to +\infty}} \left(\int_{0}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x^{2}} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x^{2}} \right) = \lim_{\stackrel{\epsilon \to +0}{b \to +\infty}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2-\epsilon}{\epsilon} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+b}{1-b} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \right| \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \ln \left| \frac{2-\epsilon}{2+\epsilon} \right| = 0,$$

所以, V.P. $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x^2} = 0$;

(3) $\pm \mp \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{-b}^{b} \sin x dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} (-\cos b + \cos b) = 0,$

所以, $V.P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x dx = 0.$

【2391】 证明:当 $x \ge 0$ 且 $x \ne 1$ 时存在 $\lim_{x \to \infty} V \cdot P \cdot \int_{0}^{x} \frac{d\xi}{\ln \xi}$.

证 当 $0 \le x < 1$ 时,由于 $\lim_{t \to +0} \frac{1}{\ln t} = 0$,故将 $\frac{1}{\ln x}$ 在 x = 0 处补充定义后成为连续函数,于是,积分存在.

当 x>1 时,首先注意到下面这样一个结论:当 a< c< b 时,

$$V. P. \int_a^b \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x-c} = \lim_{t \to +0} \left(\int_a^{c-t} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x-c} + \int_{c+t}^b \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x-c} \right) = \ln \frac{b-c}{c-a}.$$

其次,利用具比亚诺型余项的泰勒公式,有

$$\ln x = (x-1) + [\alpha(x)-1] \frac{(x-1)^2}{2}$$
,



式中
$$\lim_{x\to 1}\alpha(x)=0$$
. 由此即得

$$\frac{1}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} [\alpha(x) - 1]}{1 + \frac{[\alpha(x) - 1]}{2} (x-1)},$$

上式等式右端的第二项在 x=1 的附近保持有界,且对于任意的 x 值连续,因而是可积分的. 第一项的"主值"如前所述,它是存在的.

于是,当 $x \ge 0$ 且 $x \ne 1$ 时, lix 存在.

*) 原题误为"当 x≥0 时,…".

求下列积分:

[2392] V. P.
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 - 3x + 2}.$$

提示 注意点 x=1 及 x=2 为被积函数的瑕点,从而,由定义即易获解.

解 由于

$$\lim_{\substack{t \to +0 \\ \eta \to +\infty}} \left(\int_{0}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2} - 3x + 2} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^{2-\eta} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2} - 3x + 2} + \int_{2+\eta}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2} - 3x + 2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{t \to +0 \\ \eta \to +\infty}} \left(\ln \frac{\epsilon + 1}{\epsilon} - \ln 2 + \ln \frac{\eta}{1 - \eta} - \ln \frac{1 - \epsilon}{\epsilon} + \ln \left| \frac{b - 2}{b - 1} \right| - \ln \frac{\eta}{1 + \eta} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{t \to +0 \\ \eta \to +\infty}} \left(\ln \frac{\epsilon + 1}{1 - \epsilon} - \ln 2 + \ln \frac{1 + \eta}{1 - \eta} \right) = -\ln 2 = \ln \frac{1}{2} ,$$

所以,
$$V.P.$$
 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2-3x+2} = \ln \frac{1}{2}$.

[2393]
$$V. P. \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \frac{dx}{x \ln x}.$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^{2} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} \right] = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[\ln \left| \ln(1-\epsilon) \right| - \ln(\ln 2) + \ln(\ln 2) - \ln \left| \ln(1+\epsilon) \right| \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \ln \left| \frac{\ln(1-\epsilon)}{\ln(1+\epsilon)} \right| = \ln \left| \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \frac{\ln(1-\epsilon)}{\ln(1+\epsilon)} \right| = \ln \left| \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \frac{-1}{\frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}} \right| = \ln 1 = 0,$$

所以. V. P.
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = 0$$
.

[2394] V. P.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{-b}^{b} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\arctan b - \arctan(-b) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+b^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+b^2) \right] = 2 \lim_{b \to +\infty} \arctan b = \pi,$$

所以,
$$V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx = \pi.$$

[2395] V. P.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \arctan x dx$$
.

解 由于
$$\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{-b}^{b} \arctan x dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[b\arctan b - (-b)\arctan (-b) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+b^2) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+b^2) \right] = 0$$
,

所以, V.P.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \arctan x dx = 0$$
.

§ 5. 面积的计算法

1° 直角坐标系中的面积 以两条连续的曲线 $y = y_1(x)$ 和 $y = y_2(x)[y_2(x) \ge y_1(x)]$ 与两条直线x = a $\pi_x = b (a < b)$ 为界的图形 $A_1 A_2 B_2 B_1$ (图 4.14),其面积等于

$$S = \int_{a}^{b} [y_{2}(x) - y_{1}(x)] dx.$$

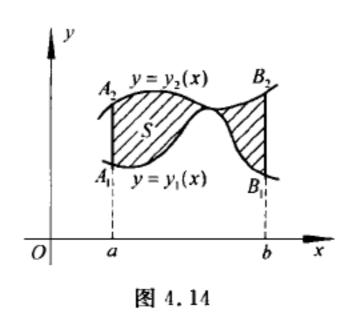


图 4.15

2° 用参数方程给出的曲线所围成的面积 若 x=x(t), y=y(t) (0≤t≤T)为一分段光滑的简单封闭曲 线 C 的参数方程,并且沿曲线的环绕方向为逆时针方向,使得该曲线所围图形总是位于其左侧(图 4.15), 则此图形的面积 S 等于

$$S = -\int_0^T y(t)x'(t)dt = \int_0^T x(t)y'(t)dt$$

或

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \left[x(t) y'(t) - x'(t) y(t) \right] dt.$$

 3° 极坐标系中的面积 以连续的曲线 $r=r(\varphi)$ 和两条射线 $\varphi=\alpha$ 和 $\varphi = \beta$ ($\alpha < \beta$) 为界的扇形 OAB(图 4.16). 其面积 S 等于

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{\beta} r^{2}(\varphi) d\varphi.$$

证明:正抛物线弓形的面积等于 $S=\frac{2}{3}bh$,式中 b 为弓形 的底,h 为高(图 4.17).

提示 易知抛物线的方程为 $y = -\frac{4h}{b^2}x^2 + h$.

设抛物线的方程为 $y=Ax^2+Bx+C$,

则当
$$x=\pm \frac{b}{2}$$
 时,得

则当
$$x = \pm \frac{b}{2}$$
时,得 $y = \frac{Ab^2}{4} \pm \frac{Bb}{2} + C = 0;$

当 x=0 时,得 y=C=h. 解之得 $A=-\frac{4h}{h^2}$, B=0.

从而, $y = -\frac{4h}{h^2}x^2 + h$. 于是, 所求的面积为

$$S = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{b}{2}} \left(h - \frac{4h}{b^{2}} x^{2} \right) dx = 2 \left(hx - \frac{4h}{3b^{2}} x^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{b}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} bh.$$



[2397] $ax = y^2$, $ay = x^2$.

如图 4.18 所示,交点为 A(a,a)及 O(0,0). 所求的面积为

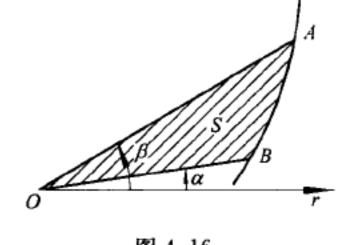


图 4.16

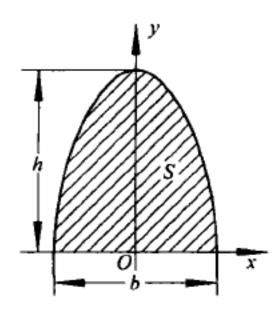


图 4.17

在第四章的这一节和以后各节都把一切的参数当作是正的.

$$S = \int_0^a \left(\sqrt{ax} - \frac{x^2}{a} \right) dx = \left[\frac{2}{3a} (ax)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3a} x^3 \right]_0^a = \frac{a^2}{3}.$$

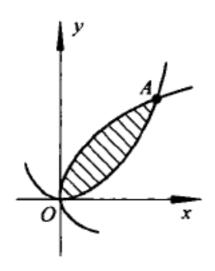


图 4.18

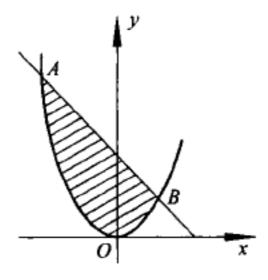


图 4.19

[2398] $y=x^2$, x+y=2.

解 如图 4.19 所示,交点为 A(-2,4)及 B(1,1). 所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{-2}^{1} \left[(2-x) - x^2 \right] dx = \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-2}^{1} = 4 \frac{1}{2}.$$

[2399] $y=2x-x^2$, x+y=0.

解 如图 4.20 所示,交点为 A(3,-3)及 O(0,0). 所求的面积为

$$S = \int_0^3 \left[(2x - x^2) - (-x) \right] dx = \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^3 = 4 \frac{1}{2}.$$

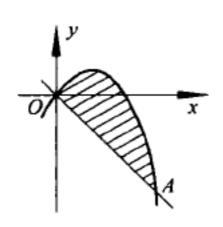


图 4.20

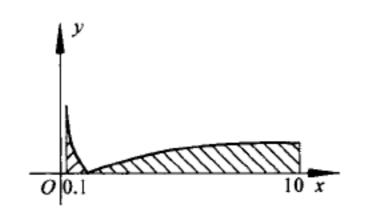


图 4.21

[2400] $y = | \lg x |$, y = 0, x = 0.1, x = 10.

解 如图 4.21 所示,所求的面积为

$$S = -\int_{0.1}^{1} \lg x dx + \int_{1}^{10} \lg x dx = (-x \lg x + x \lg e) \Big|_{0.1}^{1} + (x \lg x - x \lg e) \Big|_{1}^{10} = 9.9 - 8.1 \lg e \approx 6.38.$$

[2401] y=x, $y=x+\sin^2 x$ $(0 \le x \le \pi)$.

解 所求的面积为

$$S = \int_0^{\pi} (x + \sin^2 x - x) dx = \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

[2402] $y = \frac{a^3}{a^2 + x^2}, y = 0.$

解 所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a^3}{a^2 + x^2} dx = 2a^3 \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = 2a^3 \lim_{b \to +\infty} \frac{1}{a} \arctan b = \pi a^2.$$

[2403] $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

解 所求的面积为

$$S = 4 \int_0^a \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{4b}{a} \left(\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right) \Big|_0^a = \pi ab.$$

[2404] $y^2 = x^2(a^2 - x^2)$.

解 如图 4.22 所示,图形对称于原点. 所求的面积为

$$S=4\int_{0}^{a}x\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}dx=-\frac{4}{3}(a^{2}-x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}\Big|_{0}^{a}=\frac{4}{3}a^{3}.$$

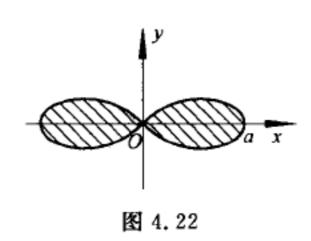
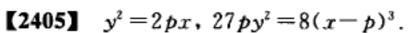


图 4.23



解 曲线 $L_1:27py^2=8(x-p)^3$ 与曲线 $L_2:y^2=2px$ 在第一象限内的交点为 $A(4p,2\sqrt{2}p)$,如图 4.23 所示,所求的面积为

$$S = 2 \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}p} \left[\left(p + \frac{3}{2} p^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) - \frac{1}{2p} y^{2} \right] dy = 2 \left(p y + \frac{9}{10} p^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{6p} y^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}p} = \frac{88}{15} \sqrt{2} p^{2}.$$

[2406] $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$ (AC-B²>0).

解 解方程,得

$$y_1 = \frac{-Bx - \sqrt{B^2x^2 - C(Ax^2 - 1)}}{C}$$
 $y_2 = \frac{-Bx + \sqrt{B^2x^2 - C(Ax^2 - 1)}}{C}$,

当 $B^2 x^2 - C(Ax^2 - 1) \ge 0$,即 $|x| \le \sqrt{\frac{C}{AC - B^2}}$ 时, y_1 及 y_2 才有实数值. 设 $a = \sqrt{\frac{C}{AC - B^2}}$,则所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{-a}^{a} (y_2 - y_1) dx = \frac{2}{C} \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{C^2 - (AC - B^2) x^2} dx = \frac{2}{C} \sqrt{AC - B^2} \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{C} \sqrt{AC - B^2} \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}.$$

【2407】
$$y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2a-x}$$
 (蔓叶线), $x=2a$.

提示 参阅 272 题的图像. 令 $t=\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}}$,并利用 1921 题的递推公式.

解 所求的面积为

$$S = 2 \int_{0}^{2a} x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx = 16a^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{4}}{(t^{2}+1)^{3}} dt = 16a^{2} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \left[\frac{1}{t^{2}+1} - \frac{2}{(t^{2}+1)^{2}} + \frac{1}{(t^{2}+1)^{3}} \right] dt$$

$$= 16a^{2} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\frac{3}{8} \arctan t - \frac{5t}{8(t^{2}+1)} + \frac{t}{4(t^{2}+1)^{2}} \right]^{***} \Big|_{0}^{b} = 3\pi a^{2}.$$

*)
$$g_t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}}$$
.

**) 利用 1921 題的递推公式.

【2408】
$$x=a\ln\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}{y}-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}$$
 (曳物线), $y=0$.

提示 所求面积为

$$S=2\int_{0}^{a}\left(a\ln\frac{a+\sqrt{a^{2}-y^{2}}}{y}-\sqrt{a^{2}-y^{2}}\right)dy$$

并注意 y=0 为瑕点.

解 如图 4.24 所示, 所求的面积为

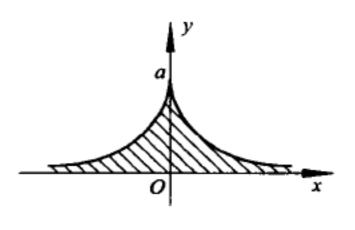


图 4.24

$$S = 2 \int_{0}^{a} \left(a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2}}}{y} - \sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2}} \right) dy$$

$$= 2a \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{\epsilon}^{a} \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2}}}{y} dy - 2 \left(\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2}} + \frac{a^{2}}{2} \arcsin \frac{y}{a} \right) \Big|_{0}^{a}$$

$$= 2a \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left(y \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2}}}{y} + a \arcsin \frac{y}{a} \right) \Big|_{\epsilon}^{a} - \frac{\pi a^{2}}{2} = \pi a^{2} - \frac{\pi a^{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi a^{2}}{2}.$$

[2409]
$$y^2 = \frac{x^n}{(1+x^{n+2})^2}$$
 (x>0; n>-2).

解 所求的面积为

$$S = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{1 + x^{n+2}} dx = 2 \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{t}^{b} \frac{2}{n+2} \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^{2}} = 2 \frac{2}{n+2} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \arctan t \Big|_{0}^{b} = \frac{2\pi}{n+2}.$$

*) $\ddot{u}_{t}=x^{\frac{n+2}{2}}$.

[2410] $y = e^{-x} \sin x$, y = 0 $(x \ge 0)$.

提示 所求的面积为 $S = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx$, 并利用 1829 题的结果.

解 令 $\sin x = 0$,得 $x = k\pi(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$. 当 $x \ge 0$ 时,由于 $\sin x$ 在 $(\pi, 2\pi)$, $(3\pi, 4\pi)$, \cdots , $((2k-1)\pi, 2k\pi)$, \cdots 中的值为负,而在 $(0,\pi)$, $(2\pi, 3\pi)$, \cdots , $(2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi)$, \cdots 中的值为正,故所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx - \dots + (-1)^{k} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx + \dots$$

$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} \frac{-e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x)}{2} \Big|_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{2} \Big[e^{-(k+1)\pi} \cos(k+1)\pi - e^{-k\pi} \cos k\pi \Big]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{k+1} \Big[(-1)^{k+1} e^{-(k+1)\pi} - (-1)^{k} e^{-k\pi} \Big] = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \Big[e^{-(k+1)\pi} + e^{-k\pi} \Big]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \Big[1 + 2e^{-\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{-k\pi} + e^{-(n+1)\pi} \Big] = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \Big[1 + 2e^{-\pi} \frac{1 - e^{-n\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} + e^{-(n+1)\pi} \Big]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Big(1 + \frac{2e^{-\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} \Big) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{\pi} + 1}{e^{\pi} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \coth \frac{\pi}{2} \approx 0.545.$$

【2411】 抛物线 $y^2 = 2x$ 把圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ 的面积分为两部分,这两部分的比如何?

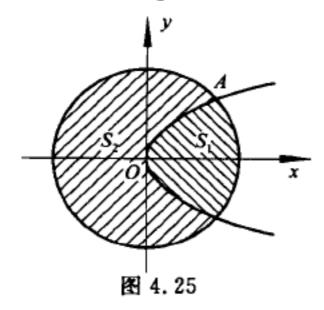
解 拋物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 和圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ 在第一象限内的交点为 A(2,2).

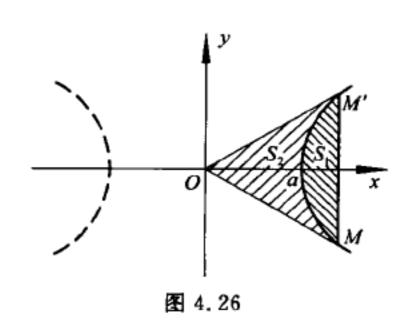
设这两部分的面积分别为 S_1 及 S_2 (图 4.25),则有

$$S_{1} = 2 \int_{0}^{2} \left(\sqrt{8 - y^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{2} \right) dy = 2 \left(\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{8 - y^{2}} + \frac{8}{2} \arcsin \frac{y}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{6} y^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2} = 2\pi + \frac{4}{3},$$

及 $S_2 = 8\pi - \left(2\pi + \frac{4}{3}\right) = 6\pi - \frac{4}{3}$.

于是,它们之比为
$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{2\pi + \frac{4}{3}}{6\pi - \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3\pi + 2}{9\pi - 2}.$$





Section of the Sectio

【2412】 把双曲线 $x^2-y^2=a^2$ 上的点 M(x,y)的坐标表示为双曲线扇形 OM'M 的面积 S 的函数,此扇形以双曲线的弧 M'M 与二射线 OM 及 OM'为界,其中M'(x,-y)是点 M 相对于 Ox 轴的对称点.

解 如图 4.26 所示,则有

$$\frac{S_1}{2} = \int_a^x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \, dx = \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \right]_a^x = \frac{1}{2} xy - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \frac{x + y}{a}$$

及

$$S_2 = 2\left(\frac{xy}{2} - \frac{S_1}{2}\right) = a^2 \ln \frac{x+y}{a}.$$

若记 $S_2 = S_1$ 则由上式得

$$x + y = ae^{\frac{i}{a^2}}. (1)$$

以(1)式代人 $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$ 中,易得

$$x-y=ae^{-\frac{x}{4^2}}$$
. (2)

由(1)式及(2)式,解得

$$x = a \frac{e^{\frac{s}{a^2}} + e^{-\frac{s}{a^2}}}{2} = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{S}{a^2}$$
 By $y = a \frac{e^{\frac{s}{a^2}} - e^{-\frac{s}{a^2}}}{2} = a \operatorname{sh} \frac{S}{a^2}$.

求下列参数方程所给曲线所围图形的面积:

【2413】 $x=a(t-\sin t), y=a(1-\cos t)$ (0 $\leq t \leq 2\pi$) (摆线)及 y=0.

解 所求的面积为

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) \ a(1 - \cos t) \, dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - 2\cos t + \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right) dt$$
$$= a^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} t - 2\sin t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 3\pi a^2.$$

由此可见, 所求摆线一拱的面积等于原来母圆面积的三倍.

[2414] $x=2t-t^2$, $y=2t^2-t^3$.

解 当 t=0 及 2 时,x=0, y=0;当 0 < t < 2 时,x>0, y>0;当 t<0 时,x<0, y>0;当 t>2 时,x<0, y<0. 如图 4. 27 所示,所求的面积为

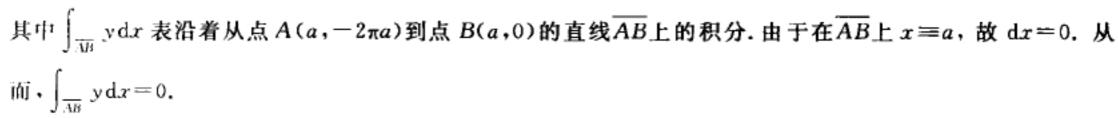
$$S = -\int_0^2 (2t^2 - t^3) \ 2(1-t) dt = -2 \int_0^2 (t^4 - 3t^2 + 2t^2) dt = \frac{8}{15}.$$



【2415】 $x=a(\cos t + t \sin t)$, $y=a(\sin t - t \cos t)$ $[0 \le t \le 2\pi]$ (圆的新伸线)及 x=a, $y \le 0$. 解 所求的面积为

$$S = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} a(\sin t - t \cos t) a t \cos t dt - \int_{\overline{AB}} y dx$$

$$= a^{2} \left(\frac{1}{6} t^{3} + \frac{1}{4} t^{2} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2} t \cos 2t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} - \int_{\overline{AB}} y dx = \frac{a^{2}}{3} (4\pi^{3} + 3\pi) - \int_{\overline{AB}} y dx,$$



于是,得
$$S=\frac{a^2}{3}(4\pi^3+3\pi)$$
.

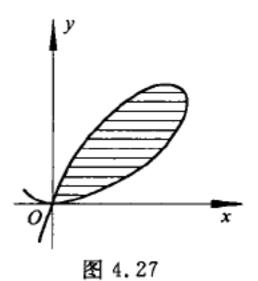
[2416] $x = a(2\cos t - \cos 2t), y = a(2\sin t - \sin 2t).$

解 所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (xy_t' - yx_t') dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[a(2\cos t - \cos 2t) a(2\cos t - 2\cos 2t) - a(2\sin t - \sin 2t) a(-2\sin t + 2\sin 2t) \right] dt$$

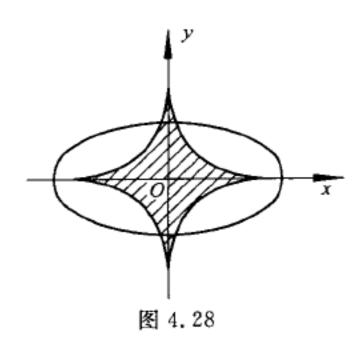
$$= 3a^2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t \cos 2t - \sin t \sin 2t) dt = 3a^2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) dt = 6\pi a^2.$$



【2417】
$$x = \frac{c^2}{a}\cos^3 t$$
, $y = \frac{c^2}{b}\sin^3 t$ ($c^2 = a^2 - b^2$) (椭圆的新屈线).

解 如图 4.28 所示,所求的面积为

$$S = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{c^{2}}{b} \sin^{3} t \, \frac{3c^{2}}{a} \cos^{2} t \sin t dt = \frac{12c^{4}}{ab} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4} t (1 - \sin^{2} t) dt$$
$$= \frac{3\pi c^{4}}{8ab}.$$



求下列极坐标方程所给曲线所围图形 S 的面积:

【2418】 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$ (双纽线).

解 如图 4.29 所示. 所求的面积为

$$S=4\cdot\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}a^{2}\cos 2\varphi d\varphi=a^{2}.$$

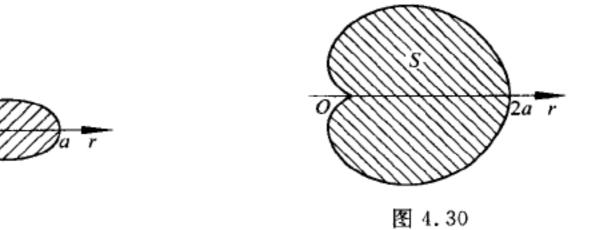


图 4.29

【2419】
$$r=a(1+\cos\varphi)$$
 (心脏线).

解 如图 4.30 所示, 所求的面积为

$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} a^2 (1 + \cos\varphi)^2 d\varphi = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2$$
.

【2420】 $r = a \sin 3\varphi$ (三叶线).

解 如图 4.31 所示, 所求的面积为

$$S = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} a^{2} \sin^{2} 3\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi a^{2}}{4}.$$

【2421】
$$r = \frac{p}{1 - \cos\varphi}$$
 (抛物线), $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

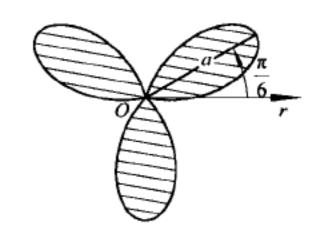


图 4.31

解 所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{p^{2}}{(1 - \cos\varphi)^{2}} d\varphi = \frac{p^{2}}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc^{4} \frac{\varphi}{2} d\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) = -\frac{p^{2}}{4} \left(\cot \frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\cot^{3} \frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{p^{2}}{6} (4\sqrt{2} + 3)^{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

*)
$$\cot \frac{\pi}{8} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$
.

【2422】
$$r = \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi}$$
 (0< ϵ <1) (椭圆).

解 所求的面积为

$$S=2\cdot\frac{1}{2}\int_0^\pi\frac{p^2\,\mathrm{d}\varphi}{(1+\epsilon\cos\varphi)^2}=p^2\int_0^\pi\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{(1+\epsilon\cos\varphi)^2}\;.$$

设 $\tan \frac{\varphi}{2} = \iota$, 并记 $a^2 = \frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon}$, 则有

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{(1+\epsilon\cos\varphi)^2} = \int \frac{2(t^2+1)\,\mathrm{d}t}{(1-\epsilon)^2(t^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{2}{(1-\epsilon)^2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^2+a^2} + \frac{2(1-a^2)}{(1-\epsilon)^2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2+a^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{a(1-\epsilon)^2} \arctan\frac{t}{a} + \frac{2(1-a^2)}{(1-\epsilon)^2} \left\{ \frac{t}{2a^2(t^2+a^2)} + \frac{1}{2a^3} \arctan\frac{t}{a} \right\}^{*} + C.$$

当 0 $\leq \varphi \leq \pi$ 时,0 $\leq t < +\infty$,从而得一广义积分.于是,经计算得

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{a(1-\epsilon)^2} + \frac{(1-a^2)\pi}{2a^3(1-\epsilon)^2} \right\} p^2 = \frac{\pi p^2}{(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

*) 利用 1921 題的递推公式。

[2423]
$$r = a\cos\varphi$$
, $r = a(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) \left[M(\frac{a}{2}, 0) \in S \right]$.

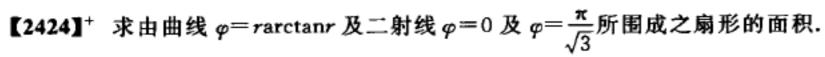
解 如图 4.32 所示,

$$|OA| = a$$
, $\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{4}$,

阴影部分即为所求的面积.

曲线 $L_1: r = a\cos\varphi$, $L_2: r = a(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)$. 所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{-\pi}{4}}^0 a^2 (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^2 d\varphi = \frac{a^2 (\pi - 1)}{4}.$$



解 当 φ 由 0 变到 $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$,r 从 0 变到 $\sqrt{3}$,而

$$\mathrm{d}\varphi = \left(\frac{r}{1+r^2} + \operatorname{arctan}r\right) \mathrm{d}r.$$

所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}} r^{2} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{r^{3}}{1+r^{2}} + r^{2} \arctan r \right) dr = \left[\frac{1}{6} r^{2} - \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+r^{2}) + \frac{1}{6} r^{3} \arctan r \right] \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi.$$

【2425】 求封闭曲线 $r=\frac{2at}{1+t^2}, \varphi=\frac{\pi t}{1+t}$ 所围图形的面积.

解 当曲线封闭时,t由0变化到 $+\infty$,所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} r^{2} d\varphi = 2\pi a^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{(1+t^{2})(1+t)^{2}} dt$$

$$= 2\pi a^{2} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left\{ \int_{0}^{b} \frac{dt}{4(1+t)^{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{dt}{1+t^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{t dt}{(1+t^{2})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi a^{2} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4(1+t)} - \frac{1}{4} \arctan t - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} \right\} \Big|_{0}^{b} = \pi a^{2} \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

变为极坐标,求下列曲线所围图形的面积:

【2426】 $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ (笛卡儿叶形线).

提示 注意
$$r = \frac{3a\cos\varphi\sin\varphi}{\cos^3\varphi + \sin^3\varphi}$$
, $0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, 并令 $\tan\varphi = t$.

解
$$r^3(\cos^3\varphi + \sin^3\varphi) = 3ar^2\cos\varphi\sin\varphi$$
, 于是, $r = \frac{3a\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{\sin^3\varphi + \cos^3\varphi}$.

当 $\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时, $r \ge 0$,且当 $\varphi = 0$ 及 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,r = 0. 所以,从 $\varphi = 0$ 到 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

叶形线位于第一象限部分所围成的面积,即为所要求的面积(图 4.33)

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{9a^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi \cos^{2} \varphi}{(\sin^{3} \varphi + \cos^{3} \varphi)^{2}} d\varphi = \frac{9a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2} dt}{(1+t^{3})^{2}} = \frac{9a^{2}}{2} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{-1}{3(1+t^{3})} \Big|_{0}^{t}$$
$$= \frac{3a^{2}}{2}.$$

*) 设 tanφ=t.

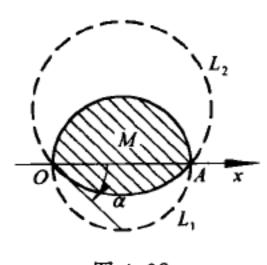


图 4.32

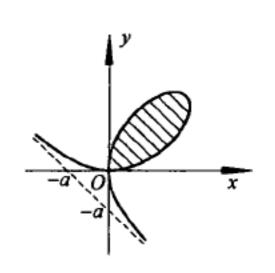


图 4.33

[2427]
$$x^4 + y^4 = a^2(x^2 + y^2)$$
.

提示 注意 $r = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{2-\sin^2 2\varphi}}$. 由于图像关于 x 轴及 y 轴均对称,故所求面积为

$$S=8\cdot\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\frac{2a^{2}}{2-\sin^{2}2\varphi}\mathrm{d}\varphi.$$

解
$$r^4 (\sin^4 \varphi + \cos^4 \varphi) = a^2 r^2$$
, 于是, $r = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{2 - \sin^2 2\varphi}}$.

如图 4.34 所示,所求的面积为

$$S = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2a^{2}}{2 - \sin^{2} 2\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= 4a^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2 - \sin^{2} t} dt = \frac{2a^{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - \sin t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sin t} \right) dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} a^{2} \left\{ 2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{2} \tan \frac{t}{2} - 1 \right) + 2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{2} \tan \frac{t}{2} + 1 \right) \right\} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

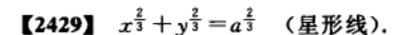
$$= 2\sqrt{2} a^{2} \left\{ \arctan(\sqrt{2} - 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2} + 1) \right\} = 2\sqrt{2} a^{2} \frac{\pi}{2} = \sqrt{2} \pi a^{2}.$$

【2428】
$$(x^2+y^2)^2=2a^2xy$$
 (双纽线).

解
$$r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\varphi$$
 (图 4.35), 所求的面积为

$$S = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^{2} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = a^{2}$$
.





提示 $> x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t, 0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2},$ 它对应于四分之一的面积.

解 设
$$x=a\cos^3 t$$
, $y=a\sin^3 t$,

其中 $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$,它对应于四分之一的面积. 所求的面积为其四倍,即

$$S = 4 \int_0^a y dx = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (-3a^2 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t) dt = 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt = \frac{3\pi a^2}{8}.$$

[2430]
$$x^4 + y^4 = ax^2y$$
.

解 设 y=tx,则曲线的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{at}{1+t^4}, \\ y = \frac{at^2}{1+t^4}. \end{cases} (-\infty < t < +\infty)$$

利用对称性知,所求的面积为

$$S = -2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{at^2}{1+t^4} \frac{a(1-3t^4)}{(1+t^4)^2} dt = -2a^2 \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^4)^3} dt - 3 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^6}{(1+t^4)^3} dt \right).$$

因为

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{(a+bx^4)^m} = \frac{x^{n-3}}{(n+1-4m)b(a+bx^4)^{m-1}} - \frac{(n-3)a}{b(n+1-4m)} \int \frac{x^{n-4}}{(a+bx^4)^m} dx^*,$$

所以,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^0}{(1+t^4)^3} dt = -\frac{t^3}{5(1+t^4)^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{3}{5} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^4)^3} dt = \frac{3}{5} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^4)^3} dt,$$

于是,
$$S = \frac{8}{5}a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^4)^3} dt$$
. 又因

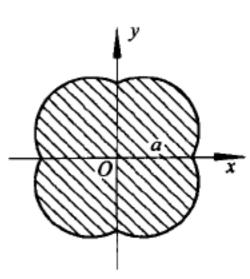


图 4.34

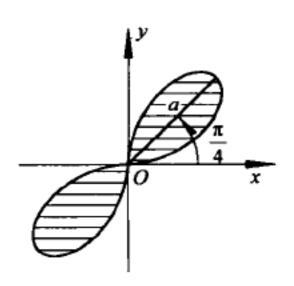


图 4.35

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{(a+bx^4)^m} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{4a(m-1)(a+bx^4)^{m-1}} + \frac{4m-n-5}{4a(m-1)} \int \frac{x^n dx}{(a+bx^4)^{m-1}} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$$

所以,

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{(1+t^{4})^{3}} dt = \frac{t^{3}}{8(1+t^{4})^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{5}{8} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{(1+t^{4})^{2}} dt = \frac{5}{8} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{(1+t^{4})^{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \left[\frac{t^{3}}{4(1+t^{4})} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2} dt}{1+t^{4}} \right] = \frac{5}{32} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{1+t^{4}} dt.$$

于是, $S = \frac{1}{4}a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{1+t^4} dt$. 利用

$$\int \frac{x^{2}}{a+bx^{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4b\sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}}\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \ln \frac{x^{2} - \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}}\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}}{x^{2} + \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}}\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}} + 2\arctan \frac{\sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}}\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}}-x^{2}} \right\}$$
 (ab>0),

即得

$$\int \frac{t^2}{1+t^4} dt = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \ln \frac{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1} + 2\arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{1-t^2} \right\} + C.$$

考虑到上述式子右端的函数 $\arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{1-t^2}$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 中的 t=1 点不连续,并且

$$\lim_{t \to 1+0} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{1-t^2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \cancel{B} \quad \lim_{t \to 1-0} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{1-t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是,

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{1+t^{4}} dt = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2}}{1+t^{4}} dt + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{1+t^{4}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \ln \frac{t^{2} - \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^{2} + \sqrt{2}t + 1} + 2\arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{1-t^{2}} \right\} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \ln \frac{t^{2} - \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^{2} + \sqrt{2}t + 1} + 2\arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{1-t^{2}} \right\} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{2}{4\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4},$$

最后得所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16}a^2$$
.

- *) 参阅"函数表与积分表"(H. M. 雷日克, H. C. 格拉德什坦)第 64 页"(2.133)2".
- **) 参阅同书第64页"(2.133)1".
- * * *) 参阅同书第 64 页"(2.132)3".

§ 6. 弧长的计算法

 1° 直角坐标系中的弧长 一段光滑(连续可微)曲线 y=y(x) ($a \le x \le b$)的弧长等于

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

2° 参数方程所给曲线的弧长 若曲线 C 由参数方程

$$x=x(t)$$
, $y=y(t)$ $(t_0 \le t \le T)$,

给出,式中x(t), $y(t) \in C^{(1)}[t_0,T]$,则曲线C的弧长等于

$$s = \int_{t_0}^{T} \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt.$$

3°极坐标系中的弧长 若

$$r=r(\varphi) \quad (a \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \beta)$$
,

式中 $r(\varphi) \in C^{(1)}[\alpha,\beta]$,则相应曲线段的弧长等于

$$s = \int_{a}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^{2}(\varphi) + r'^{2}(\varphi)} \, \mathrm{d}\varphi.$$

关于空间曲线的弧长可参阅第八章.

求下列曲线的弧长:

[2431]
$$y=x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$
 $(0 \le x \le 4)$.

解 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_{0}^{4} \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}x} \, dx = \frac{8}{27} (10 \sqrt{10} - 1).$$

[2432]
$$y^2 = 2px \quad (0 \le x \le x_0).$$

解
$$y' = \frac{p}{y}$$
, $\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{p^2}{y^2}} = \sqrt{1+\frac{p}{2x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{x}}$. 所求的弧长为 $s = 2 \int_0^{x_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{p+2x} d(\sqrt{x})$ $= 2\sqrt{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x(p+2x)} + \frac{p}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln\left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+\frac{p}{2}}\right) \right\} \Big|_0^{x_0}$ $= 2\sqrt{x_0(x_0 + \frac{p}{2})} + p\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{x_0 + \frac{p}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{p}{2}}}\right)$.

【2433】 $y=a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}$ 从点 A(0,a) 至点 B(b,h).

解 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_0^b \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{a}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^b \, \cosh \frac{x}{a} \, \mathrm{d}x = a \sinh \frac{x}{a} \, \Big|_0^b = a \sinh \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}$$

*) 由于
$$h = a \cosh \frac{b}{a}$$
,故 $\sinh \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{\cosh^2 \frac{b}{a} - 1} = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}$.

[2434]
$$y = e^x \quad (0 \le x \le x_0).$$

解 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_{0}^{x_{0}} \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} dx = \left(\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} + 1} \right) \Big|_{0}^{x_{0}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + e^{2x_{0}}} - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x_{0}}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x_{0}}} - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$$

$$= x_{0} - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x_{0}}} - \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x_{0}}}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}.$$

[2435]
$$x = \frac{1}{4}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln y$$
 (1\leq y\leq e).

解 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_{1}^{e} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2y}\right)^{2}} dy = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1 + y^{2}}{2y} dy = \frac{e^{2} + 1}{4}.$$

[2436]
$$y = a \ln \frac{a^2}{a^2 - r^2}$$
 $(0 \le x \le b \le a)$.

解
$$y' = \frac{2ax}{a^2 - x^2}$$
, $\sqrt{1 + y'^2} = \frac{a^2 + x^2}{a^2 - x^2}$. 所求的弧长为
$$s = \int_0^b \frac{a^2 + x^2}{a^2 - x^2} dx = a \ln \frac{a + b}{a - b} - b.$$

[2437]
$$y = \ln \cos x \quad (0 \le x \le a < \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

解 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^a \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} = \ln \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2} \right).$$

[2438]
$$x = a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$
 (0< $b \le y \le a$).

解
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y}$$
, $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} = \frac{a}{y}$. 所求的弧长为 $s = \int_b^a \frac{a}{y} dy = a \ln \frac{a}{b}$.

[2439]
$$y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2a-x} \left(0 \le x \le \frac{5}{3}a\right)^{*}$$
.

解 如图 4.36 所示. 设
$$y=tx$$
, 得
$$\begin{cases} x=\frac{2at^2}{1+t^2}, \\ y=\frac{2at^3}{1+t^2}. \end{cases}$$

当 $0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{5}{3}a$ 时, $0 \leqslant t \leqslant \sqrt{5}$ (一半弧长).

$$x'_{t} = \frac{4at}{(t^{2}+1)^{2}}, y'_{t} = \frac{2at^{4}+6at^{2}}{(t^{2}+1)^{2}}, \sqrt{x'_{t}^{2}+y'_{t}^{2}} = \frac{2at}{t^{2}+1}, \sqrt{t^{2}+4}$$

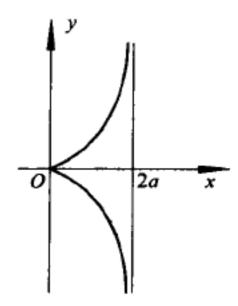


图 4.36

所求的弧长为

$$s = 2 \int_{0}^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2at \sqrt{t^{2}+4}}{t^{2}+1} dt = 32a \int_{0}^{\arctan \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\cos^{2} \theta (1+3\sin^{2} \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{32a}{3} \int_{1}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dz}{z^{2} \left(z^{2}-\frac{4}{3}\right)} \cdots = \frac{32a}{3} \left\{ \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16} \ln \frac{z-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{z+\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \right\} \Big|_{1}^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= 4a \left(1 + 3\sqrt{3} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \right).$$

*) 原題误为
$$y^2 = \frac{x^2}{2a-x}$$
,现按原答案予以改正.

* *) 设
$$t = 2 \tan \theta$$
.

【2440】
$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 (星形线).

解
$$y' = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}}$$
, $\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. 所求的弧长为 $s = 4 \int_0^a \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = 6a$.

【2441】
$$x = \frac{c^2}{a}\cos^3 t$$
, $y = \frac{c^2}{b}\sin^3 t$, $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$ (椭圆的新屈线).

解
$$\sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} = \frac{3c^2}{ab} \operatorname{sintcost} \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t}$$
. 所求的弧长为
$$s = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3c^2}{ab} \operatorname{sintcost} \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t} \, dt = \frac{12c^2}{3ab(a^2 - b^2)} \left\{ b^2 + (a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 t \right\}^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4(a^3 - b^3)}{ab}.$$

[2442]
$$x = a\cos^4 t$$
, $y = a\sin^4 t$

解
$$\sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} = 4a \sin t \cos t \sqrt{\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t}$$
. 所求的弧长为
$$s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4a \sin t \cos t \sqrt{\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t} dt = 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2\left(\sin^2 t - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} d\left(\sin^2 t - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$=2a\left[\frac{\sin^{2}t-\frac{1}{2}}{2}\sqrt{\cos^{4}t+\sin^{4}t}+\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\ln\left|\sin^{2}t-\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\cos^{4}t+\sin^{4}t)}\right|\right]\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$=\left[1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\ln(1+\sqrt{2})\right]a.$$

[2443] $x=a(t-\sin t), y=a(1-\cos t) (0 \le t \le 2\pi).$

解 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t} \, dt = 2a \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} \, dt = 8a.$$

【2444】 $x=a(\cos t + t \sin t)$, $y=a(\sin t - t \cos t)$ (0 $\leq t \leq 2\pi$) (圆的渐伸线).

解
$$x'_t = at\cos t$$
, $y'_t = at\sin t$, $\sqrt{x'_t^2 + y'_t^2} = at$. 所求的弧长为 $s = \int_0^{2\pi} at dt = 2\pi^2 a$.

[2445] $^+ x = a(\sinh - t), y = a(\cosh - 1) (0 \le t \le T).$

解
$$\sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'} = \sqrt{2} a \sqrt{\cosh^2 t - \coth}$$
. 所求的弧长为
$$s = \int_0^T \sqrt{2} a \sqrt{\cosh^2 t - \coth} dt = \sqrt{2} a \int_1^{\coth T} \sqrt{\frac{\theta}{\theta + 1}} d\theta^*) = 2\sqrt{2} a \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan \sqrt{\cosh T}} \frac{\sin^2 z}{\cos^3 z} dz^*$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} a \left\{ \frac{\sin z}{2\cos^2 z} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{z}{2} \right) \right\} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan \sqrt{\cosh T}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} a \left(\sqrt{\cosh T} \sqrt{1 + \cosh T} - \sqrt{2} \right) - \sqrt{2} a \left[\ln \left(\sqrt{\cosh T} + \sqrt{1 + \cosh T} \right) - \ln \left(1 + \sqrt{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2a \left(\cosh \frac{T}{2} \sqrt{\cosh T} - 1 \right) - \sqrt{2} a \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} \cosh \frac{T}{2} + \sqrt{\cosh T}}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$$

*) 设 θ=cht.

**) 设
$$\theta = \tan^2 z$$
.

* * *)
$$\sqrt{1+\cosh T} = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{T}{2}$$
.

【2446】 r=aφ (阿基米德螺线)(0≤φ≤2π).

解 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 \varphi^2 + a^2} \, d\varphi = a \left\{ \frac{\varphi}{2} \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\varphi + \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 1}) \right\} \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$
$$= a \left\{ \pi \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2}) \right\}.$$

【2447】 $r=ae^{mp}$ (m>0) 当 0< r< a.

解
$$0 < r < a, -\infty < \varphi < 0$$
. 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \sqrt{a^2 e^{2m\varphi} + a^2 m^2 e^{2m\varphi}} d\varphi = a \sqrt{m^2 + 1} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{a \sqrt{1 + m^2}}{m}.$$

[2448] $r=a(1+\cos\varphi)$.

解
$$\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} = 2a\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}$$
. 所求的弧长为 $s = 2\int_0^{\pi} 2a\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}d\varphi = 8a$.

[2449]
$$r = \frac{p}{1 + \cos\varphi} \quad (|\varphi| \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

解
$$r' = \frac{p \sin \varphi}{(1 + \cos \varphi)^2}$$
, $\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} = \frac{2p \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}}{(1 + \cos \varphi)^2}$. 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2p\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}}{(1+\cos\varphi)^2} d\varphi = \frac{p}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec^3\frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi = \frac{p}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec\frac{\varphi}{2} \left(1+\tan^2\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) d\varphi$$

$$= p \left\{ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sec^2\frac{\varphi}{2} - 1} d\left(\sec\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \right\}$$

$$= 2p \left\{ \ln\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\varphi}{4}\right) + \frac{\sec\frac{\varphi}{2}}{2} \sqrt{\sec^2\frac{\varphi}{2} - 1} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\sec\frac{\varphi}{2} + \tan\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \right\} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= p \left\{ \sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) \right\}.$$

[2450] $r = a \sin^3 \frac{\varphi}{3}$.

解
$$\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} = a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3}$$
 (0 $\leq \varphi \leq 3\pi$) (图 4.37). 所求的弧长为 $s = \int_0^{3\pi} a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3} d\varphi = \frac{3\pi a}{2}$.

我们甚至可以证明:

1° 弧ÂB为弧ÔABC的三分之一;

 2° \widehat{OA} , \widehat{AB} , \widehat{BC} 之间依次是等差的,其公差为 $\frac{3a}{8}\sqrt{3}$.

不仅如此,我们还可以证明更一般的情况:

曲线: $r = a \sin^n \frac{\theta}{n} (n 为正整数) 之全长为$

$$s = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k-1)!!} 4ka, & n=2k, \\ \frac{(2k+1)!!}{(2k)!!} \pi a, & n=2k+1. \end{cases}$$

[2451]
$$r = a \operatorname{th} \frac{\varphi}{2}$$
 $(0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi)$.

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f} \quad r' = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}.$$

$$\sqrt{r^{2} + r'^{2}} = \frac{a}{2 \operatorname{ch}^{2} \frac{\varphi}{2}} \sqrt{4 \operatorname{sh}^{2} \frac{\varphi}{2} \operatorname{ch}^{2} \frac{\varphi}{2} + 1} = \frac{a}{2 \operatorname{ch}^{2} \frac{\varphi}{2}} \sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^{2} \varphi + 1}$$

$$= \frac{a \operatorname{ch} \varphi}{2 \operatorname{ch}^{2} \frac{\varphi}{2}} = \frac{a \operatorname{ch} \varphi}{1 + \operatorname{ch} \varphi} = a \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{ch} \varphi}\right) = a \left(1 - \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch}^{2} \frac{\varphi}{2}}\right).$$

所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} a \left[1 - \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} \right] d\varphi = a \left(\varphi - \operatorname{th} \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = a (2\pi - \operatorname{th} \pi).$$

[2452]
$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \left(r + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$
 (1 $\leq r \leq 3$).

解
$$r^2-2r\varphi+1=0$$
,两边对 φ 求导,得 $2rr'-2\varphi r'-2r=0$ 即 $r'=\frac{r}{r-\varphi}$,从而 $\sqrt{r^2+r'^2}=\frac{r\varphi}{r-\varphi}=\frac{r^3+r}{r^2-1}$, $d\varphi=\frac{1}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{r^2}\right)dr$. 所求的弧长为
$$s=\frac{1}{2}\int_{1}^{3}\frac{r^3+r}{r^2-1}\frac{r^2-1}{r^2}dr=\frac{1}{2}\int_{1}^{3}\left(r+\frac{1}{r}\right)dr=2+\frac{1}{2}\ln 3.$$

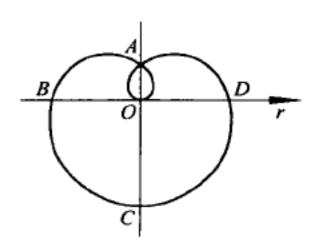


图 4.37

【2453】 证明:橢圆 $x=a\cos t$, $y=b\sin t$ 的弧长等于正弦曲线 $y=c\sin\frac{x}{b}$ 的一波之长,其中 $c=\sqrt{a^2-b^2}$.

证 对于椭圆,其全长为

$$s_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 \cos^2 t} \, dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 t} \, dt = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} \, dt = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \sin^2 t} \, dt.$$

对于正弦曲线,其一波(x由0到2πb)之长为

$$s_2 = \int_0^{2\pi b} \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2}{b^2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{b}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 \cos^2 t} \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 - c^2 \sin^2 t} \, \mathrm{d}t = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \sin^2 t} \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

所以, $s_1 = s_2$,本题得证。

【2454】 拋物线 $4ay=x^2$ 沿 Ox 轴滚动.证明:拋物线的焦点的轨迹是悬链线.

解 如图 4.38 所示,设抛物线切 Ox 轴于点 A(s,0),O' 为抛物线的顶点,P' 为焦点,且 O'Y' 为对称轴, $O'X'\bot O'Y'$,过 A 作 $AB\bot O'X'$.

引入参数 O'N=t,则由抛物线的性质易知: $P'N\perp Ox$,

O'B = 2O'N = 2t. 从而有

$$AB = \frac{(2t)^{2}}{4a} = \frac{t^{2}}{a}, \qquad AN = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{t^{2}}{a^{2}}},$$

$$s = \int_{0}^{2t} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^{2}} \, dx = t \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^{2}} + a \ln\left[\frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^{2}}\right],$$

$$P'N = a\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2}.$$

于是,焦点 P'的坐标 x,y 由参数 t 表出:

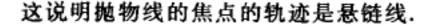
$$\begin{cases} x = s - AN = a \ln \left[\frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2} \right], \\ y = P'N = a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2}. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

由(1)式得

$$e^{\frac{x}{a}} = \frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2}, \quad e^{-\frac{x}{a}} = -\frac{t}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2}.$$

上面两式相加,得 $e^{\frac{t}{a}} + e^{-\frac{t}{a}} = 2\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2}$.

再以(2)式代入上式,最后得 $y=\frac{a}{2}(e^{\frac{x}{a}}+e^{-\frac{x}{a}})=a \operatorname{ch}\frac{x}{a}$.



【2455】 求曲线 $y=\pm\left(\frac{1}{3}-x\right)\sqrt{x}$ 的封闭部分与等周长圆周所分别围成的面积之比.

解 当 x=0 及 $x=\frac{1}{3}$ 时, y=0. 此曲线所围图形的面积为

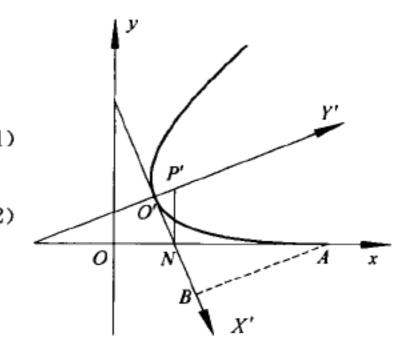
$$S_1 = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - x \right) \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{8}{135\sqrt{3}}.$$

此环线的周长为

$$s = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)^{2}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2}\right) dx = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

按题设有 $\frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} = 2\pi R$,所以, $R = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}\pi}$. 圆面积 $S_2 = \pi R^2 = \frac{4}{27\pi}$.

于是,
$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{2\pi}{5\sqrt{3}} \approx 0.73.$$



§ 7. 体积的计算法

若物体的体积 V 存在,且 $S=S(x)(a \le x \le b)$ 为物体的横截面面 1°由已知横截面计算物体的体积 积,此横截面经过点 x 且垂直于 Ox 轴,则 $V = \int_{a}^{b} S(x) dx$.

2° 旋转体的体积 曲边梯形

$$a \leq x \leq b$$
, $0 \leq y \leq y(x)$,

绕 Ox 轴旋转所成旋转体的体积等于

$$V_x = \pi \int_a^b y^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

在这里 y(x)为单值连续函数. 在更一般的情形下,图形

$$a \leqslant x \leqslant b$$
, $y_1(x) \leqslant y \leqslant y_2(x)$,

绕 Ox 轴旋转所成的环状体的体积等于

$$V = \pi \int_a^b [y_2^2(x) - y_1^2(x)] dx.$$

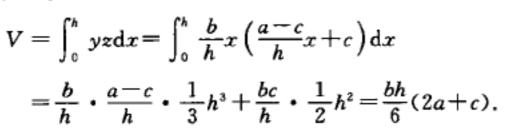
这里 $y_1(x)$ 和 $y_2(x)$ 是非负的连续函数

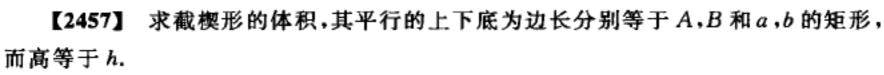
【2456】 求顶楼的体积,其底是边长等于 a 及 b 的矩形,其顶的 棱边等于c,而高等于h.

解 如图 4.39 所示的顶楼,取 x 轴向下,则有

$$\frac{y}{b} = \frac{x}{h} \quad \text{if} \quad y = \frac{b}{h} x, \frac{z-c}{a-c} = \frac{x}{h} \quad \text{if} \quad z = \frac{a-c}{h} x + c.$$

于是,所求顶楼的体积为





解 如图 4.40 所示,
$$OO' = \frac{A}{2}$$
, $QQ' = \frac{a}{2}$, $OQ = h$.

设
$$OP = x$$
,则

$$PP' = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{h - x}{h} \left(\frac{A - a}{2} \right).$$

$$LP' = \frac{b}{2} + \frac{h - x}{h} \left(\frac{B - b}{2} \right).$$

从而,面积

$$KLMN = ab + (A-a)(B-b)\left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)^2 + \left[a(B-b) + b(A-a)\right]\left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)$$
$$= f(x).$$

图 4.40

x

图 4.39

于是,所求截楔形的体积为 $V = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{6} [(2A+a)B+(2a+A)b].$

【2458】 求截锥体的体积,其上下底为半轴长分别等于 A,B 和 a,b 的椭圆,而高等于 h.

同 2457 题,任一平行于上下底且距离下底为 x 的截面为一椭圆,其半轴分别为

$$a' = a + \left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)(A - a)$$
 $\not \! D \quad b' = b + \left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)(B - b)$,

从而,此截面的面积为

$$S(x) = \pi a'b' = \pi \left\{ ab + (A-a)(B-b) \left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)^2 + \left[a(B-b) + b(A-a)\right] \left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right) \right\}.$$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V = \int_{0}^{h} S(x) dx = \frac{\pi h}{6} [(2A+a)B + (A+2a)b].$$

【2459】 求旋转抛物体的体积,其底为 S,而高等于 H.

解 不失一般性,假设抛物线方程为 $y^2 = 2px$,

绕 Ox 轴旋转,如图 4.41 所示. 记 OA = H,OB = x,按假设有

$$S = \pi A C^2 = \pi (2pH) = 2\pi pH$$

距原点为x的截面面积为

$$S(x) = \pi y^2 = 2\pi px.$$

于是,所求的体积为 $V = \int_0^H S(x) dx = \pi p H^2 = \frac{SH}{2}$.

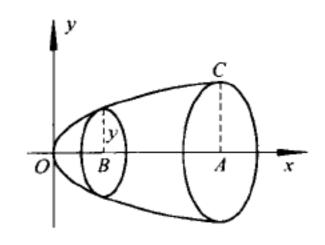


图 4.41

【2460】 设立体之垂直于 Ox 轴的横截面的面积 S = S(x)依下面的二次式规律变化:

$$S(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C \quad (a \le x \le b),$$

其中A,B及C 为常数. 证明:此物体之体积等于

$$V = \frac{H}{6} \left[S(a) + 4S\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + S(b) \right],$$

其中 H=b-a (辛普森公式).

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad V = \int_{a}^{b} (Ax^{2} + Bx + C) \, dx = \frac{A}{3} (b^{3} - a^{3}) + \frac{B}{2} (b^{2} - a^{2}) + C(b - a)$$

$$= \frac{b - a}{6} [2A(b^{2} + ab + a^{2}) + 3B(a + b) + 6C]$$

$$= \frac{H}{6} [(Aa^{2} + Ba + C) + (Ab^{2} + Bb + C) + A(a^{2} + 2ab + b^{2}) + 2B(a + b) + 4C]$$

$$= \frac{H}{6} [S(a) + S(b) + 4S(\frac{a + b}{2})].$$

【2461】 物体是点 M(x,y,z)的集合,其中 $0 \le z \le 1$,而且当 z 为有理数时, $0 \le x \le 1$, $0 \le y \le 1$;当 z 为无理数时, $-1 \le x \le 0$, $-1 \le y \le 0$. 证明:此物体的体积不存在,尽管相应积分

$$\int_{0}^{1} S(z) dz = 1.$$

证 显然,对任何 $0 \le z \le 1$,不论 z 是有理数还是无理数,都有 S(z) = 1. 从而,

$$\int_0^1 S(z) dz = \int_0^1 dz = 1.$$

下证此物体(V)的体积不存在.显然,无完全含于(V)内的多面体(X)存在,从而,这种(X)的体积的上确界为零,即(V)的内体积V。= $\sup\{X\}=0$.另一方面,(V)的外体积V。= $\inf\{Y\}$,其中的下确界是对所有完全包含着(V)的多面体(Y)的体积 Y来取的.由于 $0 \le z \le 1$ 中的有理数和无理数都在 $0 \le z \le 1$ 中是稠密的,故显然知,上述任何完全包含着(V)的多面体(Y)都必完全包含着点集(Y₀)={(x,y,z)|0 ≤ z ≤ 1; 0 ≤ x ≤ 1,0 ≤ y ≤ 1,以及 $-1 \le x \le 0$, $-1 \le y \le 0$ }.而(Y₀)又完全包含着(V),并且(Y₀)的体积Y₀=2.由此可知V*= $\inf\{Y\}=2$.于是,V. $\neq V$ *.故此物体(V)的体积不存在.

求下列曲面所围成的体积:

[2462]
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
, $z = \frac{c}{a}x$, $z = 0$.

解 如图 4.42 所示,用垂直 Oy 轴的平面截割,得一直角三角形 PQR. 设 OP=y,则高 $QR=\frac{c}{a}x$,从而,它的面积为

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c}{a} x^2 = \frac{ac}{2} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right).$$

于是,所求的体积为 $V=2\int_{0}^{b}\frac{ac}{2}\left(1-\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}\right)dy=\frac{2}{3}abc$.

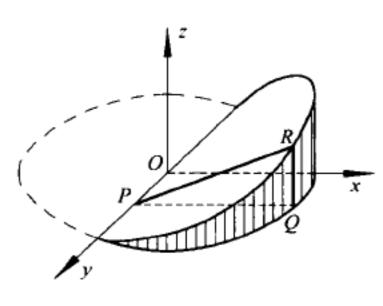


图 4.42

【2463】
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
 (椭球面).

提示 用垂直于 Ox 轴的平面截椭球面,其截痕为一椭圆,易知其面积为

$$S(x) = \pi bc \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right), -a \leqslant x \leqslant a.$$

解 用垂直于 Ox 轴的平面截椭球面得截痕为一椭圆,它在 yOz 平面上的投影为

$$\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}\left(1-\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}\right)}+\frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}\left(1-\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}\right)}=1.$$

由此显见其半轴分别为

$$b \sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}$$
 By $c \sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}$,

从而,此椭圆的面积为

$$S(x) = \pi bc \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right), \quad -a \leqslant x \leqslant a.$$

于是,所求的椭球面的体积为 $V = \int_{-a}^{a} S(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{a} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) \pi b c dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b c$.

[2464]
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
, $z = \pm c$.

提示 方程表示的图形为单叶双曲面.用平面 z=h 截此曲面,其截痕为一椭圆,易知其面积为

$$S(h) = \pi ab \left(1 + \frac{h^2}{c^2}\right), \quad -c \leqslant h \leqslant c.$$

解 方程表示的图形为单叶双曲面,用平面 z=h 截得椭圆

$$\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}\left(1+\frac{h^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}\left(1+\frac{h^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)}=1,$$

其面积为

$$S(x) = \pi ab \left(1 + \frac{h^2}{c^2}\right), -c \leq h \leq c.$$

于是,所求的体积为 $V = \pi ab \int_{-c}^{c} \left(1 + \frac{h^2}{c^2}\right) dh = \frac{8}{3} \pi abc.$

[2465]
$$x^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
, $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

提示 过点(0,0,z)垂直于Oz轴作一平面,在所给立体上截出一个正方形,其面积为 $S(z)=a^2-z^2$, $0 \le z \le a$,它对应于八分之一的体积.

解 如图 4.43 所示,过点 M(0,0,z)垂直于 Oz 轴作一平面,在所给立体上截出一正方形,其边长为 $\sqrt{a^2-z^2}$,所以,其面积为

$$S(z) = a^2 - z^2$$
, $0 \le z \le a$.

于是,所求的体积为

$$V=8\int_0^a (a^2-z^2) dz = \frac{16}{3}a^3$$
.

[2466]
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
, $x^2 + y^2 = ax$.

解 如图 4.44 所示,过点 M(x,0,0)垂直于 Ox 轴作一平面, 在所给立体上截出一曲边梯形,其曲边由方程

$$z = \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2) - y^2}$$

给出(上半面),其变化范围为:

$$-\sqrt{ax-x^2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{ax-x^2}$$
 (如图中 ABCD).



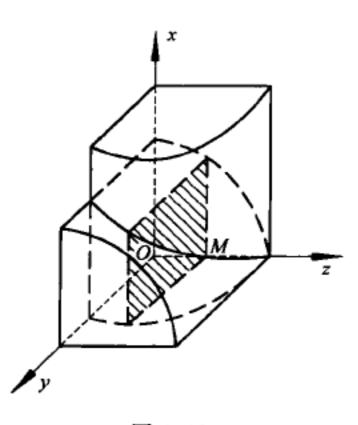


图 4,43

$$S(x) = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2) - y^2} \, dy$$

$$= a^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (a^2 - x^2) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{a+x}}.$$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V = 2 \int_{0}^{a} S(x) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{a} \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (a^{2} - x^{2}) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{a+x}} \right] dx$$

$$= 4 \left\{ \frac{1}{3} a^{3} - \frac{1}{5} a^{3} + \left[\left(\frac{\pi a^{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} a^{3} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{12} \pi a^{3} - \frac{13}{90} a^{3} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^{3} \left(\pi - \frac{4}{3} \right).$$

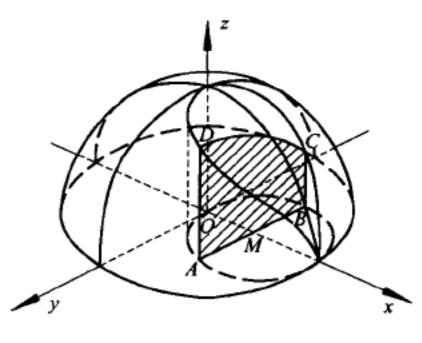


图 4.44

[2467] $z^2 = b(a-x)$, $x^2 + y^2 = ax$.

先求体积的四分之一部分,截面积为

$$S(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} \sqrt{b(a-x)} \, dy = \sqrt{ax-x^2} \sqrt{b(a-x)}.$$

从而,
$$\frac{1}{4}V = \int_0^a S(x) dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{ax - x^2} \sqrt{b(a - x)} dx = \sqrt{b} \int_0^a \sqrt{x} (a - x) dx = \frac{4}{15}a^2 \sqrt{ab}$$
.

于是,所求的体积为 $V = \frac{16}{15}a^2 \sqrt{ab}$.

[2468]
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2} = 1$$
 (0

固定 z,则截面为一椭圆,其面积为 $P(z) = \pi az$.

于是,所求的体积为 $V = \int_a^a P(z) dz = \pi a \int_a^a z dz = \frac{\pi a^3}{2}$.

 $[2469]^+$ $x+y+z^2=1$, x=0, y=0, z=0.

固定 z,则截面为一直角三角形,其面积为

$$P(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1-z^2)^2$$
.

于是,所求的体积为 $V = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} (1-z^{2})^{2} dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1-2z^{2}+z^{4}) dz = \frac{4}{15}$.

注意 曲面 $x+y+z^2=1$ 关于平面 z=0 对称,故它与三个平面 x=0, y=0, z=0 围成的图形有两个, 一个位于Oxy平面之上,一个位于Oxy平面之下,彼此是对称的(关于Oxy平面),从而,它们的体积相等. 我们以上求的是位于 Oxy 平面之上的那一个图形的体积.

[2470] $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + yz + zx = a^2$.

不妨设 a>0. 此为一有心椭球面. 固定 z, 得在平面 xOy 上的投影为

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 + zx + zy + (z^2 - a^2) = 0$$
,

此截面的面积为

$$S(z) = -\frac{\pi\Delta}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{8\pi\Delta}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

其中

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{z}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{z}{2} \\ \frac{z}{2} & \frac{z}{2} & z^2 - a^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2z^2 - 3a^2}{4},$$

$$S(z) = \frac{2(3a^2 - 2z^2)\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

z 的变化范围为适合下述不等式的集合:

$$2z^2-3a^2 \leq 0$$
, $|z| \leq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}a$.

于是,所求的体积为 $V = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2(3a^2 - 2z^2)\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} dz = \frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}a^3$.

*) 此公式详见 Г. M. 菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二卷第一分册第 330 目 7.

【2471】 证明:将平面图形 $a \le x \le b$, $0 \le y \le y(x)$, 绕 Oy 轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积等于

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_a^b xy(x) dx.$$

这里 y(x)为单值连续函数.

证 $\Delta V_{\nu} = \pi [(x + \Delta x)^2 - x^2] y(x) \approx 2\pi x y(x) \Delta x$. 于是,所求的体积为

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_a^b xy(x) dx.$$

求下列曲线段旋转所成旋转体的体积:

【2472】 $y=b\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}(0 \le x \le a)$ 绕 Ox 轴(半立方抛物线).

所求的体积为

$$V_{x} = \pi b^{2} \int_{0}^{a} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} dx = \frac{3}{7} \pi a b^{2}.$$

【2473】 $y=2x-x^2$, y=0; (1)绕 Ox 轴; (2)绕 Oy 轴.

解 令 y=0 得 x=0 或 x=2, 于是,所求的体积为

(1)
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^2 (2x - x^2)^2 dx = \frac{16\pi}{15}$$
;

(2)
$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^2 x(2x-x^2) dx = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$
.

【2474】 $y = \sin x$, y = 0 $(0 \le x \le \pi)$; (1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

所求的体积为

(1)
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$
;

(2)
$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = 2\pi^2$$
.

【2475】 $y=b\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2$, $y=b\left|\frac{x}{a}\right|$:(1) 绕 Ox 轴;(2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 交点为(a,b)及(-a,b). 所求的体积为

(1)
$$V_x = 2\pi \int_0^a \left(b^2 \frac{x^2}{a^2} - b^2 \frac{x^4}{a^4} \right) dx = \frac{4\pi}{15} ab^2;$$
 (2) $V_y = \pi \int_0^b \left(\frac{a^2 y}{b} - \frac{a^2 y^2}{b^2} \right) dy = \frac{\pi a^2 b}{6}.$

(2)
$$V_y = \pi \int_0^b \left(\frac{a^2 y}{b} - \frac{a^2 y^2}{b^2} \right) dy = \frac{\pi a^2 b}{6}$$

【2476】 $y=e^{-x}$, y=0 (0 $\leq x < +\infty$):(1) 绕 Ox 轴;(2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 所求的体积为

(1)
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
;

(2)
$$V_y = \pi \int_0^1 (-\ln y)^2 dy = 2\pi$$
.

【2477】 $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2$ (0 $< a \le b$) 绕 Ox 轴.

解 $y_1 = b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $y_2 = b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ($-a \le x \le a$). 所求的体积为

$$V_x = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} (y_1^2 - y_2^2) dx = 8b\pi \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = 2\pi^2 a^2 b.$$

【2478】 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = a^2$ 绕 Ox 轴.

解 原方程即 $y^2 - xy + x^2 - a^2 = 0$,从而,

$$y = \frac{x \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2}}{2}$$
,

函数的定义域为 $\left[-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a,\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}a\right]$. 与 Ox 轴的交点分别为 x=-a 与 x=a. 于是,所求的体积为

$$\begin{split} V_x &= 2 \left\{ \pi \int_0^a \frac{1}{4} (x + \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2})^2 \, \mathrm{d}x + \pi \int_a^{\frac{2}{3}a} \left[\frac{1}{4} (x + \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} (x - \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2})^2 \right] \mathrm{d}x \right\} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^a (4a^2 - 2x^2 + 2x \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2}) \, \mathrm{d}x + 2\pi \int_a^{\frac{2}{3}a} x \sqrt{4a^2 - 3x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \pi \left[2a^3 - \frac{1}{3}a^3 - \frac{1}{9} (4a^2 - 3x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, \right|_0^a - \frac{2}{9} (4a^2 - 3x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, \left|_a^{\frac{2}{3}a} \right] = \frac{8}{3} \pi a^3. \end{split}$$

【2479】 $y = e^{-x} \sqrt{\sin x}$ (0 $\leq x < +\infty$) 绕 Ox 轴.

解 函数定义域为 $[2n\pi,(2n+1)\pi],(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$. 于是,所求的体积为

$$V_x = \pi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{5} e^{-2x} (-2\sin x - \cos x) \Big|_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{5} (e^{-2\pi} + 1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-4n\pi} = \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{e^{-2x} + 1}{1 - e^{-4\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{5(1 - e^{-2\pi})}.$$

[2480] $x=a(t-\sin t), y=a(1-\cos t)$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi), y=0$:

(1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴; (3) 绕直线 y=2a.

解 所求的体积为

(1)
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = 5\pi^2 a^3$$
; (2) $V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (t - \sin t) (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 6\pi^3 a^3$;

(3) 作平移: $y = \bar{y} + 2a$, $x = \bar{x}$ 则曲线方程为,

$$\bar{x} = a(t - \sin t), \quad \bar{y} = -a(1 + \cos t),$$

$$\bar{y} = -2a.$$

及

于是,所求的体积为
$$V_{\bar{x}} = \pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[4a^2 - a^2 (1 + \cos t)^2 \right] a (1 - \cos t) dt = 7\pi^2 a^3$$
.

[2481] $x = a \sin^3 t$, $y = b \cos^3 t$ (0\leq t \leq 2\pi):

(1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 所求的体积为

(1)
$$V_x = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (b^2 \cos^6 t) (3a \sin^2 t \cos t) dt = 6\pi a b^2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^7 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^9 t dt \right) = 6\pi a b^2 \left(\frac{6!!}{7!!} - \frac{8!!}{9!!} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{32}{105} \pi a b^2;$$

- (2) 利用对称性,只需将上述答案中 a,b 对调即得 $V_y = \frac{32}{105}\pi a^2 b$.
- *) 利用 2282 题的结果.

【2482】 证明:把平面图形

$$0 \le \alpha \le \varphi \le \beta \le \pi$$
, $0 \le r \le r(\varphi)$ ($\varphi \ne r$ 为极坐标)

绕极轴旋转所成旋转体的体积等于

$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{a}^{\beta} r^{3} (\varphi) \sin\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi.$$

证 证法 1:

微小面积元 dS=rdqdr 绕极轴旋转所得微小环状体积元

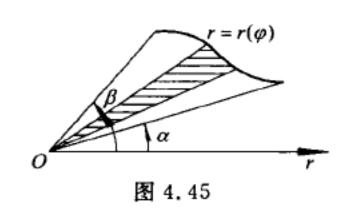
$$dV = 2\pi r \sin\varphi dS = 2\pi r^2 \sin\varphi d\varphi dr$$
.

于是,所求的体积为

$$V = 2\pi \int_{a}^{\beta} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{r(\varphi)} r^{2} dr = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{a}^{\beta} r^{3} (\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi.$$

证法 2:

应用直角坐标系下的古尔丹第二定理''来证明. 对于微小面积元,它的质心可以看成在点 $\left(\frac{2}{3}r\cos\varphi,\frac{2}{3}r\sin\varphi\right)$ 处(图 4.45).



于是,面积元 $dS = \frac{1}{2}r^2 d\varphi$,其所对应的绕极轴旋转所成旋转体的体积元为

$$dV = 2\pi \frac{2}{3} r \sin\varphi \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\varphi.$$

于是,所求的体积为 $V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{a}^{\theta} r^{3}(\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi$.

*) 参看 2506 题.

求下列由极坐标或直角坐标给出的平面图形经旋转后所成旋转体的体积:

[2483] $r = a(1 + \cos\varphi) \quad (0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi)$:

(1) 绕极轴; (2) 绕直线 $r\cos\varphi = -\frac{a}{4}$.

(1)
$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^x a^3 (1 + \cos\varphi)^3 \sin\varphi d\varphi = \frac{8\pi a^3}{3}$$
;

(2) 方法 1: 所求的旋转体的体积为

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} r^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} r \cos \varphi + \frac{a}{4} \right) d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \varphi)^3 \cos \varphi d\varphi + \frac{\pi a^3}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \varphi)^2 d\varphi$$

$$= \left(4\pi a^3 + \frac{\pi a^3}{2} \right) \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi + \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi + \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{2}$$

$$= \left(4\pi a^3 + \frac{\pi a^3}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \pi + \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{2} = \frac{13}{4} \pi^2 a^3.$$

注 (1) 在 V 的表达式中 $\frac{2}{3}r\cos\varphi$ 的系数 $\frac{2}{3}$ 是把微小面积元集中在其质心($\frac{2}{3}r,\varphi$)处得出的.

(2)
$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^{2k+1} \varphi d\varphi = 0$$
, $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^{2k} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{(2k-1)(2k-3)\cdots 3 \cdot 1}{2k(2k-2)\cdots 4 \cdot 2} \pi$.

方法 2:

心脏线 $r=a(1+\cos\varphi)$ 的面积为 $\frac{3\pi a^2}{2}$,而其质心为 $\varphi_0=0$, $r_0=\frac{5}{6}a^{**}$.根据古尔丹第二定理可得所求的体积为

$$V = 2\pi \left(\frac{5a}{6} + \frac{a}{4}\right) \frac{3\pi a^2}{2} = \frac{13}{4}\pi^2 a^3$$
.

- *) 利用 2419 題的结果.
- **) 利用 2512 題的结果.

[2484] $(x^2+y^2)^2=a^2(x^2-y^2)$:

- (1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴; (3) 绕直线 y=x.
- 解 (1) 曲线的极坐标方程为 $r^2 = a^2 (2\cos^2 \varphi 1)$.

$$V_x = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[a^2 \left(2\cos^2 \varphi - 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi.$$

(2) 利用对称性知,所求的体积为

$$V_{y} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^{3} \cos\varphi d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^{3}2\varphi} \cos\varphi d\varphi.$$

 $\diamondsuit \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x$,则 $\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} = \cos x \cdot \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x dx$,并且x的变化范围为 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.于是,得

$$V = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos^4 x \, dx = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{4\sqrt{2}}.$$

(3) 利用对称性知,所求的体积为

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi\right) d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^3 2\varphi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\varphi - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\varphi\right) d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^3 2\varphi} \cos\varphi d\varphi.$$

若用本题(2)的变换,即得

$$V = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3\sqrt{2}} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos^4 x dx = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{4}.$$

【2485】 求图形 $a \le r \le a \sqrt{2\sin 2\varphi}$ 绕极轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积.

解 r=a 与r=a $\sqrt{2\sin 2\varphi}$, 在第一象限部分的交点的极角分别为 $\alpha=\frac{\pi}{12}$ 及 $\beta=\frac{5\pi}{12}$. 利用对称性知,所求 的体积应为

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \left[(a \sqrt{2\sin 2\varphi})^3 - a^3 \right] \sin\varphi d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \left(4\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \sin^2\varphi \cos\varphi - \sin\varphi \right) d\varphi.$$

为求上述积分,令
$$I_1 = \int \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi}, \quad I_2 = \int \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi \cos^2 \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi},$$

则有

$$I_2 - I_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cos\varphi (\sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} I_1$$
,

即

$$I_2 - \frac{5}{3}I_1 = \frac{1}{3}\cos\varphi(\sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$
 (1)

又

$$I_2 + I_1 = \int \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \cos\varphi d\varphi = \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\tan\varphi}{1 + \tan^2\varphi} \sqrt{\cot\varphi} d\varphi.$$

令 $tan\varphi=t$,就可将上述积分化成二项微分式的积分. 积分之,得

$$I_{2} + I_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \sin\varphi \sqrt{\sin2\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi - \sqrt{\sin2\varphi}) + \frac{1}{4} \left[\ln(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi + \sqrt{\sin2\varphi}) + \arcsin(\sin\varphi - \cos\varphi)\right].$$

$$(2)$$

(2)-(1),得

$$I_{1} = \frac{3}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sin\varphi \sqrt{\sin2\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi - \sqrt{\sin2\varphi}) + \frac{1}{4} \left[\ln(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi + \sqrt{\sin2\varphi}) + \arcsin(\sin\varphi - \cos\varphi) \right] - \frac{1}{3} \cos\varphi(\sin2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\} + C.$$

从而,得

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{64} \pi.$$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \left[4\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3\pi}{64} \right) + \cos\varphi \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \right] = \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

§8. 旋转曲面表面积的计算法

平滑曲线 AB 绕 Ox 轴旋转所成曲面的面积等于

$$P=2\pi\int_A^B y\,\mathrm{d}s$$
.

式中 ds 为弧的微分.

求旋转下列曲线所成曲面的面积:

【2486】
$$y = x \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}$$
 (0 < x < a) 绕 Ox 轴.

解
$$\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{9x}{4a}}$$
. 于是,所求的表面积为

$$\begin{split} P_x &= 2\pi \int_0^a x \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{9x}{4a}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{3\pi}{a} \int_0^a x \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{a} \int_0^a \left(x + \frac{2a}{9} \right) \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{2a}{9} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{2a}{9} \right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{2a}{9} \right) - \frac{3\pi}{a} \cdot \frac{2a}{9} \int_0^a \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a - \frac{2\pi}{3} \left[\frac{x + \frac{2a}{9}}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} - \frac{\frac{4a^2}{81}}{2} \ln\left(x + \frac{2a}{9} - \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{4ax}{9}} \right) \right] \Big|_0^a \\ &= \frac{13\sqrt{13}}{27} \pi a^2 - \frac{11\sqrt{13}}{81} \pi a^2 + \frac{4\pi a^2}{243} \ln \frac{11 + 3\sqrt{13}}{2} \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^2}{243} \left(21\sqrt{13} + 2\ln \frac{3 + \sqrt{13}}{2} \right). \end{split}$$

【2487】 $y = a\cos\frac{\pi x}{2b}$ (|x| < b) 绕 Ox 轴.

M
$$y' = -\frac{\pi a}{2b}\sin\frac{\pi x}{2b}$$
, $\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \frac{1}{2b}\sqrt{4b^2 + \pi^2 a^2\sin^2\frac{\pi x}{2b}}$.

于是,所求的表面积为

$$\begin{split} P_x &= 2\pi \int_{-b}^b y \ \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_{-b}^b \frac{a}{2b} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2b} \sqrt{4b^2 + \pi^2 a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2b}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \Bigg[\frac{1}{2} \pi a \sin \frac{\pi x}{2b} \sqrt{4b^2 + \pi^2 a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2b}} + \frac{4b^2}{2} \ln \left| \pi a \sin \frac{\pi x}{2b} + \sqrt{4b^2 + \pi^2 a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2b}} \right| \, \Bigg] \Bigg|_0^b \\ &= 2a \ \sqrt{\pi^2 a^2 + 4b^2} + \frac{8b^2}{\pi} \ln \frac{\pi a + \sqrt{4b^2 + \pi^2 a^2}}{2b}. \end{split}$$

【2488】 $y = \tan x$ (0 $\leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$) 绕 Ox 轴.

解
$$\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{1+\sec^4 x} = \frac{\sqrt{\cos^4 x + 1}}{\cos^2 x}$$
. 于是,所求的表面积为

$$P_{x} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \, \frac{\sqrt{\cos^{4}x + 1}}{\cos^{2}x} \, dx = \pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^{4}x + 1} \, d\left(\frac{1}{\cos^{2}x}\right)$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{\sqrt{\cos^{4}x + 1}}{\cos^{2}x} - \ln(\cos^{2}x + \sqrt{\cos^{4}x + 1}) \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \pi \left[\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} + \ln\frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{5} - 1)}{2} \right].$$

【2489】 $y^2 = 2px$ (0 $\leq x \leq x_0$):(1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

解 (1)
$$\sqrt{1+y_x'^2} = \frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{2x}}$$
. 于是,所求的表面积为

$$P_{x} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{r_{0}} \sqrt{2px} \frac{\sqrt{p+2x}}{\sqrt{2x}} dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} [(2x_{0}+p)\sqrt{2px_{0}+p^{2}}-p^{2}].$$

(2)
$$\sqrt{1+x_y'^2} = \frac{\sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p}$$
. 于是,所求的表面积为

$$P_{y} = 4\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2\rho x_{0}}} x \sqrt{1 + x_{y}^{2}} \, dy$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2\rho x_{0}}} \frac{y^{2}}{2\rho} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{p^{2} + y^{2}}}{\rho} \, dy = \frac{2\pi}{\rho^{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2\rho x_{0}}} y^{2} \sqrt{\rho^{2} + y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\rho^{2}} \left[\frac{y(2y^{2} + p^{2})}{8} \sqrt{p^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{p^{4}}{8} \ln(y + \sqrt{y^{2} + p^{2}}) \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{2\rho x_{0}}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[(\rho + 4x_{0}) \sqrt{2x_{0}(\rho + 2x_{0})} - \rho^{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2x_{0}} + \sqrt{\rho + 2x_{0}}}{\sqrt{\rho}} \right].$$

【2490】
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
 (0< $b \le a$):(1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

f (1)
$$y^2 = b^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}x^2$$
, $yy' = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}x$,
$$y\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{y^2 + (yy')^2} = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2}x^2} = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2 x^2}.$$

于是,所求的表面积为

$$P_x = 2\pi \frac{b}{a} \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2\pi b}{a} \left(a \sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2 a^2} + \frac{a^2}{\epsilon} \arcsin\epsilon \right) = 2\pi b \left(b + \frac{a}{\epsilon} \arcsin\epsilon \right),$$

其中 $\epsilon = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$ 是椭圆的离心率.

(2) 将 x_1y 轴对调,即将 x 轴作为短轴.于是,在所得出的 $y\sqrt{1+y'^2}$ 中仅需将 a 与 b 的位置对调一下即可,即

$$y\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \frac{a}{b}\sqrt{b^2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2}x^2} = \frac{a}{b}\sqrt{b^2 + \frac{c^2}{b^2}x^2}.$$

于是,所求的表面积为

$$P_{y} = 2\pi \frac{a}{b} \int_{-b}^{b} \sqrt{b^{2} + \frac{c^{2}}{b^{2}}x^{2}} \, dx = 2\pi a \frac{1}{b} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{b^{2} + \frac{c^{2}}{b^{2}}x^{2}} + \frac{b^{3}}{2c} \ln\left(\frac{c}{b}x + \sqrt{b^{2} + \frac{c^{2}}{b^{2}}x^{2}}\right) \right] \Big|_{-b}^{b}$$

$$= 2\pi a \left[\sqrt{b^{2} + c^{2}} + \frac{b^{2}}{2c} \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^{2} + c^{2}} + c}{\sqrt{b^{2} + c^{2}} - c}\right) \right] = 2\pi a \left[a + \frac{b^{2}}{2c} \ln\left(\frac{a + c}{a - c}\right) \right] = 2\pi a \left(a + \frac{b^{2}}{2a} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln\frac{1 + \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon}\right)$$

$$= 2\pi a \left\{ a + \frac{b^{2}}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln\left[\frac{a}{b}(1 + \epsilon)\right] \right\}.$$

【2491】 $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2$ (b>a) 绕 Ox 轴.

解 此圆分成两单值支

$$y = b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$
 $B = y = b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

于是,所求的表面积为

$$P_{x} = 2\pi \int_{-a}^{a} (b + \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx + 2\pi \int_{-a}^{a} (b - \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx = 4\pi^{2} ab.$$

【2492】 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 绕 Ox 轴.

$$\mathbf{g}' = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}}, \quad \sqrt{1+y'^2} = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}.$$

于是,所求的表面积为

$$P_{x} = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{0}^{a} (a^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx = -\frac{12\pi a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{5}{2}} \bigg|_{0}^{a} = \frac{12\pi a^{2}}{5}.$$

【2493】
$$y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}$$
 (|x| $\leq b$):(1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴.

f (1)
$$\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \sqrt{\sinh^2 \frac{x}{a} + 1} = \cosh \frac{x}{a}$$
.

于是,所求的表面积为

$$P_x = 2\pi a \int_{-b}^{b} \cosh^2 \frac{x}{a} dx = 2\pi a \int_{0}^{b} \left(1 + \cosh \frac{2x}{a} \right) dx = \pi a \left(2b + a \sinh \frac{2b}{a} \right).$$

(2)
$$P_y = 2\pi \int_a^b x \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = 2\pi \int_a^b x \cosh \frac{x}{a} dx = 2\pi a \left(a + b \sinh \frac{b}{a} - a \cosh \frac{b}{a}\right).$$

[2494]
$$\pm x = a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$
 绕 Ox 轴.

$$x_y' = \mp \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y}, \quad \sqrt{1 + x_y'^2} = \frac{a}{y} \quad (0 \le y \le a).$$

于是,所求的表面积为

$$P_x = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^a y \frac{a}{y} dy = 4\pi a^2$$
.

[2495] $x=a(t-\sin t), y=a(1-\cos t) (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$:

(1) 绕 Ox 轴; (2) 绕 Oy 轴; (3) 绕直线 y=2a.

解 先求 ds:

$$ds = \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} dt = 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt.$$

于是,所求的表面积为

(1)
$$P_x = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a(1-\cos t) 2a\sin\frac{t}{2} dt = 16\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 u du = \frac{64}{3}\pi a^2$$
.

(2)
$$P_x = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a(t-\sin t) 2a\sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 4\pi a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (t-\sin t) \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 16\pi^2 a^2$$
.

(3) 作平移
$$x=\bar{x}$$
, $y=\bar{y}+2a$ 则 $\bar{y}=-a(1+\cos t)$.

$$P_{\bar{x}} = \left| 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-a(1+\cos t) 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \right] \right|^{2\pi} = \frac{32}{3}\pi a^2.$$

*) 在此取绝对值,是由于被积函数始终不为正之故,

【2496】 $x=a\cos^3 t$, $y=a\sin^3 t$ 绕直线 y=x.

解 先求 ds:

$$ds = \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} dt = \begin{cases} 3a \sin t \cos t dt, & \frac{\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ -3a \sin t \cos t dt, & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}. \end{cases}$$

利用对称性,并作旋转,即得所求的表面积为

$$P = 2 \left[2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{y - x}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} \, dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{y - x}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} \, dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a\sin^3 t - a\cos^3 t) \, 3a \sin t \cos t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (a\sin^3 t - a\cos^3 t) \, 3a \sin t \cos t dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{12\pi a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \pi a^2 \, (4\sqrt{2} - 1).$$

【2497】 $r=a(1+\cos\varphi)$,绕极轴。

 $\mathbf{M} \quad ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r_{\varphi}^{\prime 2}} \, d\varphi = 2a\cos\frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi = a(1 + \cos\varphi)\sin\varphi = 4a\cos^3\frac{\varphi}{2}\sin\frac{\varphi}{2}.$

于是,所求的表面积为

$$P = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} 8a^2 \cos^4 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi = \frac{32}{5} \pi a^2$$
.

【2498】 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$:(1) 绕极轴; (2) 绕轴 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$; (3)绕轴 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

解 (1) y=a $\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}\sin\varphi$, $ds=\frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}}d\varphi$. 于是,所求的表面积为

$$P = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^{2} \sin\varphi d\varphi = 2\pi a^{2} (2 - \sqrt{2}).$$

(2) $x=a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos \varphi \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$. 于是,所求的表面积为

$$P = 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos \varphi \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi = 2\pi a^2 \sqrt{2}.$$

(3)
$$x=a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos \varphi$$
, $y=a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin \varphi$, $ds=\frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi$.

注意到在 $-\frac{\pi}{4} \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{4}$ 内恒有 $x-y \ge 0$,于是,所求的表面积为

$$P = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x - y}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos\varphi - \sin\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^2}{\sqrt{a}} (\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 4\pi a^2.$$

【2499】 由抛物线 $ay=a^2-x^2$ 及 Ox 轴围成的图形绕 Ox 轴旋转而构成一旋转体. 求其表面积与等体积球的表面积之比.

解 首先求此旋转体的表面积.

$$\sqrt{1+y'^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{x^2+\frac{a^2}{4}}}{a}$$
,

以而,
$$P_{x} = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{0}^{a} \left(a - \frac{x^{2}}{a} \right) \frac{2\sqrt{x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}}}{a} dx = 8\pi \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}} dx - \frac{8\pi}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}} dx$$

$$= 8\pi \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}} + \frac{a^{2}}{8} \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}} \right) \right] \Big|_{0}^{a} - \frac{8\pi}{a^{2}} \left[\frac{x \left(2x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4} \right)}{8} \sqrt{x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}} \right]$$

$$- \frac{a^{4}}{128} \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{*}$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^{2}}{8} \left[7\sqrt{5} + \frac{17}{2} \ln(2 + \sqrt{5}) \right];$$

其次,求旋转体的体积.

$$V_x = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} \left(a - \frac{x^2}{a}\right)^2 dx = \frac{16\pi a^3}{15}$$
.

设与其等体积球的半径为 R,则 $\frac{4\pi R^3}{3} = \frac{16\pi a^3}{15}$, $R = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{5}}a$. 于是,此球的表面积为

$$P = 4\pi R^2 = 4\pi \sqrt[3]{\frac{16}{25}} a^2 = \frac{8\pi a^2}{5} \sqrt[3]{10}.$$

最后得到

$$\frac{P_x}{P} = \frac{\frac{\pi a^2}{8} \left[7\sqrt{5} + \frac{17}{2} \ln(2 + \sqrt{5}) \right]}{\frac{8\pi a^2}{5} \sqrt[3]{10}} = \frac{5\left[14\sqrt{5} + 17\ln(2 + \sqrt{5}) \right]}{128 \sqrt[3]{10}} \approx 1.013.$$

*) 利用 1820 题的结果.

【2500】 由直线 $x=\frac{p}{2}$ 与抛物线 $y^2=2px$ 围成的图形绕直线 y=p 旋转而构成—旋转体,求其体积和表面积.

解 所求的体积为

$$V_{y=p} = \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} \pi (p + \sqrt{2px})^{2} dx - \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} \pi (p - \sqrt{2px})^{2} dx = 4\pi p \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} \sqrt{2px} dx = \frac{4}{3}\pi p^{3}.$$

旋转体的侧面积为

$$S_{\overline{p}} = \int_{(D)} 2\pi (p + \sqrt{2px}) \, ds + \int_{(D)} 2\pi (p - \sqrt{2px}) \, ds = 4\pi p \int_{(D)}^{p} ds = 4\pi p \int_{0}^{p} \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^{2}}{p^{2}}} \, dy$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{p} \sqrt{y^{2} + p^{2}} \, dy = 4\pi \left[\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{y^{2} + p^{2}} + \frac{p^{2}}{2} \ln(y + \sqrt{y^{2} + p^{2}}) \right]_{0}^{p}$$

$$= 2\pi p^{2} \left[\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right],$$

而底面积为

$$S_{\rm KE} = \pi (2p)^2 = 4\pi p^2$$
,

于是,所求的表面积为

$$P = S_{\text{eff}} + S_{\text{ric}} = 2\pi p^2 [(2 + \sqrt{2}) + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})].$$

§9. 矩的计算法. 质心的坐标

 1° 矩 若密度为 $\rho = \rho(y)$ 的质量 M 充满了 Oxy 平面上的某有界连续统 Ω (曲线,平面的区域),而 $\omega = \omega(y)$ 为 Ω 中纵坐标不超过 y 的部分的相应度量(弧长,面积),则数

$$M_k = \lim_{\max |\Delta y_i| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho(y_i) y_i^k \Delta \omega(y_i) = \int_{\mathcal{Q}} \rho y^k d\omega(y) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

称为质量 M 对于 Ox 轴的 k 次矩.

作为特殊情形,当k=0 时得质量 M,当k=1 时得静矩,当k=2 时得转动惯量.

类似地可定义出质量对于坐标平面的矩.

若 $\rho=1$,则相应的矩称为几何矩(线矩,面积矩,体积矩等).

 2° 质心 均质平面图形 S 的质心的坐标 (x_0, y_0) 可由以下公式来定义:

$$x_0 = \frac{M_1^{(y)}}{S}, \qquad y_0 = \frac{M_1^{(x)}}{S},$$

式中 $M_1^{(y)}$, $M_1^{(x)}$ 为图形S对于 O_y 轴和 O_x 轴的几何静矩.

【2501】 求半径为 a 的半圆弧对于过此弧两端点的直径的静矩和转动惯量.

解 取此直径所在的直线作为 Ox 轴,圆心作为原点,则圆的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$. 从而,

$$y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$
 By $ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \frac{a}{y} dx = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$.

于是,所求的静矩和转动惯量*分别为

$$M_{1} = \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx = 2a^{2},$$

$$M_{2} = \int_{-a}^{a} (a^{2} - x^{2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx = 2a \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi a^{3}}{2}.$$

【2502】 求底为b,高为h的均质三角形平板对于其底边的静矩和转动惯量($\rho=1$).

解 取坐标系如图 4.46 所示。

$$M_1^{(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^b y^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^c y_1^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_c^b y_2^2 dx.$$

这里假定 ρ=1,今后有类似情况,不再说明。

由于

$$y_1 = y_1(x) = \frac{h}{c}x$$
, $y_2 = y_2(x) = \frac{h}{c-b}(x-b)$,

于是,所求的静矩为

$$M_1^{(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^c \frac{h^2}{c^2} x^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_c^b \frac{h^2}{(c-b)^2} (x-b)^2 dx = \frac{bh^2}{6}.$$

又由于

$$x_1 = x_1(y) = \frac{c}{h}y$$
, $x_2 = x_2(y) = b + \frac{c - b}{h}y$,

于是,所求的转动惯量为

$$M_2^{(x)} = \int_0^h y^2 (x_2 - x_1) dy = \int_0^h y^2 (b - \frac{b}{h} y) dy = \frac{bh^3}{12}.$$

【2503】 求半轴长为a和b的均质椭圆形平板对其主轴的转动惯量($\rho=1$).

解 不妨设椭圆的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$,则上、下半椭圆方程为

$$x_1 = -\frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2}.$$

于是,所求的转动惯量为

$$M_2^{(x)} = \int_{-b}^b y^2 (x_2 - x_1) dy = 2 \int_{-b}^b \frac{a}{b} y^2 \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy$$
$$= 4ab^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi^{(*)} = \frac{\pi ab^3}{4}.$$

至于 $M_2^{(y)}$,由对称性知,只需在 $M_2^{(x)}$ 的结果中将 a,b 对调即得. 所以,

$$M_2^{(y)} = \frac{\pi a^3 b}{4}.$$

*) 设 y=bsing.

【2504】 求底半径为r和高为h的均质圆锥对其底平面的静矩和转动惯量(ρ =1).

解 取坐标系如图 4.47 所示,则

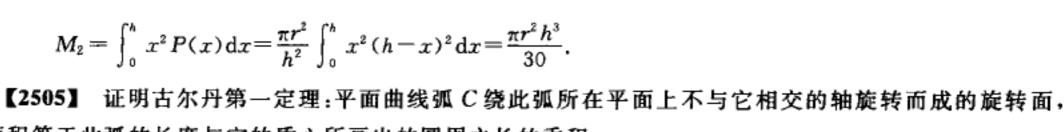
$$M_1 = \int_0^h x P(x) dx,$$

其中

$$P(x) = \pi y^2 = \pi \left[\frac{r}{h} (h - x) \right]^2.$$

于是,所求的静矩和转动惯量分别为

$$M_1 = \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} \int_0^h x(h-x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi r^2 h^2}{12};$$



其面积等于此弧的长度与它的质心所画出的圆周之长的乘积.

证 质心(ξ,η)具有这样的性质,即如把曲线的全部"质量"都集中到它上面,则此质量对于任何一个轴的静矩,都与曲线对此轴的静矩相同.即

$$\xi s = M_y = \int_0^s x ds$$
, $\eta s = M_x = \int_0^s y ds$,

式中 s 表示弧长. 于是

$$2\pi\eta s = 2\pi \int_0^s y ds$$
.

上式右端是弧 C 旋转而成的曲面面积, 左端 $2\pi\eta$ 表示弧 C 绕 Ox 轴旋转时其质心所画出的圆周之长. 从而, 定理得证.

【2506】 证明古尔丹第二定理:平面图形 S 绕此图形所在平面上不与它相交的轴旋转而成的旋转体, 其体积等于图形 S 的面积与此图形的质心所画出的圆周之长的乘积.

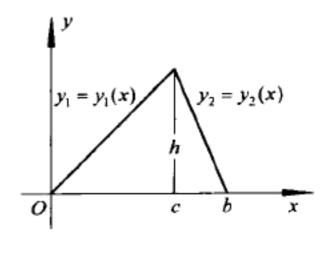


图 4.46

图 4.47

证 由于 $\eta S = M_x = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b y^2 dx$,所以, $2\pi \eta S = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$.

上式右端即为旋转体的体积,从而,定理得证.

【2507】 求圆弧 $x=a\cos\varphi$, $y=a\sin\varphi$ ($|\varphi| \le a \le \pi$)的质心的坐标.

解 显见 $\eta=0$,圆弧长 $s=2a\alpha$. 由于

$$M_{y} = \int_{0}^{r} x ds = \int_{-a}^{a} a^{2} \cos\varphi d\varphi = 2a^{2} \sin\alpha,$$
$$\xi = \frac{2a^{2} \sin\alpha}{2a\alpha} = \frac{a \sin\alpha}{\alpha}.$$

所以,

于是,所求的质心为 ($\frac{a\sin\alpha}{\alpha}$,0).

【2508】 求抛物线: $ax = y^2$, $ay = x^2 (a > 0)$ 所围图形的质心的坐标.

提示 利用 2506 题及 2397 题的结果,并注意对称性.

解 利用古尔丹第二定理来解此题,首先,此面积为

$$S=\frac{a^2}{3}^{*)},$$

体积为

$$V = \pi \int_0^a \left(ax - \frac{x^4}{a^2}\right) dx = \frac{3\pi a^3}{10}.$$

于是, $2\pi\eta \frac{a^2}{3} = \frac{3\pi a^3}{10}$, $\eta = \frac{9a}{20}$. 利用对称性知 $\xi = \eta = \frac{9a}{20}$.

于是,所求的质心为 $(\frac{9a}{20},\frac{9a}{20})$.

*) 利用 2397 題的结果.

【2509】 求图形 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$ (0 $\le x \le a$, 0 $\le y \le b$) 的质心的坐标.

解 首先,我们已知第一象限椭圆的面积等于 $\frac{\pi ab}{4}$.

其次,我们再求椭圆绕 Ox 轴旋转所得的旋转体体积. 因为

$$y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2}(a^2 - x^2),$$

所以,

$$V = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{b^2}{a^2} (a^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b^2$$
.

按古尔丹第二定理,我们有 $2\pi\eta \frac{\pi ab}{4} = \frac{2}{3}\pi ab^2$, $\eta = \frac{4b}{3\pi}$. 在结果中间将 a 和 b 对调即得 $\xi = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$.

于是,所求的质心为 $(\frac{4a}{3\pi},\frac{4b}{3\pi})$.

【2510】 求半径为 a 的均质半球的质心的坐标.

解 取圆心作为原点,则球的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

设质心为 (ξ,η,ζ) , 显见 $\xi=\eta=0$. 而 $V_{**}=\frac{2\pi a^3}{3}$. 将圆 $y^2+z^2=a^2$ 绕 Oz 轴旋转,即得球.又

$$M_1^{(z)} = \int_{(V)} z dV = \pi \int_0^a z y^2 dz = \pi \int_0^a z (a^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{\pi a^4}{4}.$$

最后得到

$$\zeta = \frac{M_1^{(x)}}{V} = \frac{\frac{\pi a^4}{4}}{\frac{2\pi a^3}{2}} = \frac{3a}{8}.$$

于是,所求的质心为 $(0,0,\frac{3a}{8})$.

【2511】 求对数螺线

$$r=ae^{m\varphi} \quad (m>0)$$

上由点 $O(-\infty,0)$ 到点 $P(\varphi,r)$ 的弧 OP 的质心 $C(\varphi_0,r_0)$ 的坐标. 当点 P 移动时,点 C 画出怎样的曲线?

解 质心的直角坐标为

$$\xi = \frac{\int_{(t)}^{t} x ds}{\int_{(t)}^{t} ds} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} r \cos \varphi \sqrt{a^{2}(1+m^{2})} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi}{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} \sqrt{a^{2}(1+m^{2})} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi} = \frac{a \int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} e^{2m\varphi} \cos \varphi d\varphi}{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} e^{2m\varphi} d\varphi} = \frac{ma e^{m\varphi} (\sin \varphi + 2m \cos \varphi)}{4m^{2} + 1}.$$

$$\eta = \frac{\int_{(t)}^{t} y ds}{\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi} ds} = \frac{ma e^{m\varphi} (2m \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi)}{4m^{2} + 1}.$$

同法可得

于是,质心的极坐标为

$$r_0 = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2} = \frac{ma}{4m^2 + 1}\sqrt{4m^2 + 1}e^{m\varphi} = \frac{mr}{\sqrt{4m^2 + 1}}, \quad \tan\varphi_0 = \frac{\eta}{\xi} = \frac{2m\tan\varphi - 1}{\tan\varphi + 2m} = \frac{\tan\varphi - \frac{1}{2m}}{1 + \frac{1}{2m}\tan\varphi},$$

即 $\varphi_0 = \varphi - \alpha$,其中 $\alpha = \arctan \frac{1}{2m}$.

当点 P 移动时,点 $C(\varphi_0, r_0)$ 画出的曲线为

$$r_0 = \frac{ma}{\sqrt{4m^2+1}} e^{m\varphi} = \frac{ma}{\sqrt{4m^2+1}} e^{m(\varphi_0 + a)}$$
,

这也是一条对数螺线.

【2512】 求曲线 $r=a(1+\cos\varphi)$ 所围图形的质心的坐标.

解 计算时,将小扇形的重量集中在其质心($\frac{2}{3}r\cos\varphi$, $\frac{2}{3}r\sin\varphi$)处.由对称性知 $\eta=0$,而

$$\xi = \frac{\int_{co}^{\pi} xy \, dx}{\int_{co}^{\pi} y \, dx} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} r \cos \varphi \, \frac{1}{2} r^{2} \, d\varphi}{\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} r^{2} \, d\varphi} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\int_{0}^{\pi} a^{3} (1 + \cos \varphi)^{3} \cos \varphi \, d\varphi}{\int_{0}^{\pi} a^{2} (1 + \cos \varphi)^{2} \, d\varphi}$$
$$= \frac{2a}{3} \frac{\int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + 3 \cos \varphi + 3 \cos^{2} \varphi + \cos^{3} \varphi) \cos \varphi \, d\varphi}{\int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + 2 \cos \varphi + \cos^{2} \varphi) \, d\varphi} = \frac{5a}{6}.$$

于是,质心的极坐标为 $\varphi_0=0$, $r_0=\frac{5a}{6}$.

【2513】 求摆线 $x=a(t-\sin t)$, $y=a(1-\cos t)$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 的第一拱与 Ox 轴所围图形的质心的坐标.

解 由旋转性知 $\xi=\pi a$. 由于面积 $S=3\pi a^2$ *)及图形 S 绕 Ox 轴旋转而成的曲面包围的体积

$$V_{r} = 5\pi^{2} a^{3 \cdot \cdot \cdot}$$

利用古尔丹第二定理****),即得质心(ξ,η)适合下列关系式

$$2\pi\eta S = V_x$$
 $\vec{\mathbf{g}}$ $\eta = \frac{V_x}{2\pi S} = \frac{5\pi^2 a^3}{2\pi \cdot 3\pi a^2} = \frac{5a}{6}$.

于是,所求的质心为 $(\pi a, \frac{5a}{6})$.

- *) 利用 2413 題的结果.
- **) 利用 2480 題(1)的结果.
- * * *) 参看 2506 题.

【2514】 求图形 $0 \le x \le a$; $y^2 \le 2px$ 绕 Ox 轴旋转所成旋转体的质心的坐标.

解 由对称性知 η=0. 又

$$\xi = \frac{\int_0^a x \pi y^2 dx}{\int_0^a \pi y^2 dx} = \frac{\int_0^a 2 p x^2 dx}{\int_0^a 2 p x dx} = \frac{2}{3} a.$$

于是,所求的质心为 $(\frac{2}{3}a,0)$.

【2515】 求半球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \ge 0)$ 的质心的坐标.

 \mathbf{M} 由对称性知 $\xi = \eta = 0$.

$$\zeta = \frac{\int_{0}^{a} z 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + x'^{\frac{2}{2}}} dz}{\int_{0}^{a} 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + x'^{\frac{2}{2}}} dz} = \frac{\int_{0}^{a} 2\pi z \sqrt{a^{2} - z^{2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - z^{2}}} dz}{\int_{0}^{a} 2\pi \sqrt{a^{2} - z^{2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - z^{2}}} dz} = \frac{2\pi a \int_{0}^{a} z dz}{2\pi a \int_{0}^{a} dz} = \frac{2\pi a \frac{1}{2} a^{2}}{2\pi a^{2}} = \frac{a}{2}.$$

于是,所求的质心为 $(0,0,\frac{a}{2})$.

*) 在此是将 $x^2+z^2=a^2$ 绕 Oz 轴旋转而得半球面.

§ 10. 力学和物理学中的问题

组成适当的积分和井求出其极限,以便求解下列问题:

【2516】 杆的长度 l=10m,若该杆的线密度按规律 $\delta=6+0.3x$ kg/m而变,其中 x 为到杆的一个端点的距离,求杆的质量.

解 将杆 n 等分,每份的长 $\Delta x = \frac{10}{n}$,把每小段近似地看成是均质的,并以右端点的密度作为小段的密度. 这样,便得到杆的质量 M 的近似值,即 $M \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(6+0.3 \frac{10}{n} i\right) \frac{10}{n}$,显然,n 愈大愈近似.

于是,杆的质量为

$$M = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(6 + 0.3 \, \frac{10}{n} \, i \right) \frac{10}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[60 + \frac{15 \, (n+1)}{n} \right] = 75 \, \text{kg}.$$

【2517】 把质量为 m 的物体从地球(其半径为 R)表面抬升到高度为 h 的地方,需要对它作多大的功? 若物体远离至无穷远处,则功等于多少?

解 由牛顿万有引力定律

$$f=k\frac{mM}{r^2}$$
,

其中 M 为地球的质量,r 为物体离开地球中心的距离,k 为比例常数. 将 h 分成 n 等份,在每份上把引力近似地看作是不变的,在第 i 份上取

$$r_i = \sqrt{\left[\frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R\right]\left[\frac{h}{n}i + R\right]},$$

则力

$$f_i = k \frac{mM}{\left\lceil \frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R \right\rceil \left\lceil \frac{h}{n}i + R \right\rceil},$$

于是,所要作的功为

$$W = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(k \frac{mM}{\left[\frac{h}{n}(i-1) + R\right] \left[\frac{hi}{n} + R\right]} \cdot \frac{h}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} kmMn \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{h(i-1) + nR} - \frac{1}{hi + nR} \right]$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} kmMn \left[\frac{1}{nR} - \frac{1}{n(R+h)} \right] = \frac{kmMh}{(R+h)R},$$

其中 g 为重力加速度, $k=\frac{gR^2}{M}$ 为引力常数. 若物体远离至无穷远处,则功为

$$A_{\infty} = \lim_{h \to \infty} W = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{kmMh}{(R+h)R} = mgR.$$

【2518】 若 10N 的力能使弹簧伸长 1cm,现在要使这弹簧伸长 10cm,问需要作多少功?

提示 利用胡克定律

解 由胡克定律知,弹性恢复力 F 与伸长量 x 成正比,即 F=kx. 由条件知:k=10. 因而,F=10x.

现将 10cm n 等分,每份上恢复力的大小近似地看作是不变的,并取右端点来作和,即得功 W 的近似值为

$$\mathbf{W} \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{10}{n} i \frac{10^{2}}{n}.$$

显然,n愈大愈近似.于是,所要求的功为

$$W = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{10^{i}}{n^{i}} \frac{10^{2}}{n^{i}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 500 \frac{n+1}{n^{i}} = 500 (N \cdot cm) = 5(N \cdot m) = 5J.$$

【2519】 直径 20cm,长 80cm 的圆柱形汽缸充满压强为 100N/cm² 的蒸汽. 假定蒸气的温度保持不变,要使其体积减小一半,需要作多少功?

解 由玻意耳—马略特定律有 pv=C, 其中 p 表示气体的压强,v 表示体积,C 为常量. 由条件知,常量 $C=10 \cdot \pi \cdot 100 \cdot 80=8000\pi(N \cdot m)$.

设初始时气体体积为 v_0 ,将区间 $\left\lceil \frac{v_0}{2}, v_0 \right\rceil$ 分成 n 个小区间,分点依次为

$$\frac{v_0}{2}$$
, $\frac{v_0}{2}q$, $\frac{v_0}{2}q^2$, ..., $\frac{v_0}{2}q^i$, ..., $\frac{v_0}{2}q^n = v_0$,

其中 $q = \sqrt[3]{\frac{v_0}{\frac{v_0}{2}}} = \sqrt[3]{2}$. 由于气体体积从 $\frac{v_0}{2}q^{i+1}$ 减小至 $\frac{v_0}{2}q^i$ 需要花费功的近似值为

$$C\left(\frac{v_0}{2}q^i\right)^{-1}\left(\frac{v_0}{2}q^{i+1}-\frac{v_0}{2}q^i\right)$$
,

于是,所要求的功为

$$W = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n} C\left(\frac{v_0}{2}q^i\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{v_0}{2}q^{i+1} - \frac{v_0}{2}q^i\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} Cn(\sqrt[n]{2} - 1) = C\ln 2^* = 8000\pi \ln 2 \approx 17420 \text{J}.$$

*) 利用 541 题的结果.

【2520】 求水对于垂直壁上的压力,这壁的形状为半圆形,半径为 a 且其直径位于水的表面上.

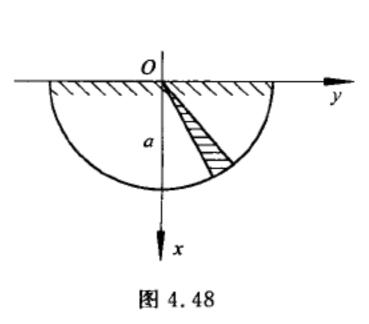
解 为求出水对半圆形的压力,只要计算出作用于四分之一圆上的压力,然后再把它两倍起来.现将四分之一圆等分成n个圆心角为 $\Delta\theta$ 的小扇形(图 4.48).作用于该小扇形上的压力的近似值为

$$\frac{1}{2}a^2\Delta\theta \frac{2}{3}a\sin\theta_i$$
,

其中 $\Delta\theta = \frac{\pi}{2n}$, $\theta_i = \frac{i\pi}{2n}$. 于是,作用于半圆上的压力为

$$P = 2 \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{2} a^{2} \frac{2}{3} a \sin \frac{i\pi}{2n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n} \right) = \frac{2a^{3}}{3} \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sin \frac{i\pi}{2n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n} \right) = \frac{2a^{3}}{3}^{+1}.$$

*) 利用 2187 题的结果.



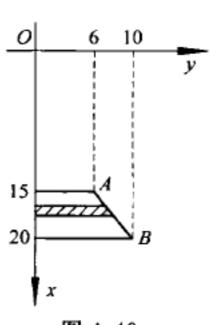


图 4.49

【2521】 求水对于垂直壁上的压力,这壁的形状为梯形,其下底 a=10m,上底b=6m,高 h=5m,下底 沉没于水面下的距离为 c=20m.

解 取坐标系如图 4.49 所示. AB 所满足的方程为

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x - 6$$
.

将区间[15,20]n 等分,每份长 $\Delta x = \frac{5}{n}$. 对应于 Δx 的小条上所受的压力的近似值为

$$\left[\frac{4}{5}\left(15+\frac{5i}{n}\right)-6\right]\left(15+\frac{5i}{n}\right)\frac{5}{n}.$$

于是,所要求的压力为

$$P = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{4}{5} \left(15 + \frac{5i}{n} \right) - 6 \right] \left(15 + \frac{5i}{n} \right) \frac{5}{n} = 708 \frac{1}{3} (T)^{*}$$

*) 仿照 2185 題和 2518 題的作法.

写出微分方程并解下列问题:

【2522】 一质点运动的速度按规律:

$$v = v_0 + at$$
 ($v_0 = 常数, a = 常数$)

变化,问在闭间隔[0,T]内此质点经过怎样的路程?

解 设路程为 s,则由导数的力学意义知

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = v = v_0 + at,$$

即 dt 时间内经历的路程为

$$ds = (v_0 + at) dt$$

于是,所经过的路程为

$$s = \int_0^T (v_0 + at) dt = v_0 T + \frac{1}{2} a T^2$$
.

【2523】 半径为 R 而密度为 δ 的均质球体以角速度 ω 绕其直径旋转. 求此球的动能.

解 已知半径为 R 质量为 M 的盘绕垂直盘心的轴的转动惯量为 $\frac{1}{2}MR^2$. 不妨设球面方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$
,

则考察以 dz 为厚度的垂直于 z 轴的圆盘,其转动惯量为

$$\mathrm{d}J_z = \frac{1}{2}\pi (R^2 - z^2)\delta (R^2 - z^2)\mathrm{d}z = \frac{1}{2}\pi \delta (R^2 - z^2)^2\mathrm{d}z.$$

从而,球体的转动惯量为

$$J_{z} = \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{1}{2} \pi \delta (R^{2} - z^{2})^{2} dz = \frac{8}{15} \pi \delta R^{5}.$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^{2} = \frac{4}{15} \pi \delta \omega^{2} R^{5}.$$

于是,球的动能为

注 原题误为球壳,现根据答案予以改正.

【2524】 线密度 μ₀ 为常数的无穷直线以怎样的力吸引距此直线距离为 a 质量为 m 的质点?

解 取坐标系如图 4.50 所示, |AO|=a. 设引力在坐标轴上的投影为 F, 和 F, 由于

$$dF_{y} = k \frac{m\mu_{0} dx}{a^{2} + x^{2}} \cos \varphi = -\frac{km\mu_{0} a}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx,$$

于是,

$$F_{y} = -2km\mu_{0}a \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= -2km\mu_{0}a \frac{x}{a^{2}\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = -\frac{2km\mu_{0}}{a}.$$

由对称性知, $F_x=0$.事实上,我们有

$$F_{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{k m \mu_{0} \sin \varphi}{a^{2} + x^{2}} dx = k m \mu_{0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = 0.$$

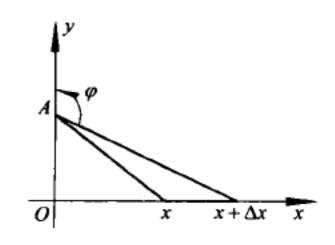


图 4.50

其中 k 为引力常数. 由上述分析知,引力指向 y 轴的负向.

【2525】 计算半径为 a 且面密度 δ 。为常数的圆形薄板以怎样的力吸引质量为 m 的质点 P,此质点位于通过薄板中心 Q 且垂直于薄板平面的直线上,距离 PQ 等于 δ .

解 取坐标系如图 4.51 所示. 显然,引力指向 y 轴的正向. 对于以 x 为半径的圆环,其质量为 dm=

 $\delta_0 2\pi x dx$,对质点 P 的引力为

$$\mathrm{d}F_{y} = 2km\delta_{0}\pi \frac{\cos\theta}{b^{2}+x^{2}}\mathrm{d}x = 2km\delta_{0}\pi \frac{bx}{(b^{2}+x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}\mathrm{d}x.$$

于是,所要求的引力为

$$F_y = 2km\delta_0 \pi \int_0^a \frac{bx}{(b^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = 2km\delta_0 \pi \left(1 - \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right).$$

【2526】 根据托里拆利定律,液体通过小孔从容器中流出的速度等于

$$v = c \sqrt{2gh}$$
,

式中g为重力加速度,h为液体表面在小孔以上之高度,c=0.6为实验系数.

直径为 D=1m 及高为 H=2m 的直立圆柱形大桶,其底部有一个直径为 d=1cm的圆孔,问此桶充满液体后经过多长时间,方可完全排空?

解 取坐标系如图 4.52 所示, 对于 dt 时间, 从圆孔流出的液体体积

$$dV = 0.15\pi \sqrt{2gx} dt$$

而桶内液体体积的减少量为 $dV = -\pi(50)^2 dx$,其中 x 随时间 t 的增大而减小. 流出的量应等于桶内减少的量,于是,

$$-0.15\pi \sqrt{2gx} dt = \pi (50)^2 dx.$$

$$\int_0^t dt = -\int_{200}^x \frac{2500}{0.15} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2gx}},$$

即 $t = -33333 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{200})$

其中 g=980cm/s². 当 x=0 时,t 表示水流完所需的时间. 因而所要求的时间为

$$t = \frac{33333\sqrt{200}}{\sqrt{2\times980}} = 10648(s) \approx 3(h).$$

【2527】 旋转体的容器应当具有什么形状,才能使液体从容器底部流出时,液体表面的下降是均匀的?

解 取坐标系如图 4.53 所示. 不妨设流出孔的半径为单位 cm. 仿上题分析,

得

积分,得

$$\pi x^{2} dy = -\pi v dt = -\pi c \sqrt{2gy} dt,$$

$$dy = -c \sqrt{2g} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x^{2}} dt.$$

即

其中 c 为实验系数 , g 为重力加速度.

由题意知
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = -c \sqrt{2g} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x^2}$$
 应等于常数 k,即

$$-c \sqrt{2g} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x^2} = k,$$

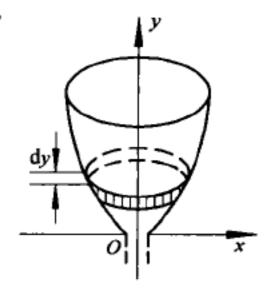


图 4.53

于是 $y=Cx^4$, 其中 C 为常数. 所以,容器应当是把曲线 $y=Cx^4$ 绕铅直轴 Oy 旋转而得的曲面所构成的.

【2528】 镭在每一时刻的衰变速度与其现存的量成正比,设镭的量在初始时刻 t=0 有镭 Q_0 ,经过时间 T=1600 年它的量减少了一半.求镭的衰变规律.

解 设 Q 为现存的量,按题设有 $\frac{dQ}{dt} = kQ$,其中 k 为比例系数,即 $\frac{dQ}{Q} = kdt$,

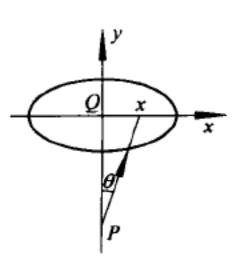


图 4.51

所以,镭的衰变规律为 $Q=Q_0 2^{-\frac{1}{1600}}$.

【2529】 在一种把物质 A 变为物质 B 的二阶化学反应中,反应速度与此二物质浓度之积成正比. 若 在 t=0min 时在容器中有 20%的物质 B,而当 t=15min 时其浓度变成 80%. 问在 t=1h 时其浓度如何?

解 设 x 为生成物 B 的浓度,按题设有 $\frac{dx}{dt} = kx(1-x)$,

其中 k 为比例常数,即

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1-x)} = k\mathrm{d}t.$$

两端积分

$$\int_{0.2}^{0.8} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1-x)} = \int_{0}^{15} k \, \mathrm{d}t,$$

从而,

$$k = \frac{1}{15} \ln 16$$
.

于是,
$$\int_{0.2}^{x} \frac{dx}{x(1-x)} = \int_{0}^{t} k dt = \frac{t}{15} \ln 16$$
,即 $t = \frac{15}{\ln 16} \ln \frac{4x}{1-x}$.

以
$$t=60$$
 代入上式,得

$$x = \frac{16^4}{16^4 + 4} = 99.99\%$$
.

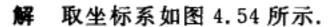
所以,经过 t=1h 在容器中所含有的物质 B 之浓度为 99.99%.

【2530】 根据胡克定律,杆的相对伸长 ϵ 与相应横断面上的应力 σ 成正比,即

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E}$$
,

式中E为杨氏模量.

求圆锥形杆在自重作用下的伸长量,此锥形的顶向下而底固定,设底半径等 于 R,圆锥的高为 H,密度为 ρ.



设 z=h 截面处,对于高度为 dh 的锥体伸长为 dl,则有

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\mathrm{d}l}{\mathrm{d}h} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 (H-h)\rho g}{\pi r^2 E} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(H-h)}{E} \rho g,$$

即 $dl = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(H-h)}{F} \rho g dh$. 于是,圆锥形杆总的伸长量为

$$l = \int_0^H \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(H-h)\rho g}{E} dh = \frac{\rho g H^2}{6E}.$$

₹11. 定积分的近似计算法

1° 矩形公式 若函数 y=y(x) 在有限的闭区间[a,b]上连续且充分多次可微,并且 $h=\frac{b-a}{x}$, $x_i=a+$

$$ih\ (i=0,1,\dots,n), y_i=y(x_i), \iiint_a^b y(x)dx=h(y_0+y_1+\dots+y_{n-1})+R_n,$$

式中

$$R_n = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2n} y'(\xi) \quad (a \leqslant \xi \leqslant b).$$

2° 梯形公式 在相同的记号下,有

$$\int_{a}^{b} y(x) dx = h\left(\frac{y_0 + y_n}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1}\right) + R_n,$$

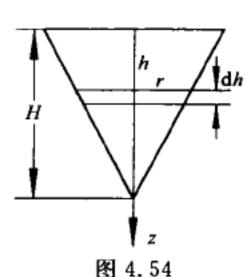
$$R_n = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} f''(\xi') \quad (a \le \xi' \le b).$$

式中

3° 拋物线公式(辛普森公式) 命 n=2k,得:

$$\int_a^b y(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_{2k}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{2k-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{2k-2})] + R_n,$$





$$R_n = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} f^{(4)}(\zeta'') \quad (a \le \zeta'' \le b).$$

【2531】 利用矩形公式(n=12),近似地计算 $\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx$ 并把结果同精确答案进行比较.

$$x_{0} = 0, y_{0} = 0; x_{1} = \frac{\pi}{6}, y_{1} = \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 0.2618;$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}, y_{2} = \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 0.9069; x_{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}, y_{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.5708;$$

$$x_{4} = \frac{2\pi}{3}, y_{4} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = 1.8138; x_{5} = \frac{5\pi}{6}, y_{5} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = 1.3090;$$

$$x_{6} = \pi, y_{6} = \pi \sin \pi = 0; x_{7} = \frac{7\pi}{6}, y_{7} = \frac{7\pi}{6} \sin \frac{7\pi}{6} = -1.8326;$$

$$x_{8} = \frac{4\pi}{3}, y_{8} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = -3.6276; x_{9} = \frac{3\pi}{2}, y_{9} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -4.7124;$$

$$x_{10} = \frac{5\pi}{3}, y_{10} = \frac{5\pi}{3} \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} = -4.5345; x_{11} = \frac{11\pi}{6}, y_{11} = \frac{11\pi}{6} \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} = -2.8798.$$

按矩形公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} x \sin x dx \approx \frac{\pi}{6} (y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 + y_7 + y_8 + y_9 + y_{10} + y_{11}) \approx -6.1390.$$

实际上,
$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx = -x \cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx \approx -6.2832.$$

利用梯形公式计算下列积分并估计它们的误差:

[2532]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x} \quad (n=8).$$

$$h = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125.$$

$$x_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = 1$;
 $x_8 = 1$, $y_8 = 0.5$; $\frac{y_0 + y_8}{2} = 0.75$,

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$$
, $y_1 = 0.88889$;

$$x_2 = 0.25$$
, $y_2 = 0.8$;

$$x_3 = 0.375$$
, $y_3 = 0.72727$;

$$x_4 = 0.5$$
, $y_4 = 0.66667$;

$$x_5 = 0.625$$
, $y_5 = 0.61538$;

$$x_6 = 0.75$$
, $y_6 = 0.57143$;

$$x_7 = 0.875$$
, $y_7 = 0.53333$ (+

$$\sum_{i=1}^{7} y_i = 4.80297.$$

按梯形公式,得

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x} \approx h\left(\frac{y_0+y_8}{2}+\sum_{i=1}^7 y_i\right)=0.125(0.75+4.80297)\approx 0.69412,$$

误差为
$$|R_n| = \left| \frac{1}{12 \times 8^2} \cdot \frac{2}{(1+\varepsilon)^3} \right| \quad (0 \leqslant \varepsilon \leqslant 1).$$

于是,
$$|R_n| \leq \frac{2}{12 \times 8^2} < 0.0027 = 2.7 \times 10^{-3}$$

实际上,
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 \approx 0.69315.$$

[2533]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^3} \quad (n=12).$$

$$h = \frac{1}{12} = 0.08333.$$

$$x_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = 1$;
 $x_{12} = 1$, $y_{12} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$; $\frac{y_0 + y_{12}}{2} = 0.75$,

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{12}$$
, $y_1 = 0.99942$; $x_2 = \frac{1}{6}$, $y_2 = 0.99539$;

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{4}$$
, $y_3 = 0.98462$; $x_4 = \frac{1}{3}$, $y_4 = 0.96429$;

$$x_5 = \frac{5}{12}$$
, $x_5 = 0.93254$; $x_6 = \frac{1}{2}$, $y_6 = 0.88889$;

$$x_7 = \frac{7}{12}$$
, $y_7 = 0.83438$; $x_8 = \frac{2}{3}$, $y_8 = 0.77143$;

$$x_9 = \frac{3}{4}$$
, $y_9 = 0.70330$; $x_{10} = \frac{5}{6}$, $y_{10} = 0.63343$;

$$x_{11} = \frac{11}{12}$$
, $y_{11} = 0.56489$ (+

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} y_i = 9.27258.$$

按梯形公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{3}} \approx h\left(\frac{y_{0}+y_{12}}{2}+\sum_{i=1}^{11}y_{i}\right) = 0.08333(0.75+9.27258)\approx 0.83518,$$

$$|R_{n}| = \left|\frac{1}{12\times12^{2}}\cdot\frac{12\xi^{4}-6\xi}{(1+\xi^{3})^{3}}\right| \quad (0\leqslant \xi \leqslant 1).$$

误差为

$$12\xi^{4} - 6\xi^{4}$$

利用求极值的方法,估计得 $\left| \frac{12\xi^4 - 6\xi}{(1+\xi^3)^3} \right|$ 在[0,1]上不超过 2. 于是,

$$|R_n| \leq \frac{2}{12 \times 12^2} < 0.00116 = 1.16 \times 10^{-3}.$$

*) 利用 1881 题的结果.

[2534]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x} \, dx \quad (n = 6).$$

$$h = \frac{\pi}{12} = 0.2618$$
,

$$x_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = 1$;
 $x_6 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $y_6 = 0.8660$; $\frac{y_0 + y_6}{2} = 0.9330$,

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{12}$$
, $y_1 = 0.9916$; $x_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $y_2 = 0.9682$;

$$x_3 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
, $y_3 = 0.9354$; $x_4 = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $y_4 = 0.9014$;

$$x_5 = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$
, $y_5 = 0.8756$ (+

$$\sum_{i=1}^{5} y_i = 4.6722.$$

按梯形公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} x} \, dx \approx h\left(\frac{y_{0} + y_{6}}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{5} y_{i}\right) = 0.2618(0.9330 + 4.6722) \approx 1.4674.$$

$$|R_{\pi}| = \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{3}}{12 + 6^{2}} |y''(\xi)|,$$

误差为

式中
$$y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 x}$$
, $0 \le \xi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$. 利用 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \le y \le 1$ 及 $y^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 x$, 依次求导可得 $|y''| \le \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$. 于是,
$$|R_{\pi}| \le \frac{\pi^3}{8 \times 12 \times 6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} < 2.59 \times 10^{-3}.$$

利用辛普森公式计算下列积分:

[2535]
$$\int_{1}^{9} \sqrt{x} dx$$
 $(n=4).$

解
$$h=2$$
.

$$x_0 = 1$$
, $y_0 = 1$; $x_1 = 3$, $y_1 = \sqrt{3} = 1.732$; $x_2 = 5$, $y_2 = \sqrt{5} = 2.236$; $x_3 = 7$, $y_3 = \sqrt{7} = 2.646$; $x_4 = 9$, $y_4 = 3$.

按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{1}^{9} \sqrt{x} \, dx \approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_4) + 4(y_1 + y_3) + 2y_2]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} [4 + 4(1.732 + 2.646) + 2(2.236)] \approx 17.323.$$

[2536]
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{3 + \cos x} \, dx \quad (n=6).$$

按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{3 + \cos x} \, dx \approx \frac{\pi}{18} [(2+1.414) + 4(1.966 + 1.732 + 1.461) + 2(1.871 + 1.581)]$$

$$\approx 5.4025.$$

[2537]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$
 (n=10).

解
$$h=\frac{\pi}{20}$$
.

$$x_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = 1$; $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{20}$, $y_1 = \frac{20}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{20} = 0.99589$; $x_2 = \frac{\pi}{10}$, $y_2 = \frac{10}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{10} = 0.98363$; $x_3 = \frac{3\pi}{20}$, $y_3 = \frac{20}{3\pi} \sin \frac{3\pi}{20} = 0.96340$; $x_4 = \frac{\pi}{5}$, $y_4 = \frac{5}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{5} = 0.93549$; $x_5 = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $y_5 = \frac{4}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.90032$; $x_6 = \frac{3\pi}{10}$, $y_6 = \frac{10}{3\pi} \sin \frac{3\pi}{10} = 0.85839$; $x_7 = \frac{7\pi}{20}$, $y_7 = \frac{20}{7\pi} \sin \frac{7\pi}{20} = 0.81033$; $x_8 = \frac{2\pi}{5}$, $y_8 = \frac{5}{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} = 0.75683$; $x_9 = \frac{9\pi}{20}$, $y_9 = \frac{20}{9\pi} \sin \frac{9\pi}{20} = 0.69865$; $x_{10} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $y_{10} = \frac{2}{\pi} = 0.63662$.

按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_{10}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{60} [(1 + 0.63662) + 4(0.99589 + 0.96340 + 0.90032 + 0.81033 + 0.69865)$$

$$+ 2(0.98363 + 0.93549 + 0.85839 + 0.75683)]$$

$$\approx 1.37076.$$

[2538]⁺
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\ln(1+x)} \quad (n=6).$$

$$\mu h = \frac{1}{6}$$
.

$$x_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+x)} = 1$; $x_1 = \frac{1}{6}$, $y_1 = 1.0812$
 $x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$, $y_2 = 1.1587$; $x_3 = \frac{1}{2}$, $y_3 = 1.2332$;
 $x_4 = \frac{2}{3}$, $y_4 = 1.3051$; $x_5 = \frac{5}{6}$, $y_5 = 1.3748$;
 $x_6 = 1$, $y_6 = 1.4427$.

按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x dx}{\ln(1+x)} \approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_6) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} [(1+1.4427) + 4(1.0812 + 1.2332 + 1.3748) + 2(1.1587 + 1.3051)]$$

$$\approx 1.2293.$$

【2539】 取
$$n=10$$
, 计算卡塔兰常数. $G=\int_{0}^{1}\frac{\arctan x}{x}dx$.

$$M = \frac{1}{10}$$
.

$$x_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = 1$; $x_1 = 0.1$, $y_1 = 0.99669$; $x_2 = 0.2$, $y_2 = 0.98698$; $x_3 = 0.3$, $y_3 = 0.97152$; $x_4 = 0.4$, $y_4 = 0.95127$; $x_5 = 0.5$, $y_5 = 0.92730$; $x_6 = 0.6$, $y_6 = 0.90070$; $x_7 = 0.7$, $y_7 = 0.87247$; $x_8 = 0.8$, $y_8 = 0.84343$; $x_9 = 0.9$, $y_9 = 0.81424$; $x_{10} = 1$, $y_{10} = 0.78540$.

按辛普森公式,得

$$G \approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_{10}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{30}(1.78540 + 18.32888 + 7.36476)$$

$$\approx 0.91597.$$

【2540】 利用公式 $\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ 计算数 π ,精确到 10^{-5} .

解 利用辛普森公式计算其误差

$$R_n(x) = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} f^{(4)}(\xi) \quad (a \le \xi \le b).$$

现在 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 事实上, 它是 $y = \arctan x$ 的导数, 因而,

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (\arctan x)^{(5)}$$
.

利用第二章 1218 题的结果得知

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{24}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \sin(5 \arctan \frac{1}{x}).$$

在区间[0,1]上, $|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq 24$, 所以,

$$|R_n(x)| \leqslant \frac{24}{180n^4}.$$

要误差小于 0.00001,只要

$$\frac{24}{180n^4} < \frac{1}{100000}$$

即只要取 n=12,就有 $|R_n| \leq 6.5 \times 10^{-6}$.

其次,我们还取加进近似于函数值的误差,设法使这个新的误差小于 3.5×10^{-6} ,这样,就能保证总误差小于 10^{-5} .为了这个目的,只要计算 $\frac{1}{1+r^2}$ 的值到六位小数精确到 0.5×10^{-6} 就够了.

现取 n=12,则有

$$x_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = 1$; $x_1 = \frac{1}{12}$, $y_1 = 0.993103$; $x_2 = \frac{1}{6}$, $y_2 = 0.972973$; $x_3 = \frac{1}{4}$, $y_3 = 0.941176$; $x_4 = \frac{1}{3}$, $y_4 = 0.900000$; $x_5 = \frac{5}{12}$, $y_5 = 0.852071$; $x_6 = \frac{1}{2}$, $y_6 = 0.800000$; $x_7 = \frac{7}{12}$, $y_7 = 0.746114$; $x_8 = \frac{2}{3}$, $y_8 = 0.692308$; $x_9 = \frac{3}{4}$, $y_9 = 0.640000$; $x_{10} = \frac{5}{6}$, $y_{10} = 0.590164$; $x_{11} = \frac{11}{12}$, $y_{11} = 0.543396$; $x_{12} = 1$, $y_{12} = 0.500000$.

最后得到

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} \approx \frac{1}{36} \left[(y_0 + y_{12}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9 + y_{11}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8 + y_{10}) \right]$$

$$= 0.785398,$$

所以,

$$\pi \approx 0.785398 \times 4 = 3.14159$$

精确到 0.00001.

【2541】 计算 $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$,精确到 0.001.

解 采用辛普森公式计算,则其误差为

$$R_n(x) = -\frac{1}{180n^4} 2e^{\xi^2} (8\xi^4 + 24\xi^2 + 6) \quad (0 < \xi < 1),$$

故有

$$|R_n(x)| < \frac{1}{180n^4} 2e \cdot 38.$$

要 $|R_n(x)| < 10^{-3}$,只要 $\frac{2 \cdot 38e^1}{180n^4} < 10^{-3}$,即只要取 n=6.

现取 n=6,则有

$$x_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = 1$ $x_1 = \frac{1}{6}$, $y_1 = e^{\frac{1}{36}} = 1.0282$; $x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$, $y_2 = e^{\frac{1}{9}} = 1.1175$; $x_3 = \frac{1}{2}$, $y_3 = e^{\frac{1}{4}} = 1.2840$ $x_4 = \frac{2}{3}$, $y_4 = e^{\frac{4}{9}} = 1.5596$; $x_5 = \frac{5}{6}$, $y_5 = e^{\frac{25}{36}} = 2.0026$; $x_6 = 1$, $y_6 = e = 2.7183$.

于是,

$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \approx \frac{1}{18} \left[(y_0 + y_6) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4) \right] \approx 1.463.$$

【2542】 计算 $\int_0^1 (e^x - 1) \ln \frac{1}{x} dx$,精确到 10^{-4} .

解 对于函数 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 $0 \le x \le 1$ 上采用泰勒展开式以及相应的拉格朗日余项公式来计算误差:

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \Delta_{n+1},$$

$$\Delta_{n+1} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} = \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$$

$$|\Delta_{n+1}| \leq \frac{e}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1},$$

其中

于是,

从而,原来的积分数值为

$$I = \int_0^1 (e^x - 1) \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^1 x^k \ln \frac{1}{x} dx + R_{n+1},$$
$$|R_{n+1}| = \left| \int_0^1 \Delta_{n+1} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx \right| \le \frac{e}{(n+1)!} \int_0^1 x^{n+1} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

其中

记 $I_k = \int_0^1 x^k \ln \frac{1}{r} dx \ (k \ge 1)$,则有

$$I_{k} = \frac{1}{k+1} \int_{0}^{1} \ln \frac{1}{x} d(x^{k+1}) = \frac{1}{k+1} x^{k+1} \ln \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{1}{k+1} \int_{0}^{1} x^{k} dx = \frac{1}{(k+1)^{2}}.$$

如果取 n=5,则有

$$|R_6| \leq \frac{e}{6!} I_6 = \frac{e}{6!} \cdot \frac{1}{7^2} = \frac{e}{7 \times 7!} = \frac{e}{35280} < \frac{3}{35280} < \frac{1}{1.1 \times 10^4} < 10^{-4}.$$

记 $I=J+R_6$,则有

$$J = \sum_{k=1}^{5} \frac{1}{k!} I_{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{5} \left[\frac{1}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{(k+1)^{2}} \right] = \sum_{k=1}^{5} \frac{1}{(k+1)!(k+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2! \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{3! \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{4! \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{5! \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{6! \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{96} + \frac{1}{600} + \frac{1}{4320}$$

$$= 0.31787^{+} = 0.3179 + \Delta',$$

其中 $|\Delta'| \le 0.00004 = 4 \times 10^{-5}$,且 $\Delta' < 0$.

注意到由 $\Delta_{n+1} > 0$ 即可推知 $R_{n+1} > 0$. 于是,

$$I = J + R_6 = 0.3179 + (R_6 + \Delta') = 0.3179 + (R_6 - |\Delta'|) = 0.3179 + \Delta$$

且有 $I \approx 0.3179$,而此时其相应的误差已有

$$|\Delta| = |R_6 - |\Delta'|| \le \begin{cases} R_6, & \exists |\Delta'| \le R_6, \\ |\Delta'|, & \exists |\Delta'| > R_6 \end{cases} \le \max(R_6, |\Delta'|) < 10^{-4}.$$

注 本题不能直接利用辛普森公式来计算所给的定积分的近似值,因为被积函数 $(e^x-1)\ln\frac{1}{x}$ 的四阶导数在x=0的右近旁是无界的,从而不能估计出误差. 所以,上面我们用泰勒公式来作近似计算. 这样,计算以及估计误差都较为简单. 当然,也可间接地利用辛普森公式来计算所给定积分的近似值,这时需要或者改变被积函数或者把积分区域分成两个. 例如,我们可以改变被积函数如下:令

$$I = \int_0^1 (e^x - 1) \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = -\int_0^1 (e^x - 1) \ln x dx,$$

设 $f(x) = (e^x - 1) \ln x$,若补充定义

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \to +0} f(x) = 0$$

则 f(x)是 $0 \le x \le 1$ 上的连续函数. 由于

$$f'(x) = e^{x} \ln x + \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} = f(x) + \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} + \ln x \quad (0 < x \le 1),$$

故

$$\int_{0}^{1} f'(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} dx + \int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx.$$

注意到

$$\int_{0}^{1} f'(x) dx = f(1) - f(0) = 0, \quad \int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_{0}^{1} = -1,$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} dx - 1.$$

得

于是,我们把求 $\int_0^1 (e^x-1) \ln \frac{1}{x} dx$ 的近似值问题,归结为求 $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x-1}{x} dx$ 的近似值问题. 令 $g(x) = \frac{e^x-1}{x}$,并补充定义

$$g(0) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 1,$$

则 g(x)是 $0 \le x \le 1$ 上的连续函数. 由求高阶导数的莱布尼茨法则,易得

$$g^{(n)}(x) = \frac{e^x P_n(x) - (-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} \quad (0 < x \le 1),$$

其中

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k k! x^{n-k} \quad (n=1,2,\cdots).$$

下面证明 $g^{(n)}(0)$ 存在并且 $g^{(n)}(0) = \frac{1}{n+1}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$. 首先,由洛必达法则,我们有

$$\lim_{x \to +0} g^{(n)}(x) = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{e^x P_n(x) - (-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{e^x \left[P_n(x) + P'_n(x) \right]}{(n+1)x^n} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{e^x x^n}{(n+1)x^n} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$(n=1,2,\dots)$$

于是,根据中值定理,得

$$g'(0) = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\xi \to +0} g'(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (0 < \xi < x).$$

今假定 $g^{(n)}(0)$ 存在且 $g^{(n)}(0) = \frac{1}{n+1}$. 于是,

$$g^{(n+1)}(0) = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{g^{(n)}(x) - g^{(n)}(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to +0} g^{n+1}(\eta) = \frac{1}{n+2} \quad (0 < \eta < x).$$

根据数学归纳法,知 $g^{(n)}(0)$ 存在且 $g^{(n)}(0) = \frac{1}{n+1}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$.

由此又知 $g^{(n)}(x)$ 是 $0 \le x \le 1$ 上的连续函数 $(n=1,2,\cdots)$. 令 $h(x) = e^x P_n(x) - (-1)^n n!$. 由于 $h'(x) = e^x \lceil P_n(x) + P'_n(x) \rceil = e^x x^n > 0$ $(0 < x \le 1)$,

故 h(x)在[0,1]上是递增的,从而,

$$h(x) > h(0) = 0$$
 (0

因此,当 $0 < x \le 1$ 时, $g^{(n)}(x) > 0$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$,故 $g^{(n-1)}(x)$ 是 $0 \le x \le 1$ 上的严格增函数 $(n=1,2,\cdots)$. 特别地, $g^{(1)}(x)$ 当然是 $0 \le x \le 1$ 上的严格增函数.于是,当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时,恒有

$$\frac{1}{5} = g^{(4)}(0) \leqslant g^{(4)}(x) \leqslant g^{(4)}(1).$$

由于当 0< x≤1 时,

$$g^{(4)}(x) = \frac{e^{x}(x^{4}-4x^{3}+12x^{2}-24x+24)-24}{x^{5}},$$

故 $g^{(4)}(1) = 9e - 24 < 0.5$. 因此, 当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时,

$$0.2 \leq g^{(4)}(x) \leq 0.5.$$

代入辛普森公式的误差表达式,得

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| -\frac{g^{(4)}(\xi'')}{180n^4} \right| \leq \frac{1}{360n^4}, \quad R_n(x) < 0.$$

$$|R_4(x)| \leq \frac{1}{360n^4} < 1.1 \times 10^{-5}.$$

取 n=4,有

计算得

$$g(0)=1$$
, $g\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)=1.13610$, $g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=1.29744$, $g\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)=1.48933$, $g(1)=1.71828$.

于是,代入后最终得

$$I = \int_0^1 g(x) dx - 1 \approx \frac{1}{12} \left\{ g(0) + g(1) + 2g(\frac{1}{2}) + 4 \left[g(\frac{1}{4}) + g(\frac{3}{4}) \right] \right\} - 1 = 1.3179 - 1 = 0.3179,$$

其误差的绝对值显然小于 0.0001=10-4.

也可不改变被积函数,而把积分区间分成两个,步骤如下:

令
$$u = \frac{1-x}{x}$$
 (0\frac{1}{x} = 1+u (u >0).于是,当00<($e^x - 1$) $\ln \frac{1}{x} = (e^x - 1)\ln(1+u) < (e^x - 1)u = \frac{1-x}{x}(e^x - 1) < \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$.

前面已证函数 $g(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$ 在 $0 \le x \le 1$ 上是严格增大的(注意,规定 $g(0) = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$),故当 0 < x < 1 时,有

$$1 < \frac{e^{r} - 1}{r} < g(1) = e - 1 < 2;$$

从而,

$$0 < \int_{0}^{10^{-5}} (e^{x} - 1) \ln \frac{1}{x} dx < \int_{0}^{10^{-5}} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} dx < 2 \int_{0}^{10^{-5}} dx = 0.2 \times 10^{-4}$$

求出函数 $(e^x-1)\ln\frac{1}{x}$ 的四阶导数的表达式后,易知它在闭区间 $10^{-5} \le x \le 1$ 上是连续的,从而是有界的,并且不难估计出其绝对值的上界. 因此,可利用辛普森公式计算积分

$$\int_{10^{-5}}^{1} (e^x - 1) \ln \frac{1}{x} dx$$

的近似值,使误差的绝对值小于 0.8×10^{-4} . 显然,若以此作为积分 $\int_0^1 (e^x-1) \ln\frac{1}{x} dx$ 的近似值,则其误差的绝对值小于 10^{-4} . 由于计算较繁,从略.

【2543】 近似地计算概率积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx.$$

解 作变换
$$x = \frac{t}{1-t}$$
, 则积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-(\frac{t}{1-t})^2} \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} dt$.

由于题中对精确度未提出明确要求,故 n 可任取. 例如,取 n=2k=18, $\Delta t=\frac{1}{18}$,则有

$$t_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = 1$; $t_1 = \frac{1}{18}$, $4y_1 = 4.46894$; $t_2 = \frac{1}{9}$, $2y_2 = 2.49201$; $t_3 = \frac{1}{6}$, $4y_3 = 5.53415$;

$$t_{4} = \frac{2}{9}, \qquad 2y_{4} = 3.04696; \qquad t_{5} = \frac{5}{18}, \qquad 4y_{5} = 6.61414$$

$$t_{6} = \frac{1}{3}, \qquad 2y_{6} = 3.50460; \qquad t_{7} = \frac{7}{18}, \qquad 4y_{7} = 7.14411;$$

$$t_{8} = \frac{4}{9}, \qquad 2y_{8} = 3.41685; \qquad t_{9} = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad 4y_{9} = 5.88607;$$

$$t_{10} = \frac{5}{9}, \qquad 2y_{10} = 2.12232; \qquad t_{11} = \frac{11}{18}, \qquad 4y_{11} = 2.23855;$$

$$t_{12} = \frac{2}{3}, \qquad 2y_{12} = 0.32968; \qquad t_{13} = \frac{13}{18}, \qquad 4y_{13} = 0.06009;$$

$$t_{14} = \frac{7}{9}, \qquad 2y_{14} = 0.00010; \qquad t_{15} = \frac{5}{6}, \qquad 4y_{15} = 0;$$

$$t_{16} = \frac{8}{9}, \qquad 2y_{16} = 0; \qquad t_{17} = \frac{17}{18}, \qquad 4y_{17} = 0;$$

$$t_{18} = 1, \qquad y_{18} = \lim_{t \to 1} e^{-(\frac{1}{1-t})^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1-t}\right)^{2} = 0.$$

按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{1-t}\right)^{2}} \frac{1}{(1-t)^{2}} dt$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{54} (1+4.46894+2.49201+5.53415+3.04696+6.61414+3.50460+7.14411+3.41685+5.88607+2.12232+2.23855+0.32968+0.06009+0.00010)$$

$$= \frac{47.85857}{54} \approx 0.88627.$$

【2544】 近似地求出半轴为 a=10 及 b=6 的椭圆的周长.

解 设椭圆的参数方程为

$$x = 10\cos t, \quad y = 6\sin t.$$

$$ds = \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} dt = 10\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}\sin^2 t} dt,$$

$$s = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ds = 40 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}\sin^2 t} dt.$$

于是有

现取 n=2k=6 近似计算积分

从而得椭圆的周长为

注意到
$$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{4}$$
, $\sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $h = \frac{\pi}{12}$, 即有 $t_0 = 0$, $y_0 = 1$;

$$t_1 = \frac{\pi}{12}$$
, $4y_1 = 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{4}} (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 3.913$;
 $t_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $2y_2 = 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{4}} = 1.833$;

$$t_3 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
, $4y_3 = 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 3.293$;

$$t_4 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
, $2y_4 = 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = 1.442$;

$$t_5 = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$
, $4y_5 = 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{4}(2 + \sqrt{3})} = 2.539$;

$$t_6 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $y_6 = 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = 0.6$.

按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25} \sin^{2} t} \, dt \approx \frac{h}{3} [(y_{0} + y_{6}) + 4(y_{1} + y_{3} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{2} + y_{4})]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{36} (1 + 0.6 + 3.913 + 3.293 + 2.539 + 1.833 + 1.442)$$

$$\approx 1.276,$$

所以,椭圆周长的近似值为 $s=40\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\frac{16}{25}\sin^2 t} dt \approx 40 \times 1.276 = 51.04.$

【2545】 取 $\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{3}$,描点作出函数 $y = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ (0 $\leq x \leq 2\pi$)的图像.

解 取
$$n=2k=6$$
 计算函数 $y=\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 的值. 先计算 $y=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$. 由于 $h=\frac{\pi}{18}$,且 $t_0=0$, $y_0=1$; $t_1=\frac{\pi}{18}$, $4y_1=3.980$; $t_2=\frac{\pi}{9}$, $2y_2=1.960$; $t_3=\frac{\pi}{6}$, $4y_3=3.820$; $t_4=\frac{2\pi}{9}$, $2y_4=1.841$; $t_5=\frac{5\pi}{18}$, $4y_5=3.511$; $t_6=\frac{\pi}{2}$, $y_6=0.827$.

按辛普森公式,得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx \frac{\pi}{54} (1+0.827+3.980+3.820+3.511+1.960+1.841) \approx 0.99.$$

再计算 $y=\int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{3}}\frac{\sin t}{t}dt$. 由于 $h=\frac{\pi}{9}$,且

$$t_0 = 0$$
, $y_0 = 1$; $t_1 = \frac{\pi}{9}$, $4y_1 = 3.919$; $t_2 = \frac{2\pi}{9}$, $2y_2 = 1.841$; $t_3 = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $4y_3 = 3.308$; $t_4 = \frac{4\pi}{9}$, $2y_4 = 1.411$; $t_5 = \frac{5\pi}{9}$, $4y_5 = 2.257$; $t_6 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $y_6 = 0.413$.

所以,

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx \frac{\pi}{27} (1+0.413+3.919+3.308+2.257+1.841+1.411) \approx 1.65.$$

选取适当的 n,类似地可求得

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.85, \quad \int_{0}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.72, \quad \int_{0}^{\frac{5\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.52, \quad \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \approx 1.42.$$

列表作图如下(图 4.55):

x	0	<u>π</u> 3	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	π	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	2π
у	0	0.99	1.65	1.85	1.72	1.52	1.42

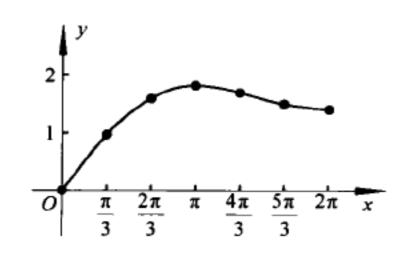


图 4.55